



A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

IN WHICH
THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS;
AND ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES
FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TOGETHER WITH
A History of the Language, and an English Grammar.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

WITH NUMEROUS CORRECTIONS,
AND WITH THE ADDITION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND WORDS,
AS ALSO WITH ADDITIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE, AND TO THE GRAMMAR.

By THE REV. H. J. TODD, M. A. F. S. A.

CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,
AND KEEPER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S RECORDS.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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1818.

DEDICATION.

“tongues,” is too considerate to discourage even what may tend but in a small degree to illustrate the literature of England.

With the highest sentiments of gratitude for the permission to inscribe the work to Your Royal Highness, and with all dutiful respect, I have the honour to be,

May it please Your Royal Highness,

Your most faithful and devoted Servant,

HENRY JOHN TOLD.

May 29, 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.



THE Dictionary of Dr. Johnson has been rightly pronounced a wonderful achievement of genius and labour. Yet Dr. Johnson admitted, that, in forming it, he had not satisfied his own expectations; and, after a revision of it, he replied to a * friend, who had sent him additions too late to be inserted, that if many readers had been as judicious, as diligent, and as communicative, the Dictionary would have been better. He probably, therefore, would not have scorned an augmentation or correction, though offered by one of less attainments than his friend, if offered with due respect.

This consideration supports, in some degree, the mind of the present editor. For, though he feels all the diffidence which most men would feel in occasionally questioning the authority of Dr. Johnson, he is induced to hope, that the warmest admirers of that incomparable man will not disparage the industry which he himself might perhaps have countenanced.

The fruits, such as they are, of the present editor's employment, will be found in an abundant supply of words which have hitherto been omitted; in a rectification of many which etymology, in particular, requires; and in exemplifying several which are without illustration. These words are often the property of authors, the "† very dust of whose writings is gold;" of Pearson, and of Barrow, whose names might very frequently have graced the pages of a national Dictionary; of Bacon and Raleigh, of Jeremy Taylor, of Milton, and Hammond, and Hall, and many others, whose words indeed have largely, but of which the stock is not exhausted, conveyed, in the example, "† some elegance of language, or some precept of prudence or piety." These words commend to notice many writers also, who have been unjustly neglected or slightly examined; men who have taught with energy the lessons of human life, and who have explored with accuracy

* The Reverend Mr. Bagshaw, of Bromley College. This answer is in Boswell's Life of Johnson. Additions and corrections, which had been made by this gentleman, have been entrusted to the present editor; of which, as well as of other communications made to him with great liberality and without solicitation, he will, in the Introduction to this work, give an explicit account.

† Bentley, of Bishop Pearson. Dissert. on Phalaris.

† Johnson's Plan of an English Dictionary.

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pleasure to incorporate his labours. He had doubtless some talents for research ; but he has lowered them by perpetually insulting the memory of Johnson, whom he brands with " muddiness of intellect." Not such have been the exertions of the Reverend Mr Boucher ; of which a specimen has been given to the publick in the first letter of the alphabet, and which abundantly, as well as most learnedly shows how much remains to be done, in order to have a perfect view of the English Language.

The proprietors of this work have, with unsolicited kindness, procured, for the present editor's inspection, the papers of the late Mr. Horne Tooker, and his copy of Johnson's Dictionary, with some marginal remarks ; the late Mr. Henshall's interleaved but slightly noted copy of the same ; and the late Mr. Eyre's copy, with additional references in the margin. But these have yielded no great harvest of intelligence. What has been gained, will be more fully detailed, with other obligations to his friends, from whom he must not here omit to mention that he has received some remarks of the late Mr. Malone, in the general Introduction to this work.

After all, what the present editor has done, he considers but as dust in the balance, when weighed against the work of Dr. Johnson. He is content, if his countrymen shall admit that he has contributed somewhat towards that which many hands will not exhaust ; that his efforts, though imperfect, are not useless. And if any should severely insist, that he ought to have preserved so much caution through the work, as rarely to sink into negligence ; and to have obtained so much knowledge of all its parts, as seldom to fail by ignorance ; he has only to hope that their frequent disappointment may be consoled by the following words : " † He that endureth no faults in other men's writings must only read his own, wherein for the most part all appeareth white. Quotation, mistakes, inadvertency, expedition, and human lapses, may make not only moles, but warts, in learned authors ; who notwithstanding, being judged by the capital matter, admit not of disparagement."

August 1. 1811.

H. J. TODD.

* See Dr. Johnson's Plan of an English Dictionary.

† Sir Thomas Brown's Christian Morals. P. ii. § 2.

“Perfection is unattainable, but nearer and nearer approaches may be made; and finding my Dictionary about to be reprinted, I have endeavoured, by a revisal, to make it less reprehensible. I will not deny, that I found many parts requiring emendation, and many more capable of improvement. Many faults I have corrected, some superfluities I have taken away, and some deficiencies I have supplied: I have methodised some parts that were disordered, and illuminated some that were obscure. Yet the changes or additions bear a very small proportion to the whole. The critick will now have less to object, but the student who has bought any of the former copies needs not repent; he will not, without nice collation, perceive how they differ; and usefulness seldom depends upon little things.

“For negligence, or deficiency, I have perhaps not need of more apology than the nature of the work will furnish: I have left that inaccurate which never was made exact, and that imperfect which never was completed.”—

Of the present augmented edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary the proprietors, as I am informed, intend to publish as soon as possible, in the octavo size, an abridgement; in which I have respectfully, and for unanswerable reasons, declined any concern whatever. And I now relinquish altogether the labours of lexicography, with the hope, that my omissions and imperfections may stimulate the accurate and the judicious so to form a dictionary of our language, as not to subject it to any of the animadversions which will be made on my attempt.

HENRY JOHN TODD.

May 29. 1818.

INTRODUCTION.

THE nature and design of the additions and alterations, which are made in the present publication of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, are explained in the preceding Advertisement. It remains to specify my obligations to others, in the preparation of the work ; and to introduce to the reader's notice such other circumstances, connected with the progress of it, as it becomes me to state.

The first, and in my own opinion the most important, obligation which I have to acknowledge, is to James Boswell, Esq. of the Middle Temple, the son of the biographer of Johnson, the friend of the late Edmond Malone, and a zealous promoter of the cause of literature. Among the valuable books of Mr. Malone, consigned to the care of Mr. Boswell, there was a copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary interleaved, and bound in three volumes ; in which Mr. Malone had "inserted a great number of additional words and examples omitted by Johnson." With the frankness, which distinguishes the real lover of learning, Mr. Boswell sent these volumes to me, of the existence of which I had not before known ; allowing me, at the same time, to extract any of the observations, which Mr. Malone had made, for the purpose of the present work. The accuracy and diligence of Mr. Malone could not but render the business of examining his volumes very pleasing ; nor fail to afford abundant service towards the labour in which I was employed. His statement, at the beginning of the first of the volumes, is this : " 1052 manuscript remarks in the three volumes of this most valuable Dictionary : for the greater part I am answerable : those, to which D is subscribed, were written by Samuel Dyer." — Of these additional words and examples a large number is taken from the works of Bishop Hall in particular, and from those of other writers in the reigns of Elizabeth and her successor ; most of which, in the course of my studies, had been long since selected also by myself ; the fitness of which for my design, I was therefore proud to find corroborated by the judgement of Mr. Malone. That I have omitted many of his additions, I will not conceal ; that I have, in particular cases, expressly summoned him to my aid, will be obvious ; and that he would not have disdained the manner in which I have adopted any of his improvements, I am persuaded.

To the President and Fellows of Sion College, I am next to say that, in like manner, I am indebted for an unsolicited offer of the use of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, belonging to their library; in the margins of which, references to authors for examples where several words have none, and also some new words with examples, are pointed out by the late Rev. Mr. Bagshaw, of Bromley, one of the friends of Dr. Johnson. But they are principally mere references, in number about 600, and chiefly to our theological writers; of which some agree with examples cited by Mr. Malone or myself, and some with others which have appeared in Mr. Mason's Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. Etymological remarks are rarely found among these proofs of Mr. Bagshaw's diligence. By the perusal of the whole, however, I have been much gratified, as well as often confirmed in matters which had before excited hesitation.

For the sight of an interleaved copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, which belonged to the late Rev. Mr. Henshall, I have been obliged to Messrs. Longman and Co. booksellers. The copy is formed into four volumes: that, which ends with the letter C, contains the most of his fanciful, however learned, annotations: the rest are thinly sown with remarks. I am not aware of having derived advantage from this favour.

From the same gentlemen I received another copy of the Dictionary, filled with marginal remarks by the late Rev. Mr. Eyre. Though these remarks, like Mr. Bagshaw's, are mostly references; and though they are references principally to recent publications, as reviews and magazines, of which, at the beginning of the book, Mr. Eyre gives a list; as plays and novels also of our own days; one cannot but admire the indefatigable industry of the scholiast, in crowding the margins with words or sentences, intended (I should suppose in very many instances) rather for future consideration, than for decided addition. Had the same attention been paid to our old authors, the labour of Mr. Eyre would have been invaluable. Probably, not having access to many writers of this description, Mr. Eyre availed himself of the less useful information within his reach; and bestowed acute as well as diligent investigation upon objects not always deserving it. Sometimes, though rarely, he has given a citation from a book of elder times; a citation generally admissible. The writer of a future dictionary may perhaps often betake himself to this storehouse of information. What I have scrupled to adopt, may, at no distant period, demand, on encreasing authority, admission into an English dictionary; and eccentric terms, which have been employed by questionable writers to express common conceptions, may perhaps lose their novelty, or their quaintness, in sage and solemn usage.

There remains to be expressed another obligation to these gentlemen for the use of several books and papers, which were the property of the late Mr. Horne Tooke. Of these in due order. The first has been a copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary in two folio volumes, with marginal notes; in which there are not fifty that can be of service to

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any lexicographer, (as I perhaps mistakingly conceive,) who is in possession of the Diversions of Purley. This copy had been purchased at the sale of Mr. Tooke's library, and is said to have been intended by the purchaser to be the basis of a new English dictionary. By the purchaser, however, it was consigned to Messrs. Longman and Co.; and the publick will with me lament, that any intention should have been impeded, of which the furtherance might at once have crushed my humble attempt. At the beginning of this copy, there are the names of some authors entered; on the preface there are some remarks, not of the most liberal character; and to the history of the language, and to the grammar, there is no addition of importance. The Heracles of Mr. Harris, another of Mr. Tooke's books, abounding with his notes of haughtiest mood, has been of no use whatever to my purpose. His folio copy of Beaumont and Fletcher, with words marked in the margins, (an employment in which he was assisted by a distinguished living character,) has been of great service to me; being the same edition as that from which my own remarks had been formed, and thus by easy reference confirming my choice with respect to dubious expressions, as well as pointing out others which I had overpassed. The Gothick and Saxon dictionary of Lye, edited by Mr. Manning, was also among the printed volumes of Mr. Tooke entrusted to me; upon which the manuscript remarks afforded no intelligence of consequence. I come next to the observations upon our language, which Mr. Tooke left in manuscript books; at least such as I have examined. These were fifteen quarto books, containing the words of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary in regular order, with some additions, more particularly adverbs and substantives derived from adjectives; but without example, or other notice than the mere entry of the word. This employment occasionally suggested to me the introduction of such words into the dictionary, especially when I could support them by example. And therefore to this employment of Mr. Tooke I gladly acknowledge myself indebted. Six quarto books, containing words arranged according to terminations, as in *and*, *ard*, *ed*, *est*, &c. have been without use to me, however they might have been intended for some valuable purpose by Mr. Tooke. Of a quarto, entitled *roots*, which are Latin verbs, with English words stated to be derived from them, I found no occasion to avail myself. In another, entitled *Gothic roots*, consisting of not many written pages, there was little to be observed, which was not already in Lye. Out of three quartos, entitled *Index Expurgatorius*, or a list of such words as Mr. Tooke would have discharged from Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, I have made no selection; some, which he rejects, being supported by no mean authority; and some, being local, deserving to be retained. I think that in the letter A the arbitrary abolitions amount to about 800. Besides these books, there was a great variety of cards, upon which were written terminations entered in the quarto volumes, and other intended verbal arrangements. There was also one set, denouncing certain words as false English, and arranged according to terminations, which I have printed at the close of this Dictionary; both as it is a specimen of the employment which I have been describing, and as a criticism, rarely to be questioned. Such is the account of the papers, left by Mr. Tooke, which I have

seen; which indicate, I think, that he had once intended to compile an English Dictionary. If more had been left to show, that he had other illustrations to offer, not dissimilar to those which his *Diversions of Purley* had communicated, his friends would surely not have suffered them to slumber in inglorious silence. For that work, in which he has so acutely illustrated an ancient system, he has the thanks of every sound philologist; though it has been well remarked, that he has not laid in it, as he imagined, the foundation for future philosophers.

I am now to offer my thanks to the Rev. Archdeacon Churton, and the Rev. J. B. Blakeway; by whose remarks, communicated without solicitation, and without conditions, I have been, in several instances, materially assisted: to John Nichols, Esq. for the perusal of papers, illustrating our language, which were written by the late Dr. Pegge, and which offered, though mostly interwoven into his own publications, a glancing or two to be gathered: to Roger Wilbraham, Esq. for the use of some uncommon books in his possession, and for some pertinent observations: and to Martin Whish, Esq. of whose attention, though directing me not seldom to what my own researches had also marked, I cannot express too grateful a sense, when I consider the largeness of the communications, and the liberality with which they were made. Some notices have been sent by others, whose good intentions I respect, in number and importance too inconsiderable to require further acknowledgement. Nor have I been without obligation, in the progress of my employment, to criticisms which wanted as well as to those which possessed the writer's name; in which, on the one hand, much wit has been employed upon what are justly termed my feeble exertions; and, on the other, indignation has hurled its thunderbolts at my presumption; in which, pretended illustrations and detections of mistake, (penned in the bewitching hours of self-delusion,) have been also proposed; which upon examination have only discovered how liable we all are to be deceived, and how much it behoves the maker or augments of a dictionary not always to rely implicitly upon proffered kindness, nor wholly to disregard the oppositions of sportive or malicious ingenuity.

That there may soon be new makers of an English dictionary, it is warrantable to conjecture, knowing, as I do, that other gentlemen have bestowed attention upon the subject; the incorporation of whose services, not altogether free from conditions, it was beyond my power, if it had been my wish, after my plan was formed, to make. The treasures which now remain in their own management, undispersed, may therefore, if the owners choose, be laid before the publick, without intermixture, and without omission.

The *History of the English Language* I have augmented with some new materials. To the *Grammar* I have added *Notes*, which are principally illustrative of orthography, and of the etymological system so powerfully recalled to modern notice by Mr. Tooke; to which are subjoined the grammatical remarks of Mr. Tyrwhitt upon our ancient lan-

guage. For the convenience of the volumes the Grammar has its place in the last. After it follows a List of Authors; of whom many perhaps might be considered too obscure to have been formally cited in the dictionary, if it could be denied, in the words of Johnson, that “§ the riches of the English tongue are much greater than they are commonly supposed; that many useful and valuable books lie buried in shops and libraries unknown and unexamined, unless some lucky compiler opens them by chance, and finds an easy spoil of wit and learning.” Of old authors, as of old words, let no one make too hasty a rejection. Sarcasm may expose its impotence, as well as ignorance, in arraiging either; unaccustomed to observe that from the one, (the partially “unknown and unexamined,”) our best writers have occasionally not disdained to draw wisdom; and that with the other they have warranted the use of terms, which the jeer of modern hypercriticism would discard. It may be easy, though it is not “† pleasant without scurrility,” if I may use Sir Nathaniel’s phrase, to present both words and sentences, with the juxtaposition of a quaint title, in a manner so detached, as to excite no favourable opinion of the book, or rather to destroy all belief that it possesses any power of conveying knowledge. I might have omitted some citations from modern writers. But the canons yet remain to be promulged, by which the extremes of opposite tastes are to be settled. The precise period, at which antiquity is to be regarded as a rule, is not yet determined: the standard “‡ one inclines to remove to the distance of a century and a half; another may, with as good reason, fix it three centuries backwards; and another, six.” May we then expect decision upon these points from a society for refining the language, and fixing its standard? Alas, Johnson himself has told us, that “§ the edicts of an English Academy would probably be read by many, only that they might be sure to disobey them!”

For the paucity of curious or satisfactory information, which my additions and alterations exhibit; and for the abundance of inaccuracies and faults which have escaped my care; I may not, I hope, solicit the pardon of the candid reader in vain. I should indeed have been thrown into irrecoverable confusion and dismay, in reconsidering what I have done, if for an humble attendant also there were not consolation in the words of the master, which first accompanied the fourth edition of his Dictionary.

“Many are the works of human industry, which to begin and finish are hardly granted to the same man. He that undertakes to compile a Dictionary, undertakes that, which, if it comprehends the full extent of his design, he knows himself unable to perform. Yet his labours, though deficient, may be ‖ useful, and, with the hope of this inferior praise, he must incite his activity, and solace his weariness.”

* Idler, No. 91.

† Campbell, Philos. of Rhetorick.

‡ Love’s Lab. Lost.

§ Life of Roscommon.

‖ “Dans la dernière séance de l’Académie, il [Voltaire] parla fort long-temps et avec la plus grande chaleur sur l’utilité d’un nouveau Dictionnaire conçu à peu près sur la même plan que celui de l’*Encyclopédie*, ou celui de *Johnson*.” Grimm, Mem. tom. ii.

DR. JOHNSON'S PREFACE.

IT is the fate of those, who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths, through which Learning and Genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a Dictionary of the English Language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected; suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; resigned to the tyranny of time and fashion; and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetick without rules; wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundless variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and, noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me: experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the

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imperfections of human things; and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and, while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those, who cannot read, catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation arise in a great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and, from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the Saxon remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that, being once incorporated, can never be afterwards dismissed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *strength* from *strong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*; from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which Milton, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*: "*Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?*" to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shown in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errors in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed so deep in the English language, that criticism can never wash them away: these therefore must be permitted to remain untouched: but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authors differ in their care or skill: of these it was proper to inquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the French, and *incantation* after the Latin; thus *entire* is chosen rather than *intire*, because it passed to us not from the Latin *integer*, but from the French *entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the Latin or the French, since, at the time when we had dominions in France, we had Latin service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the French gene-

fully supplied us; for we have few Latin words among the terms of domestic use, which are not French: but many French, which are very remote from Latin.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters, having the same power, are used indifferently without any discoverable reason or choice, as in *choak*, *choke*; *soap*, *sope*; *serrel*, *fuel*, and many others; which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those, who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the Dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every author his own practice unmolested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us: but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning: some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations; some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus Hammond writes *feasibleness* for *feasibleness*, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the Latin; and some words, such as *dependant*, *dependent*, *dependance*, *dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wanted without control, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted a few alterations; and, among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those, whose thoughts have been perhaps employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, of for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been asserted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, says Hooker, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction. Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness; or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven*. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be less apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted, on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series: it is then to be understood that custom has varied, or that the author has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and, if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused, than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their **ETYMOLOGY** was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word is that which can be traced no further to any English root; thus *circumspect*, *circumvent*, *circumstance*, *delude*, *concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the Latin, are to us primitives. Derivatives are all those that can be referred to any word in English of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that *remoteness* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonstrative* from *demonstrate*? but this grammatical exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to repress. It is of great importance, in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expense of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterits of verbs, which in the Teutonical dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarrass the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the Roman and Teutonical: under the Roman I comprehend the French and provincial tongues; and under the Teutonical range the Saxon, German, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are Roman, and our words of one syllable are very often Teutonical.

In assigning the Roman original, it has perhaps sometimes happened that I have mentioned only the Latin, when the word was borrowed from the French; and, considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the Latin word be pure or barbarous, or the French elegant or obsolete.

For the Teutonical etymologies I am commonly indebted to Junius and Skinner, the only names which I have forbore to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or usurp their honours, but that I might spare a perpetual repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with reverence due to instructors and benefactors, Junius appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and Skinner in rectitude of understanding. Junius was accurately skilled in all the northern languages; Skinner probably exa-

mined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries; but the learning of Junius is often of no other use than to show him a track by which he might deviate from his purpose, to which Skinner always presses forward by the shortest way. Skinner is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: Junius is always full of knowledge; but his variety distracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently disgraced by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern Muses will not perhaps easily restrain their indignation, when they find the name of Junius thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but whatever reference is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of censoriousness to charge that etymologist with want of judgment, who can seriously derive *dream* from *drama*, because *life is a drama*, and *a drama is a dream*; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from *μόνος*, Gr. (*monos*,) *single or solitary*, who considers that grief naturally loves to be *alone*.

Our knowledge of the northern literature is so scanty, that of words undoubtedly Teutonick the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted Dutch or German substitutes, which I consider not as radical but parallel, not as the parents but sisters of the English.

The words, which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authprs, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological inquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of

* That I may not appear to have spoken too irreverently of Junius, I have here subjoined a few specimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *relegare, ex banno vel territorio exigere, in exilium agere.* G. *banair.* It. *bandire, bandeggiare.* H. *bandir.* B. *banmen.* Ævi medii scriptores *bannire* dicebant. V. Spelm. in *Bannum* & in *Banleuga*. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumq; limites arduis plerumq; montibus, altis fluminibus, longis deniq; flexuosisq; angustissimarum viarum unfractibus includebantur, fieri potest id genus limites *ban* dici ab eo quod *Βανάται & Βάναι*. Tarentinis olim, sicuti tradit Hesychius, vocabantur *αὐτὸς καὶ μὴ ὀρθῶς ἰδὼν*, "oblique ac minimè in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortasse quoque huc facit quod *Banè*, eodem Hesychio teste, dicebant *ὡς ὁ γαγγάν*, montes arduos.

EMPTY, *emptie, vacuus, inanis.* A. S. *Æmpty.* Nescio an sint ab *ἐμῖν* vel *ἐμῶν*. Vomō, *evomo*, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc

non obscure firmare codex Rush. Matt. xii. 44. ubi antiquè scriptum invenimus *zemoreth hit emetiz.* "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons, collis.* A. S. *hýll.* Quod videri potest abscissum ex *κόλῳ* vel *κόλῳ*. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editior. Hom. Il. b. v. 811. *ἵετ' αὖτε πρὸς ἀπὸν πύλον ἀντὶα κόλῳ.* Ubi auctori brevium scholiorum *κόλῳ* exp. *τόπος αὖ ὅς ἐστιν ἀντικρὺς γῶματι.* ἵετ'.

NAP, *to take a nap. Dormire, condormiscere.* Cym. heppian. A. S. *hnæppan.* Quod postremum videri potest desumptum ex *κρίτα*, obscuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æquè solet conciliare somnum, quàm caliginosa profunda noctis obscuritas.

STAMMERER, *Barbus, bisus.* Goth. *Stamma.* A. S. *stamer, stampr.* D. *stam.* B. *stameler.* Su. *stamma.* Isl. *stamr.* Sunt a *στυμνῶν* vel *στυμνῶν* nimia loquacitate alios offendere; quod impedire loquentes libentissimè garrere soleant; vel quod aliis nunquam videantur, etiam parvissimè loquentes.

derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to COLLECT the Words of our language was a task of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and, when they were exhausted, what was yet wanting must be sought by fortuitous and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned as industry should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech. My search, however, has been either skilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Cabalist*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained those of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inserted, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority; and which, being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probationers, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion or lust of innovation, I have registered as they occurred, though commonly only to censure them and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they were unnecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viscid* and *viscidily*, *viscous* and *viscosity*.

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horsecourser*, require an explanation; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *greenish*, *bluish*; adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*; substantives in *ness*, as *vileness*, *faultiness*; were less diligently sought, and sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of English roots, but, because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their significations cannot be mistaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, such as the *keeping* of the castle, *leading* of the army, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an absolute and abstract signification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewise omitted, unless, by signifying rather habit or quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives: as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; *pace* horse, a horse that can pace: these I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

• Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obsolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival. / .

• As composition is one of the chief characteristics of a language, I have endeavoured to make some reparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors, by inserting great numbers of compounded words as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to signify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occasion requires or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many words by a particle subjoined; as to *come off*, to escape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apostatize; to *break off*, to stop abruptly; to *bear off*, to justify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give over*, to cease; to *set off*, to embellish; to *set in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *set out*, to begin a course or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear wildly irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and, though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of Bailey, Ainsworth, Phillips, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* subjoined; of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or known to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors, of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered; they are referred to the different parts of speech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by English grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten is, the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined

to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonymes, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are all those which are by the grammarians termed expletives, and, in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, but which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the English language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses detorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning: such are *bear, break, come, cast, fall, get, give, do, put, set, go, run, make, take, turn, throw*. If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication; this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in English, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with success; such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them; these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession: for when Tully owns himself ignorant whether *lassus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral song*, or *mourning garment*; and Aristotle doubts whether *οἶνος*, in the Iliad, signifies a *mule*, or *mulcteer*, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate; names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word; for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is specious but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that though on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the dissimilitude though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited together: and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that discernment is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and if I have not expressed them very clearly, it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations, yet must be inserted for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is used for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in English, ever signifies the same with *burning*; yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are slightly passed over to avoid repetition; some admitted easier and clearer explanation than

others; and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things, equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errors, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him: and, in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind, the female of the stag*; *stag, the male of the hind*: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *sepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *desiccative*, *dryness* into *siccity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxysm*; for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative; and, if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this Dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a Teutonic or Roman interpretation, as to *CHEER*, to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of English may be assisted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When first I collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts; from chymists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in English literature, and reduce my transcripts very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained: thus, to the weariness of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments of doctrine of their authors; the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preserved; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detruncation, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may desert his tenets; or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of style; but words must be sought where they are used;

and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve no other purpose, than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution, but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me from late books with an example that was wanting, or when my heart in the tenderness of friendship solicited admission for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the Restoration, whose works I regard as *the wells of English undefiled*, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original Teutonic character, and deviating toward a Gallick structure and phrasology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recall it, by making our ancient volumes the groundwork of style, admitting among the additions of later times only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious lest my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed Sidney's work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authors, which rose in the time of Elizabeth, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from Hooker and the Translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from Bacon; the phrases of policy, war, and navigation, from Raleigh; the dialect of poetry and fiction from Spenser and Sidney; and the diction of common life from Shakspeare, few ideas would be lost to mankind for want of English words in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen; and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use,

and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations, which to careless or unskillful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of significations, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will show the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient author; another will show it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often soever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations; and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by showing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence, with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate: when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus I have laboured, by settling the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structures, and ascertaining the signification of English words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible; the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused; the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of disquiet and embarrassment, memory can contain; and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations though necessary and significant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many senses have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprise is above the strength that undertakes it: To rest below his own aim is incident to every one

whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feasts of literature, with the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ransack, the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus inquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise, my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to inquire the nature of every substance of which I inserted the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet, doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution; and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to inquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained: I saw that one inquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance; by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Despondency has never so far prevailed as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in the school philosophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compiled, or skillfully examined.

Some senses however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages selected with propriety, and pre-

served with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not visit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools, and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or easy inquiry, brought within my reach, has not been neglected: but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and contesting with the sullenness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was professedly written by Buonarrotti; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been so supplied.

Nor are all words, which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and, though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He, that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded which he expects hourly to return; he, that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the most common and cursory words have been inserted with little illustration, because, in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word *SEA* unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence: the mind, afraid of greatness and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and passes with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers; sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dissipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the stones which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it, with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those, who have been persuaded to think well of my design, will require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time, and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this consequence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while; but now begin to fear, that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life to a thousand years; and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who, being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can enshrine his language, and secure it from corruption and decay; that it is in his power to change sublunary nature, and clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; sounds are too volatile and subtle for legal restraints; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The French language has visibly changed under the inspection of the academy; the style of Amelot's translation of father Paul is observed by Le Courayer to be *un peu passé*; and no Italian will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of Boccace, Machiavel, or Caro.

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare; but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress, are perhaps as much superior to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Commerce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the Mediterranean and Indian coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port; but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equally forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little, above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniences of life; either without books, or like some of the Mahometan countries, with very few: men thus busied and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and classed by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those, who have much leisure to think, will

always be enlarging the stock of ideas; and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is disused, the words that expressed it must perish with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words deflected from their original sense; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentric virtue of a wild hero; and the physician of sanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred, and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen must at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by publick intimation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismissed. Swift, in his petty treatise on the English language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But what makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamiliar by disuse, and displeasing by unfamiliarity?

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the present state of the world cannot be obviated: A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both; and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expressions.

The great pest of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the same; but new phraseology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our style, which I, who can never wish to see dependance multiplied, hope the spirit of English liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour with all their influence, to stop the licence of

translators, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of France.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology, without a contest, to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors: whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of English literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me; but I shall not think my employment useless or ignoble, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to Bacon, to Hooker, to Milton, and to Boyle.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and risible absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish desert; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since, while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which Scaliger compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprise vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory, at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the author, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the *English Dictionary* was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any

patronage of the great ; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amid inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow. It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive ; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the Italian academicians, did not secure them from the censure of Beni ; if the embodied criticks of France, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its economy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me ? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds ; I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
BY DR. JOHNSON:
WITH ADDITIONS BY THE REV. MR. TODD.

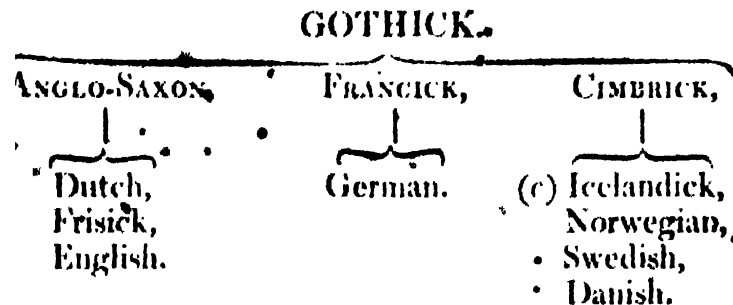
I have distinguished the Additions, both text and notes, in this History of the Language, by enclosing them in brackets. H. J. TODD.

[SECTION I. *Fabrick and Scheme of the English Language, Gothick or Teutonical.*]

I. **T**HOUGH the Britains or Welsh were the first possessors of this island, whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the English language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have (a) so few words, which can, with any probability, be referred to British roots, that we justly regard the Saxons and Welsh, as nations totally distinct. It has been conjectured, that when the Saxons seized this country, they suffered the Britains to live among them in a state of vassalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble services. But it is scarcely possible, that a nation, however depressed, should have been mixed with another in considerable numbers without some communication of their tongue, and therefore it may, with great reason, be imagined, that those, who were not sheltered in the mountains, perished by the sword.

(a) [*So few words, &c.* Mr. Horne Tooke says, that “our language has absolutely nothing from the Welsh.” Div. of Purley, vol. 2. p. 311. On the other hand, Mr. Ellis asserts, that “there are good reasons for believing, that near one third of our language is of Welsh origin.” Metr. Romances, 2d edit. vol. 1. p. 112. Of these opposite assertions the following remark may seem a judicious modification. “The British, to speak plainly, has little or no resemblance to the English. Many of their terms may have gained admission among us; as from the vicinity and long intercourse we have had with that people may necessarily be imagined; but their idioms and genius are as radically and essentially different as any two languages can possibly be.” Rev. Mr. Drake on the Orig. of the Eng. Lang. Archæol. vol. 5. p. 317.]

The whole fabrick and scheme of the English language is Gothick or Teutonic : it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails (b) over all the northern countries of Europe except those where the Slavonian is spoken. Of these languages Dr. Hickes has thus exhibited the genealogy.



Of the Gothick, the only monument remaining is a copy of the Gospels somewhat mutilated, which, from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is called the (d) *Silver Book*. It is now preserved at Upsal, and having been twice published before,

(b) [*Over all the northern countries, &c.* This is curiously illustrated by a grammarian of elder times. "Another property of an excellent language is the generalitie or large extent thereof; wherein no tongue within Christendome may compare with ours. For the Germans, of whom our fathers (the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles,) are a part, have spread themselves, and their Teutonic tongue, (though in divers dialects, which time hath caused,) thorow all High and Low Germanie, their primarie habitation; but also in divers other countries, where their victorious hand, enlarging still their territories, hath sented them; as in Denmarke, Suedland, Lapland, Finland, Gotland, Norway, England, and the East Part of Scotland, even from Barweeke to the Orkades, now the Isles of Orkney: which the very language, differing but little, in dialect, from the Northern or older English, doeth shew. And therefore the Highland or Western Scots, (which indeede are the right Scots, speaking the Scottish or Irish tongue,) doe call the Easterlings or Low-land-men (as the Welch doe us) Saxons or Saxons. Likewise in the other Northern Isles; as Groenland, Freesland, Iceland, &c. even to the hyperborean or frozen sea. Neither onely these Northerne parts, but the South countries also, wheresoever they set their foote, have yielded to their puissance: as France, subdued by their Franks and Normans; Africk, over-run by their Vandals; and Italie, by their Lombards, Gothes, and Vangals: though in these parts their language be mixt and much corrupted with the speeche of the conquered people, whom they suffered to remaine among them. So that, not without cause, hath this manly nation obtained the name of German or Alman; which are both one; ger, or gar, signifying, in the Teutonic, as much as *all*." The English Grammar, &c. by Charles Butler, 1633. Pref.]

(c) [Ex bibliis *Icelandicis*, non minus ferè quam ex Saxonice monumentis, vernaculæ nostræ origines prehendunt. Hickes. The aspirations of the consonants, so frequent in the English, are the leading marks of a northern derivation; so that an *Icelander*, hearing this in the mouth of an Englishman, will go no farther than to his own language, and is sure to find either the word, or the root of it, with very few alterations. Serenius.]

(d) [*The Silver Book*. The leaves are of vellum of a violet colour. All the letters are of silver, except the initials, which are of gold. See Notes on the Transl. of Mallet's North. Antiq. ch. 13. The high antiquity of thus distinguishing valuable, and particularly sacred writings, is found in Josephus, Antiq. Jud. lib. xii. cap. 2. See also Baringii, Clavis Diplomatica, p. 171. The publication of the *Silver Book* by Lye, to which Dr. Johnson alludes, was in 1750. Since that time, another portion of this ancient version has been discovered in the library at Wolfenbottel, in Germany; which is part of the epistle to the Romans, and was published in 1761 by the Rev. F. A. Knittel, Archdeacon of Wolfenbottel; afterwards by Hre. It has since occupied a place in the Appendix to the valuable edition of Lye's Goth. & Sax. Dict. by the Rev. O. Manning. Of eight of St. Paul's Epistles, at least in part, a recent discovery also (1817) is said to have been made, in the Ambrosian library at Milan, by the Abbé Angelo Mai, one of the librarians; of which the publication is earnestly expected.]

has been lately reprinted at Oxford, under the inspection of Mr. Lye, the editor of *Judius*. Whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely Gothick, has been doubted; it seems, however, to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found of the Teutonic race; and the Saxon, which is the original of the present English, was either derived from it, or both have descended from some common parent.

[SECTION II. *Specimen of the Gothick Language.*]

II. [From the venerable monument, of which so much has been said in the notes to the preceding section, I select the Lord's Prayer; and place, in the opposite column, the ancient Anglo-Saxon version of the same; both in English characters, that the benefit of comparison with our present language may be within the reach of every reader.

The doubt, which Dr. Johnson notices, in regard to the diction of the *Silver Book*, alludes especially to the opinions of Hickes and Bishop Nicholson, who consider "some Teuton or German as the author of it." Michaelis and others have contended that it is rather a fragment of some very ancient Francick Bible. To these objections, Dean Serenius has adverted, asserting that it is "no German or Francick dialect, as learned men have contended and disputed on both sides of the question; but the same aboriginal language, then living, and spoken, by the Goths seated upon Marotis, when Ulphilas was their bishop, and translated the four Gospels." Swed. and Eng. Dict. 2d edit. 1757. pref. p. 5. The Gothick claim has indeed found numerous and able supporters; and has been strengthened by a curious relic of the same language discovered in Italy. The following statement combines the arguments of those who have vindicated the claim: of Knittel, Hre, and others.

1. "Scilicet, id certum est è veterum testimoniis fuisse interpretationem ejusmodi *Geticam*: de *Francicâ* quidam nihil apud veteres habetur.

2. "Deinde vera historia docet, *Ulphilan* *Getas* literis donasse, iisdemque suam librorum sacrorum interpretationem conscripsisse. Itaque cum veterem interpretationem Teutonicam, quæ quidem literis, non modò à Latinis sed dimidiam minimùm partem à Græcis mutuò sumptis, consignata sit in manibus habeamus; hæc profectò *sermone Getarum, ad Istrum olim habitantium, scripta esse* dici debet. Moesi autem, quorum in regionem penetraverunt, Latine locuti sunt; *Getisque finitimi Græci fuerunt.*

3. "Tum etiam *Codex*, qui vocatur *Argenteus*, magnam vocabulorum vim complectitur, quorum in *Francicâ* ne vestigium quidè deprehendimus.

4. "Nec parum huc momenti affert, quod Wachterus (*Gloss. Germ.* p. 43.) vocabula quædam, *Codici Argentei* propria, in Tartariâ Minori, *Getarum* quondam sede, invenerit; ejusmodi est *swiltan*, mori, à *swalt*, mors.

5. "Quo et illud pertinet, quòd *Ulphilana interpretatio* non pauca Græcorum vocabula civitate suâ donaverit, non illa, linguis Teutonicis cum Græcâ ab ultimâ inde antiquitate communia; quibus eandem populorum originem, vel priscum aliquod commercium, efficere solentur; sed ea vocabula, quibus omnes omnino Teutonicæ septentrionalesque dialecti carcant: atque in his nonnulla, quæ, nisi perfectâ jam lingue utriusque facie, illuc profecta non facer. Exemplum sit *atta*, *âra*, pater.

6. "Huc accedunt vocabula et Illyrica, quæ neque in dialectis Teutonicis reperiuntur, neque gentem produunt à *Getis* longè remotam;

7. "Et Latina; non ea eruditionem, artes resque sacras (qualia et apud Francos permulta sunt) spectantia: sed alia, neque Rhenum inter ac Viadrum unquam audita.

8. "Ne verò amplius dubites, faciunt vocabula quædam, quæ *Getica* dixere veteres. At hæc quidè, ceteris in dialectis Teutonicis non obvia, in *Codice Argenteo* et *Carolino* invenias.

9. "Denique inter inscriptiones *Donianæ*, à *Gorio* denuò editas *Florentiæ*, 1731. *Class.* 19. n. 11. villæ cujusdam venditæ pactum est, cui subscripserunt eadè planè lingua, iisdemque literis, quibus conscriptus est *Codex Argenteus*. His autem in terris (namque *Areti*, hodie *Arezzo* vocant, exstat monumentum) nunquam aliâ, præter *Geticam*, gens Teutonica habitavit." Anonymi *Batavi Idea Ling. Belg. Gramm.* curante *E. Van Driel. Lugd. Bat.* 1783. *Præf.* p. x. et seq.]

(c) M. GOTHICK.

“Atta unsar thu in himinam, veihnai namo thein. Quimai thiudinassus theins. Vairthai vilja theins, sue in himina, jah ana-airthai. Hlaif ungarana thana sinteinan gif uns himinadaga. Jah aflet uns thatei sculans, sijainia sua, sue jah veis afletam thaim skulam unsarain. Jah ni briggais uns in traistubjal, ak laufei uns af thamma ubilin. Amen.”

(f) A. SAXON.

“Fæder ure thu the eart on heofenum, si thin nama gehalgod. To-becume thin rice. Gewurthe thin willa on eorþan, swa swa on heofenum. Urne dæghwamlican hlaf syle us to dæg. And forgyf us ure gyltas, swa swa we forgyfath urum gyltendum. And ne gelædde thu us on costnunge, ac alys us of yfele.”]

[SECTION III. *Saxon. Caedmon's metrical hymn. Alfred's paraphrase or imitation of Boethius.*]

III. What was the form of the Saxon language, when about the year 450, they first entered Britain, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses: which abruptness and inconnection may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may be supposed to have continued during their wars with the Britains, which for a time left them no leisure for softer studies; nor is there any reason for supposing it abated, till the year 590, when Augustine came from Rome to convert them to Christianity.

[Of the language the earliest monument which remains, is the song or hymn of Caedmon, monk of Whitby; which is now given in the section appropriated to the consideration of the Saxon poetry.]

The Christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning: the Saxons then became by degrees acquainted with the Roman language, and so gained, from time to time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilized people, as appears by king Alfred's paraphrase or imitation of Boethius and his short preface.

CAP. I.

ON ðære tide þe Godes of Siddiu mæsse wæs þæt Romana rice 7epin upahofon. 7 miþ heora cýnungum. Rædgota and Callépica wæron harne. Romane buro abrocon. and eall Italia rice þæt is betwux þam muntum 7 Sicilia ðam ealonde in anroð 7epelton. 7 þa wæren þam forerpreccan cýnungum Deodric fenz to þam ilean rice se Deodric wæs Amuliza. he wæs Ewsten þeah he on þam Appuaniscan gedpolan ðurhwode. Þe gehet Romanum his preondreife. swa þæt hi mostan heora ealdwita wýrde beon. Ac he þa gehat wýrde yfele zelæste. 7 wýrde wraþe 7eendode mid manegum mane. þæt wæs to eacan oþrum unawisedum ýrlum. þæt he Iohannes þone papian her ofplean. Ða wæs sum consul. þæt se heperoha hataþ. Boetius wæs haren. se wæs in bocwritum 7 on woruld þearum se witepresta. Ðe ða onteat þa manigfealdan ýfel þe se cýnung Deodric wæs þam Ewstenandome 7 wæs þam Romaniscum ritum wýrde. he þa gemunde ðara efersta 7 þara ealdwita ðe hi under ðam Ewstun hæfðon heora ealdhlafordum. Ða offran he smeagan 7 leornigan on him wýrlum hi he þæt rice ðam unwiteþran cýnunge afeppan mihte. 7 on

(c) [Quatuor Evang. Goth. ed. à F. Junio, 1665, p. 11.]

(f) [Quatuor Evang. A. Sax. ed. Marshall, ibid.]

niht ƿeleaƿfulra and on rihtwisa anƿald ƿebunƿan. Seude ƿa diƿellice aƿend-
 ƿeritu to ƿam Larene to Constantinopolim. ƿær iƿ Lreca heah buriƿ ƿ heora
 cýnerƿol. for ƿam se Larene ƿær heora ealdhlaƿorð cýner. bædon hine ƿæt he him
 to heora Lriƿterbome ƿ to heora ealdrihtum ƿerultumebe. Da ƿ onƿeat se
 ƿelheora cýning Deodƿic. Ða het he hine ƿelƿunƿan on capceƿne ƿ ƿær mne
 belucan. Da hit Ða se onƿ ƿ se aƿƿýrða ƿær on ƿra micelre neapaneƿre hecðm.
 ƿa ƿær he ƿra micle ƿriðor on hiƿ Mode ƿedneƿed. ƿra hiƿ Mod aƿ ƿriðor to ƿam
 ƿoruld ƿaƿum unƿerod ƿær. ƿ he Ða nanre ƿioƿre be mnan ƿam capceƿne ne ƿe-
 munde. ac he ƿereoll mƿol of dune on ƿa ƿloƿ. ƿ hine aƿrehte ƿriƿe unƿor. and
 ormod hine seƿne onƿan ƿepan ƿ hiƿ ƿunƿende eƿær.

CAP. II.

ÐA hoð se ic ƿiecca ƿeo lufbæƿlice ƿonƿ. ic secal nu heorende ƿunƿan. ƿ mid
 ƿri unƿeradum ƿoridum ƿerettan. heah ic ƿeo hƿilum ƿecoplice ƿunde. ac se nu
 ƿepende ƿ ƿerende of ƿeradra ƿoridra mƿro. me ablendan ƿær unƿerƿeoran ƿoruld
 ƿaƿra. ƿ me ƿa ƿorletan ƿra blunðe on hiƿ ðimne hol. Da heƿeapodon aƿceƿe
 lufbæƿneƿre ƿa Ða ic him aƿre betƿe tƿiƿode, Ða ƿendon hi me heora huc to and
 me mid ealleƿromƿeritan. To ƿhon secolðan Ða mine ƿreund seƿan ƿæt ic ƿer-
 hiƿ mon ƿaƿe. hi mæƿ se beon ƿerahiƿ se Ðe on Ðam ƿeræƿum ðuƿihƿuman ne
 mor:

CAP. III.

ÐA ic ƿa Ðiƿ leoð. eƿær Boetiƿ. ƿecomƿende aƿunƿen hæƿde. Ða com Ðær ƿan
 in to me heorencund ƿiƿdom. ƿ ƿ min mƿnende Mod mid hiƿ ƿoridum ƿerƿette.
 ƿ hiƿ eƿær. Ðu ne eapƿ hi se mon se on minre seole ƿaƿe aƿed ƿ ƿelapred. Ac
 hƿonon ƿuðe hi mid hiƿum ƿoruld ƿonƿum hiƿ ƿriƿe ƿerƿenceð buton ic ƿas ƿ hi
 hæƿƿe Ðaƿa ƿærna to hƿaƿe ƿorƿiten Ðe ic se aƿ sealde. Da eƿode se ƿiƿdom ƿ
 Ðær. ƿeritaƿ nu aƿriƿede ƿoruld ƿonƿa of minre seƿener Mode. ƿorƿam se ƿind
 ƿa mæƿtan secalan. Lætaƿ hine eƿt hƿeorƿan to minum laƿum. Da eode se ƿiƿ-
 dom neap. eƿær Boetiƿ. minum hƿeorƿendan ƿerolite. ƿ hit ƿra mopolil hƿær
 hƿeƿa upaƿeƿde. aƿriƿde ƿa minere Modes eƿan. and hit ƿran bliƿum ƿoridum.
 hƿaƿen hit oneneore hiƿ ƿorƿerimodori. mid Ðam se Ða ƿ Mod ƿiƿ heƿende. Ða ƿec-
 neop hit ƿriƿe ƿreotele hiƿ aƿne modori. ƿ ƿær se ƿiƿdom ƿ hit lanƿe aƿ tƿde ƿ
 læƿde. ac hit onƿeat hiƿ laƿe ƿriƿe totorenne ƿ ƿriƿe tohƿocenne mid ðýriƿu-
 hondum. ƿ hine ƿa ƿran huƿ ƿeruðe. Da andƿýrðe se ƿiƿdom him ƿ seðe. ƿ hiƿ ƿun-
 ƿan hæƿdon hine ƿra totorenne. ƿaƿ ƿær hi teolihodon ƿ hi hine eallne habban
 secolðon. ac hi ƿeƿaderuad monƿeald ðýriƿ on hære ƿorƿunƿan. ƿ on ƿam ƿiƿe
 butan heora hƿele eƿt to hýne bote ƿecƿiƿe:

This may perhaps be considered as a specimen of the Saxon (*g*) in its highest state of purity, for here are scarcely any words borrowed from the Roman dialects.

[SECTION IV. *Version of the Gospels probably between the time of Alfred and that of the Norman Conquest.*]

IV. Of the (*h*) following version of the Gospels the age is not certainly known ; but it was probably written between the time of Alfred and that of the Norman conquest, and therefore may properly be inserted here.

(*g*) [*Its highest state of purity.* The Anglo-Saxon laws before the reign of Athelstan, and the works of Alfred, may be referred to as containing the Anglo-Saxon language in its genuine and uncorrupted state. See Turner's *Hist. of the Anglo-Sax.* B. 8. ch. 3.]

(*h*) [From the edition of it, published by Dr. Marshall, in conjunction with the *Mæso-Gothick Gospels* by Junius, in 1665.]

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and least of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the Saxon version and that of Wicliffe, written about the year 1380, in opposite columns; because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUCÆ CAP. I.

LUK, CHAP. I.

FORÐAM þe ƿitodlice manega sohton þara þinga ƿare ge-endelesƿan þe on us gefyllede sƿit.

2 Sƿa us betaelitun þa ðe hit of sƿymðe gerapon. and þære sƿarce þenar ƿæron.

3 We gehƿite [of-fylhðe from sƿuma] geƿullice eallum. [mid] endehƿðnerre sƿutan ðe. þu ðe gesurta Theophilus.

4 Ðæt þu oncnape þara ƿorða godƿærcnesse. of þam ðe þu gehæƿed eart :

5 On þeƿoder dazum Iudea cƿunçer. ƿæs sum fæceþ on naman Zacharias. of Abian tune. 7 his ƿif ƿæs of Aƿioner dohtsum. and hƿie nana ƿæs Elizabeth :

6 Soðlice his ƿæron butu sihtƿife heƿorpan Gode. ƿançende on eallum his bebodum 7 sihtƿirnessum butan ƿrohte :

7 And his næfðon nan bearn. forþam ðe Elizabeth ƿæs unbepende. 7 hƿ on hƿra dazum butu ƿorð-eodum :

8 Soðlice ƿæs geporðen þa Zacharias hƿ fæceþðader breac on his gepƿixler endehƿðnerre heƿorpan Gode.

9 Aftƿer gepunan þæs fæceþðader hlotes. he eode þ he his ofspringe sette. on his Godes temple eode.

10 Eall ƿorð þæs folces ƿæs ure gebiddende on þære ofspringe tuman :

11 Ða ætƿpðe him Ðrihtnes engel stænde on þæs ƿeorðes sƿiððan healse.

12 Ða ƿearð Zacharias gehƿeð þ gefeonde. 7 him ege onhƿear :

13 Ða cƿæð se engel him to. Ne ondræð þu ðe Zacharias. forþam þu ben is gehƿeð. 7 þu ƿif Elizabeth þe sunu cenð. and þu nemst hƿ naman Iohannes.

14 7 he bƿð þe to gefean 7 to blisse. 7 manega on hƿ acennednesse gefaƿmað :

[The first four verses of this chapter as they are numbered in our present translation, are, in the manuscripts of Wicliffe, a part of the prologue, and not translated here. New Test. by Wicliffe, edited by the Rev. H. H. Baber, 1810. p. 55.]

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judec ther was a prest Zacarye by name : of the sort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron : and hir name was Elizabeth.

“ And bothe weren juste biforn God : goyng in alle the maundementis and justifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

“ And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

“ And it bifel that whanne Zacarye schoulde do the office of presthod in the ordir of his course to fore God.

“ Aftir the custom of the presthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encensen.

“ And al the multitude of the puple was without forth and preyede in the our of encensyng.

“ And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him : and stood on the right half of the altar of incense.

“ And Zacarye seyng was aƿrayed : and drede fel upon him.

“ And the aungel sayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not : for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wif schal bere to thee a sone : and his name schal be clepid Jon.

“ And joye and gladyng schal be to thee : and manye schulen have joye in his natyvyte.

15. Soðlice he byð mæne beƿoƿan Drihtne. and he ne driuncð ƿin ne beoƿ. ⁊ he bið gefylled on halgum Gaste þonne gyt of his modor-innoðe.

16. And manega Iſrahela bearna he gecyð to Drihtne hyra Gode.

17. And he gæð toƿoƿan him on gaste ⁊ Eliaſ mihte. ⁊ he fæðeƿa heortan to hyra bearnum gecyðne. ⁊ ungleaƿfulle to rihtƿirra gleaƿcýpe. Drihtne fulfremed ſole geƿearƿian :

18. Ða cƿæð Zacharias to þam engele. Ðƿanun ƿat ic þiſ. ic eom nu eald. and min ƿiƿon hyne ðagum forðeoðe :

19. Ða andſƿaƿoðe him ſe engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe ſtanðe befoƿan Gode. and ic eom aƿenð ƿið þe ſƿneƿan. ⁊ þe þiſ boðian.

20. And nu þu biſt ſƿiðenðe. ⁊ þu ſƿneƿan ne miht oð þone ðæg þe þaſ þing ƿeƿurðað. forþam þu minum ƿorðum ne ƿelýfberſt. þa beoð on hyra timan gefyllede :

21. And þ ſolc ƿæſ Zacharias geandbiðigenðe. and ƿunðroðon þ he on þam temple læt ƿæſ :

22. Ða he ut-eode ne mihte he him toſƿneƿan. ⁊ hiſ oncneopon þ he on þam temple ſume geſihtðe gereah. ⁊ he ƿæſ biſniende hym. ⁊ ðumb þurhpuneðe :

23. Ða ƿæſ ƿeƿorðen þa hiſ þenurga ðagaſ gefyllede ƿæſon. he ſenðe to hiſ huſe :

24. Soðlice æfter ðagum Elizabeth hiſ ƿiſ ge-eacnoðe. and heo beðiglube hiſ ƿiſ monþaſ. ⁊ cƿæð.

25. Soðlice me Drihten gebyðe þuſ. on þam ðagum þe he gereah minne hoſþ betƿux mannum aſƿiƿian :

26. Soðlice on þam ſiðtan monðe ƿæſ aƿenð Gabriel ſe engel fram Drihtne on Galilea ceapne. þæne nama ƿæſ Nazareth.

27. To beƿebbubne fremnan anum ƿene. þæſ nama ƿæſ Iosep. of Dauides huſe. ⁊ þæne fremnan nama ƿæſ Maria :

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" For he ſchal be great biſore the Lord : and he ſchal not drinke wyrt ne ſyðr, and he ſchal be fulfilled with the holy goſt yit of his modir wombe.

And he ſchal converte manye of the children of Iſrael to her Lord God.

" And he ſchal go before in the ſpiſyte and vertu of Helye : and he ſchal turne the hertis of the fadris to the ſonis, and men out of beleewe : to the prudene of juſt men, to make redy a ƿerſyt ƿuple to the Lord.

" And Zacarye ſeyde to the aungel : wherof ſchal Y wyte this ? for Y am old : and my wyf hath gon fer in hir dayes.

And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that ſtonðe nygh biſore God, and Y am ſent to the to ſpeke and to euangelice to thee theſe thingis, and lo thou ſchalt be ðumbe.

" And thou ſchalt nôt mowe ſpeke, til into the day in which theſe thingis ſchulen be don. for thou haſt not beleved to my wordis, whiche ſchulen be fulfilled in her tyme.

" And the ƿuple was abidyng Zeacarye : and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

" And he gedde out and myghte not ſpeke to hem : and thei knewen that he hadde ſeyn a viſioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem : and he dwellide ſtille ðumbe.

" And it was don whanne the dayes of his office weren fulfilled : he wente into his houſe.

" And aftir theſe dayes Elizabeth and hiſ wif conſeyvede and hidde hir fýve monethis and ſeyde.

" For ſo the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take away my reƿroſ among men.

" But in the ſixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was ſent from God : into a cýtee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

" To a maydun weddid to a man : whos name was Joſeph of the houſe of Dauid, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

28 Ða cwæð se engel inzanzenbe. Ðal
per þu mið gýfe gýfýlled. Ðrihten mið
þe. Ðu eart gehletrub on písum :

29 Ða pearð heo on his rýfæge geb-
regeb. and þohce hwæt seo gneting
pæne :

30 Ða cwæð se engel. Ne ondræb þu.
Se Maria. soðlice þu gýfe inð Gode ge-
mettege.

31 Soðlice nu þu on innode ge-eacnare.
and sunu cenre. and his naman þælenð
zenemnege.

32 Se bið mæne. 7 þær hehrcan sunu
zenemneb. and him sylð Ðrihten God
his faderes Dauber getl.

33 And he piceað on ecnesse on Ia-
cober huse. 7 his picege ende ne bið :

34 Ða cwæð Maria to þam engle. hu
gepýrð þis. forþam ic pere ne onenape :

35 Ða andrpanode hyne se engel. Se
halga Gast on þe becýmð. 7 þær heah-
rcan miht þe oferreaðað. and forþam
þ halige þe of þe acenneb bið. bið Godes
sunu zenemneb.

36 And nu. Elizabeth þin maze sunu
on hyne ylde geacnode. and þer monað is
hyne rýxta. seo is unbepende zenemneb.

37 Forþam nis ælc word mið Gode un-
mihtelic :

38 Ða cwæð Maria. Ðer is Ðrihtner
min. gepurðe me æfter þinum wordre :
And se engel hyne fram-gepat :

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aþar Maria
7 ferde on muntland mið ofres. on Iu-
deysce ceastre.

40 7 ðeode into Zacharias huse. 7
gnette Elizabeth :

41 Ða pær geporden þa Elizabeth ge-
hynde Marian gnetinge. Ða gefagnude þ
cild on hyne innode. and þa pearð Eliza-
beth haligum Gaste gefýlled.

42 7 heo clýpode mycelne rægne. and
cwæð. Ðu eart betpux písum gehletrub
and gehletrub is þiner innodes pærcm.

“ And the aungel entride to hir, and
sayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with
thee : blessid be thou among wymmen.

“ And whanne sche hadde herd : sche
was troublid in his word, and thoughte
what manner salutacioun this was.

“ And the aungel seid to hir, ne drede
not thou Marye : for thou hast founden
grace anentis God.

“ Lo thou schalt conseyye in wombe,
and schalt bere a sone : and thou schalt
clepe his name Jhesus.

“ This shall be gret : and he schal be
clepid the sone of higheste, and the Lord
God schal geve to him the seete of
Dauid his fadir.

“ And he schal regne in the hous of
Jacob withouten ende, and of his rewme
schal be noon ende.

“ And Marye seyde to the aungel, on
what maner schal this thing be don ? for
I knowe not man.

And the aungel answerde and seyde
to hir, the holy Gost schal come fro above
into thee : and the vertu of the higheste
schal ower schadowe thee : and therefore
that holy thing that schal be borun of
thee : schal be clepide the sone of God.

“ And to Elizabeth thi cosyn, and sche
also hath conseyyed a sone in hir eelde,
and this monethe is the sixte to hir that
is clepid bareyn.

“ For every word schal not be impossy-
ble anentis God.

“ And Marye seide to the hond maydun
of the Lord : be it doon to me aȝir thi
word ; and the aungel departide fro hir.

“ And Marye roos up in tho dayes and
wente with haste into the mountaynes
into a citee of Judce.

“ And sche entride into the hous of
Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.

“ And it was don as Elizabeth herde
the salutacioun of Marye the young childe
in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was
fulfild with the holy Gost.

“ And cryede with a gret voice, and
seyde, blessid be thou among wymmen
and blessid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

43 7 hƿanun is me þis. ƿ miner Driht-
ner inƿoƿi to me cume:

44 Sona ƿƿa þinre ƿnetinge ƿteƿi ou
minum earum ƿeƿorden ƿer. þa ƿahnude
[in ƿlædmire] min cild on minum innoþe.

45 And eadig þu eadig þu þe ƿelýfder.
þ ƿulf-ƿemebe ƿynt þa þing þe þe ƿƿam
Drihtne ƿeræbe ƿynb:

46 Ða cƿæð Mæra. Min ƿapel mærað
Drihten.

47 7 min ƿaƿt ƿeblýrude on Gode
minum þælenbe.

48 Forþam þe he ƿereah his þinene
ead-mobnerre. soðlice heonun-forð me
eadige ƿecgað ealle cneoperre.

49 Forþam þe me mycele þing dýbe ƿe
ðe-mihtig is. 7 his nama is halig.

50 7 his mild-heortner of cneoperre
on cneoperre hine ondræbenbum:

51 Ðe ƿorhte mæzne on his earne.
he to bæbe þa ofeƿi-moban on moðe hýra
heortan.

52 Ðe aƿearp þa ƿucan of ƿetle. and þa
ead-moban upahof.

53 Þingriðende he mid ƿobum ƿe-
fýlde. 7 ofeƿi-moðe iðele ƿorlet.

54 Ðe aƿenz Iſrahel his cniht. 7 ƿe-
munde his mild-heortnerre.

55 Sƿa he ƿƿræc to unum ƿæderum.
Abrahame and his ƿæbe on á ƿeoluð:

56 Soðlice Mæra ƿunude mid hýre
ƿƿýlce þƿý monðar. 7 ƿeƿende þa to hýre
huſe:

57 Ða ƿer ƿefýlled Elizabethen cen-
ning-tið. and heo ƿunu cende.

58 7 hýre nehceburas 7 hýre cuðan
þ ƿehýrdon. þ Drihten his mild-heort-
nerre mid hýre mærrude 7 his mid
hýre blýrroðu:

59 Ða on þam ehceodan bæge his
comon þ cild ýmbrnðan. and nemdon
hine his ƿæder naman Zachariam: *

60 Ða andƿarode his moðer. Ne ƿe
roðer. ac he bið Iohanner ƿenemned:

61 Ða cƿædon hi to hýre. Nis nan
on þinre mærgðe hýrrum naman ƿenem-
ned:

" And wherof is this thing to me, that
the modir of my Lord come to me? . .

" For lo as the vois of thi salutacioun
was maad in myn eeris: the yong child
gladide in joye in my wombe.

" And blessid be thou that hast be-
leeved: for thilke thingis that ben seid of
the Lord to thee schulen be ƿarfytly don.

" And Marye seyde, my soul magnifieth
the Lord.

" And my spýrt hath gladid in God
myn heltlie.

" For he hath behulden the mekenesse
of his handmayden: for lo for this alle
generatiouns schulen seye that I am
blessid.

" For he that is mighti hath dðn to me
grete thingis, and his name is holy.

" And his mersy is fro kyndrede into
kyndredis to men that dreden him.

" He made myght in his arm, he sca-
teride proude men with the thoughte of
his herte.

" He sette down myghty men fro seete
and enhaunsid meke men.

" He hath fulfillid huggry men with
goodis, and he has lest riche men voided.

" He havyng mynde of his mercy took
up Israel his child,

" As he hath spokun to oure fadris, to
Abraham, and to his seed into worldis.

" And Marye dwellide with hir as it
were thre monethis and turned agen into
his hous.

" But the tyme of beringe child was
fulfillid to Elizabeth, and sche bar a son.

" And the neyghbouris and heren of
hir herden that the Lord hadde magnyfi-
ed his mercy with hir, and thei thankiden
him.

" And it was doon in the eightithe day
thei camen to circumsid the child, and
thei clepiden him Zacarye by the name of
his fadir.

" And his modir answeride and seide,
nay; but he schal be clepid Jon.

" And thei seiden to hir, for no man is
in thi kynrede that is clepid this name.

62 Ða biƿnobaſ hi to hir fæder.
hƿæt he wolde hýne Ʒenennebne beon:

63 Ða ƿƿat he Ʒebebenum ƿex-lyeðe.
Iohanner iſ hir nama. Ða ƿiſnobaſ
hiƷ ealle:

64 Ða ƿearð ſona hir muð Ʒ hir
tunƷe Ʒe-openoð. Ʒ he ſƿiæc. Ðrihten.
bletſſende:

65 Ða ƿearð eƷe Ʒeƿorðen oƿer ealle
hýna nehchebuſaſ. and oƿer ealle Iudea
muntland ƿæron þaſ ƿorð Ʒeƿiðmæſ-
roðe.

66 Ʒ ealle þa ðe hiƷ Ʒehýrðon. on hýna
heortan ſettun Ʒ cƿædon. ÞenƷe ðu
hƿæt býð þeſ cnapa. ƿitodlice Ðrihten
hand ƿæſ mið him:

67 And Zachariar hir fæder ƿæſ mið
haleƷum Garde Ʒeſýlled. Ʒ he ƿiteƷoðe
and cƿæð.

68 Gieb etƿuð ſý Ðrihten Iſrahela
Goð. ſonþaſ þo he Ʒeneorude. Ʒ hiƷ
ſolceſ alýreðneſſe býðe.

69 And he uſ hæle hoſn aſæpðe on
Dauiðer huſe hir enihter.

70 Ða he ſƿiæc þuſh hir haleƷna
ƿiteƷena muð. þa ðe of ƿorðber ſƿým ðe
ſƿiæcon.

71 Ʒ he alýrðe uſ of upum feondum.
and of ealra þana handa þe uſ hateðon.

72 Mið-heortneſſe to ƿýncenne mið
upum fæderum. Ʒ Ʒemunan hiƷ haleƷan
cýðneſſe.

73 Býðe uý to ſýllenne þone að þe he
upum fæder Abrahame ſƿor.

74 Ðæt ƿe butan eƷe. of uſe feonda
handa alýreðe. him þeopian

75 On haleƷneſſe befoſan him eallum
upum ðaƷum:

76 And þu cnapa hiƷ þæſ hohſtan
ƿiteƷa Ʒenenneð. þu Ʒæſt befoſan
Ðrihten anſýne. hiƷ ƿeƷaſ Ʒearƿian.

77 To ſýllene hiƷ ſolce hæle Ʒeƿit on
hýna ſýna ſonƷýneſſe.

78 Ðuſh innodas uſer Goðer mið-
heortneſſe. on þam he uſ Ʒeneorude of
eartðeale up-ſƿunƷende.

“ And thei bikenyden to hiſ fadir, what
he wolde that he were clepid.

“ And he axinge a poyntel wrooƷt
ſeyinge, Jon iſ hiſ name, and alle men
wondriden.

“ And annoon hiſ mouth was openyð
and hiſ tunƷe, and he ſpak and bleſſide
Goð.

“ And drede was maad on all hiſ neigh-
bouriſ, and all the wordiſ weren ƿuƿliſchid
on alle the mounteyneſ of Judee.

“ And alle men that herden ƿuƷiden
in her herte, and ſeiden what manner
child ſcal thiſ be, for the hond of the Lord
waſ with him.

“ And Zacarye hiſ fadir waſ fulfillid
with the holy Goſt, and ƿrofeðe and
ſeide.

“ Bleſſid be the Lord Goð of Iſrael,
for he haſ wiſitid and maad redempcioun
of hiſ ƿuƿle.

“ And he haſ rered to uſ an horn of
helthe in the houſ of Dauith hiſ child.

“ Aſ he ſpak by the mouth of hiſe
holy ƿrophetiſ that weren fro the world.

“ Helth fro oure enemyeſ, and fro the
hond of alle men that hatiden uſ.

“ To do meſſy with oure fadriſ, and
to haue mynde of hiſ holy teſtament.

“ The grete ooth that he ſwoor to
Abraham our fadir,

“ To geue himſelf to uſ, that we with-
out drede delyvered fro the hond of oure
enemyeſ ſerue to him,

“ In holýneſſe and rightwiſneſſe be-
fore him, in alle oure dayeſ.

“ And thou child ſchal be clepid the
ƿrofe of the higheſte, for thou ſchal go
before the face of the Lord to make redy
hiſe weyeſ.

“ To geue ſciēce of heelth to hiſ
ƿuƿle into remiſſioun of her ſynneſ.

“ By the inwardeneſſ of the meſſy of
oure Goð, in the which he ſpringyng up
fro on high haſ wiſited uſ.

79 Onlyhtan þam þe on þýrofum 7 on
deaðes, sceabe sittað. une fet to ȝeƿe-
cenne on ribbe ƿeȝ:

• 80 Soðlice ȝe enapa ƿeox. 7 ƿær on
ȝærte ȝeƿrangod. 7 ƿær on ƿertenum
oð þone dæg hýr æty-ƿebneƿrum on
Iſrahel.

" To geve light to them that sitten in
derknessis, and in schadowe of deeth; to
dresse oure feet into the weye of ƿees;

" And the child wexide, and was con-
fortid in spiryt and was in desert plaes
till to the day of his schewing to Ysrael."

[SECTION V. *Saxon Poetry.*]

V. [" Of the Saxon poetry," Dr. Johnson says, " some specimen is necessary; though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

" The first poetry of the Saxons was without rhyme; and consequently must have depended upon the quantity of their syllables: but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and close their verses with correspondent sounds."—

Alliteration is another distinction of the Saxon poetry; which, as we shall presently see, distinguished also the old English. But rhythm or cadence is its principal feature. " (i) When their words would not fall easily into the desired rhythm, the Saxons were satisfied with an approach to it; and with this mixture of regular and irregular cadence, all their poetry seems to have been composed. By this rhythm, by their inversions of phrase, by their transitions, by their omissions of particles, and above all by their metaphors and perpetual periphrasis, their poetry seems to have been principally distinguished."

• Of this poetry the oldest remaining monument is the song or hymn of Cædmon, monk of Whitby, who died in 680; which Alfred inserted in his version of (k) Bede's Ecclesiastical History. The rhythmical division of it, which is now given, is that which the learned historian of the Anglo-Saxons has adopted.

Nu ƿe ȝceolan heƿeȝean
þeofon ȝices ƿeapn,
Metodes mihte,
And hýr mode ȝeðanc;
þeopc ƿuldop ƿæðeƿ;
ƿpa he ƿuldnes ȝeƿær,
Ece Drihten,
Onð onȝtealde;
þe æneȝt ȝeƿcop
Eopðan beapnum,
þeofon to ȝofe,
þaliȝ ȝeȝƿpend;
ða midðan ȝeapn,
Mon cýnnes ƿeapn,
Ece Drihten
Æfter teode

(i) [Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons by Sharon Turner, F.A.S. vol. 4. B. 6. ch. 5.]

(k) [B. 4. ch. 24. This song, hymn, or chorus, is also given in Wotton's View of Hickey's Thesaurus; in Shelton's translation of that work, with a translation likewise of this metrical fragment; and in Henshall's Comp. of the Sax. and Eng. Languages. But the translation, now given is that of Mr. Turner, Hist. Angl. Sax. B. 4. ch. 4.]

THE HISTORY OF THE

Frim folban
Frea ælmihtig.

As this fragment is also the oldest monument of the language, a translation of it cannot but be acceptable to the English reader.

“ Now should we praise
The Guardian of the heavenly kingdom ;
The mighty Creator,
And the conceptions of his mind,
Glorious Father of his works !
As he of every glory,
Eternal Lord !
Established the beginning ;
So he first made
The earth for the children of men,
And the heavens for its canopy.
Holy Creator !
The middle region,
The guardian of mankind,
The Eternal Lord
Afterwards made,
The earth for men,
Almighty Ruler !”

To this Cædmon has been attributed a beautiful poetical paraphrase of the book of Genesis, and of some other parts of Scripture ; which Junius published in 1655. But the appropriation has been questioned ; and the (1) composition assigned to a later age.

From the fragment of the true Cædmon, we pass to the notice of another ancient poem, written more than a hundred years before the Norman conquest ; a specimen of unadulterated Saxon. It is an Ode on a Victory of king Athelstan's, of the (m) date of 937 or 938. The following is the conclusion of it.

Ne pearð pæl mape
On ðis eizlænde,
Æfter gýta
Folces gefýlled,
Beoforan ðýrrum
Speoðes eozum ;
Dær ðe us fecgað bec,
Ealre uð pítan ;
Siddan eartán hider
Engle 7 Seaxe
Up becomon ;
Ofer bpaðe bþumu
Brytene rohton.

(1) [Quod edidit Junius Cædmonis opus paraphrasticum supposititium esse indicant verba *Duno-Saxonica à priori Anglo-Saxonica dialecto aliena, et orthographia barbara sæculi x.* Rerum Hibern. Script. Vet. à C. O'Connor, S.T.D. vol. i. p. ccii.]

(m) [Hickee and Gibson. Printed in Henshall's Comp. of the Sax. and Eng. Languages, and in Ellis's Specimens of Ancient English Poetry; from the latter of which the translation is taken.]

þlance ƿiȝ ȝmiðar
 þealler oƿer comon,
 Coplar aƿphæte
 Eað borgeaton.

Which has been thus rendered :

“ Never was there wail more,
 In this island,
 Ever since
 By folks filled,
 Before this
 By sword's edge ;
 Thus they that seek books,
 Elders of the witens. (the learned.)
 Angles and Saxons
 Up became ; (arrived ;)
 Over the broad brine (sea)
 Britain they sought.
 Smiting with lances
 The Welsh they conquered,
 The earls harrowed,
 The earth gotten. (the land obtained.)”

The (n) most interesting remains of the Anglo-Saxon poetry, are said to be a kind of epick poem, in which is described the attempt of Beowulf to wreck the fiethle or deadly feud on Hrothgar for a homicide, which he had committed. It is supposed to be the oldest poem of an epick form in the vernacular language of Europe which now exists.]

The two following passages, contain apparently the rudiments of our present lyrick measures ; and the writers may be justly considered as the genuine ancestors of the English poets.

I. (o) Ðe mai him ȝone adneben,
 Ðæt he ƿanne oƿe biððe ne muȝen,
 Uoƿ ƿ biuȝeð ilome.
 Ðe iȝ ƿiȝ ƿ biȝ and bote
 And bet biuȝen dome,
 Deað com on ðiȝ midelaƿð
 Ða ƿð ðær, ðeƿler onbe,
 And ȝenne and ȝorȝe and ȝƿinc,
 On ȝe and on londe.

II. (p) Ic am elðer ƿanne ic ƿer,
 A ƿintȝe ȝ ec a loȝe.
 Ic ealbi moƿe ƿanne ic beðe,
 Ði ƿiȝ oȝhte to bi moƿe.

(n) [Turner, Hist. Angl. Sax. B. 6. ch. 4.]

(o) [Hickes, Ling. Vet. Septentr. Thesaur. vol. 1. p. 196.]

(p) [Hickes, ut supr. vol. 1. p. 222.]

THE HISTORY OF THE

Se þ hine selue uonzet,
 Uon riue oþer uon shilde.
 Þe ȝal comen on euele ȝtebe,
 But ȝod him bi miȝte.
 Ne hōpie ȝif to hine ȝene,
 Ne ȝene to his riue.
 Bi ȝon him selue eunȝch man,
 Ðær ȝile he biȝð aliue.
 Eunȝch man miȝ þ he haueð,
 Ðai beȝzen heuenȝche.
 Se ðe leȝre ȝ ȝe ðe mone,
 Þene aȝen iliche.
 Þe uene and enȝe he ouerȝieð,
 Þiȝ eȝhen biȝ fulȝriȝt.
 Sunne ȝ mone ȝ alle ȝteȝnen,
 Biȝð ðieȝȝe on his liȝte.
 Þe ȝot hȝet ðenȝieð and liȝet boȝ,
 Alle quike ȝiȝte.
 Niȝ no louenȝ ȝȝich iȝ xiȝt,
 Ne no king ȝȝich iȝ ðȝiȝte.
 Þe uene ȝ enȝe ȝ all ðatȝȝ,
 Biȝoken iȝ on his honȝe.
 Þe ðeð al þ his ȝille iȝ,
 On ȝea and ec on lonȝe.
 Þe iȝ onȝ albuten onȝe,
 And enȝe albuten enȝe.
 Þe one iȝ eunȝ on eche ȝtebe,
 Wenȝe ȝeȝ ðu ȝenȝe.
 Þe iȝ buuen iȝ and biȝenȝen,
 Buȝopen and ec biȝinȝ.
 Se man þ ȝoȝer ȝille ðeð,
 Ðie mai hine aȝȝan unȝe.
 Eche ȝune he iȝenȝ,
 And ȝot eche ðebe.
 Þe ðȝȝȝ ȝȝȝ echeȝ iȝanc,
 Wai hȝat ȝel iȝ to ȝebe.
 Se man neuȝe neȝe ðon ȝod,
 Ne neuȝe ȝod his leȝen.
 Eȝ ðeð ȝ ðom comȝ to his ðȝȝe,
 Þe mai him ȝone aȝȝenȝ.
 Ðȝȝȝȝ ȝ ðȝȝȝȝ hȝeȝ ȝ cheȝe,
 Ecȝe and all unȝelȝe.
 Ðȝȝȝ ðeð com on ðiȝ miȝelȝȝ,
 And oȝen unȝelȝe.
 Ne mai non hȝenȝe hit iȝenȝe,
 Ne no tunȝe teȝle.
 Ðu muȝele ȝinum and hu ueȝe,
 Biȝð inȝe helle.

Loue God mid ure herte,
 And mid all ure mihte.
 And ure empyrtene sƿo ur selƿ.
 Sƿo ur leueð drihte.
 Sume ðer habbeð leſſe meȝðe,
 And sume ðer habbeð more.
 Ech eȝteſt ðan þ he deðe,
 Eȝteſt þ he sƿanc ſone.
 Ne ſel ðer bi bȝeð ne ƿin,
 Ne oȝer kenner eȝce.
 God one ſel bi echeſ liƿ,
 And bliſce and eche neſte.
 Ne ſal ðan bi ſeete ne ſerub,
 Ne ƿoſber pe le none.
 Ac ſi meȝðe þ men ur bihaȝ,
 All ſall ben ȝod oȝe.
 Ne mai nō meȝðe bi sƿo muchel,
 Sƿo ur ȝoder iȝiðe.
 Bi ur ȝoð ſune and drihte,
 And ðai bute mihte.
 ðer ur pe le bute pane,
 And neſte buten iȝpinche.
 Se þ mai and ne le ðeðer come,
 Soȝe hiȝ ſel uoȝdenche.
 ðer ur bliſce buten tȝeȝe,
 And liƿ buten deaðe.
 ðet enȝe ſullen þunie ðer,
 Bliðe hi bið and eaðe.
 ðer ur ȝeȝeðe buten elde,
 And elde buten unhelpe.
 Niȝ ðer ſonȝe ne ȝoȝi non,
 Ne non unȝelðe.
 ðer me ſel drihten iȝen,
 Sƿo aȝe he ur mid iȝiȝe.
 Be one mai and ſel al bien,
 Enȝleȝ and manneȝ bliſce.
 To ðane bliſce ur bȝiȝ ȝod,
 ðet ſiȝeð buten ende.
 Danne he ure ſaula unbint,
 Of lichamlice bend.
 Liȝte ȝeue ur lede ſƿiðli liƿ,
 And habbe ſƿiðne ende.
 ðet ƿe moten ðiðer cūmen,
 Danne ƿe henneȝ ƿende.

[SECTION VI. *Dawn of the present English. Saxon Chronicle. Ancient Poetry.*]

VI. About the year 1150, the Saxon began to take a form in which the beginning of the present English may be plainly discovered: this change seems not to have been the effect of the Norman conquest, for very few French words are found to have been

introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the Saxon Chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Ðis wære for þe king Stephne ofer ræ to Norþmānbi. 7 þer wer under-fanzen. forðr þæt hi wendæn þæt he sceolde ben alre alre þe com wer. 7 for he hadde zet his trefor. ac he to deað it 7 fæstred soðlice. Micel hadde þenri king gadered gold 7 syluer. and na god ne dide me for his saule þar of. Ða þe king Stephne to Engla-land com þa macod he his gadering æt Oxene-forð. 7 þar he nam þe biſcop Rozer of Sefer-beſu. 7 Alexander biſcop of Lincoln. 7 te Lanceler Rozer his neuer. 7 dide ælle in prifum. til hi wæren up here cartles. Ða þe riſker under-gæton þæt he milde man þar 7 softe 7 god. 7 na justice ne dide þa diden hi alle punden. Ði hadden him mannes maked and aðer ſuoren. ac hi nan trefende ne heolden. alle he wæron for-ſworen. 7 here trefodes for-loren. for ænre rice man his cartles makeðe and ageter him heolden. and fylðen þe land full of cartles. Ði ſuenteſi riðe þe pæctte men of þe land mid cartel-peoces. þa þe cartles wæren maked. þa fylðen hi mid deoules and yuele men. Ða namen hi þa men þe hi wendæn þæt ari god herden. haðe be mihter and be dæles. carl-men 7 pimen. and diden heom in prifum. efter gold and syluer. 7 pined heom un-tellendlice pining. for te wæren næne nan martýr ſpa pined alre hi wæron. We henzed up bi þe fet and ſmoked heom mid ful ſmoke. me henzed bi þe þumber. oðer bi þe hefed. 7 henzen brýnzer on her wæt. We dide enotteder trefenzer abuton here hæued. 7 unryðen to þæt it wære to þe hærnor. Ði diden heom in quanterne þar nadres 7 riaker 7 pader wæron wine. 7 dripen heom ſpa. Some hi diden in crucet his. þæt is in a cerste þæt þar ſcor 7 naren. 7 un-dep. 7 dide ſcæppe ſcaner þer inne. 7 þrengeðe þe man þer inne. þæt hi bræcon alle þe limer. In mani of þe cartles wæron lof 7 gni. þæt wæron ſachentezer þæt tpa oðer þre men hadden onoh to hæron onne. þæt þar ſpa maced þæt is ſæstned to an heom. 7 diden an ſcæpp wæn abuton þa mannes þrote 7 his halſ. þæt he ne mihte noriderſarider ne riſten. ne lien. ne ſlepen. oc wæron al þæt wæn. Man þuren hi dripen mid hunzer. 7 ne canne. 7 ne mai telleð alle þe punden. ne alle þe pimer þæt hi diden pæctte men on his land. 7 þæt lartede þa xix. pintre pile Stephne þar king. 7 æne it þar uerſe and uerſe. Ði læiden gælðer on þe trefen ænre pile. 7 clepeden it trefene. þa þe pæctte men ne hadden nan more to gimen. þa wæuden hi and brenðon alle þe trefen. þæt þe mihter wæren all aðer ſare ſculðer þi næne finðen man in trefen riſtende. ne land taled. Ða þar corn dæne. 7 flec. 7 cæſe. 7 butere. for nan ne wæs o þe land. Wæctte men riſuuen of hunzer. ſume jeben on ælmes. þe wæren ſum pile rice men. ſum plužen ut of lande. We næne zet mare wæctteð on land. ne næne heðen men wære ne diden þan hi diden. for ouer riðon ne for-baren hi nouðer cipe. ne cýrce-wið. oc nam al þe god þæt þar inne wæs. 7 brenðen ryðen þe cýrce 7 altegædene. Ne hi ne for-baren biſcopes land. ne abbotes. ne pæotes. ac wæuden munces. 7 clerkes. 7 æne man oðer þe ouer mihte. Giſ tpa men oðer þre coman riðend to an tun. al þe trefene plužen for heom. wendæn þæt hi wæron wæne. Ðe biſcopes 7 lewð men heom cýrceðe æne. oc þar heom naht þar of. for hi wæron all for-cuſræb 7 for-ſuoren 7 forloren. Waſ ſa me taled. þe eðe ne þar nan corn. for þe land þar all for-don mid ſulce dæres. 7 hi wæden openlice þæt Luf 7 ſlep. 7 his halechen. Ðulc 7 mare þanne þe cunnen ſein. þe ſolenden xix. pintre for ure ſinner. On

al þis yuele time heold Martin abbot his abbot-riçe xx. ynter. 7 half ȝær. 7 xiiij. dæiȝ. mid micel ruinc. 7 fand þe muneker. 7 te ȝerȝer al þæt heom behoued. 7 heold mycel carited in the hur. and þoð peðere pprohte on þe cipe 7 sette þari to lander 7 penȝer. 7 ȝoðeð it ruyðe and læt it ȝereſen. and bpohte heom into þe neȝe myn-ſtre on ȝ. Petreſ mæſſe-dæi mid micel purſcipe. þæt þaſ anno ab incarnatione Dom. mxxl. a combustione loci xxiii. And he for to Rome 7 þær ȝær ȝær pæl under-ſanȝen fram þe Pape Eugenie. 7 beȝæt thape ppuileȝer. an of alle þe lander of ſabbot-riçe. 7 an oðer of þe lander þe lien to þe cipe-ſican. 7 ȝiſ he lenȝ moſte liuen. alȝe he mint to don of þe hoſdeſ-ſican. And he beȝæt in lander þæt riçe men heſden mid ſcienȝe. of Willelm Walbuit þe heold Roſingham þe caſtel he ȝan Lotingham 7 Eſtun. 7 of Buȝo of Waluile he ȝan Þyſtlingb. 7 Stanepiȝ. 7 lxx. ſot. of Aldeſinglælc ȝær. And he makeðe manie muneker. 7 planteðe piniæſd. 7 makeðe manie peopkeſ. 7 penðe þe tun beſere þan it ær ȝær. and ȝær ȝoð munec 7 ȝoð man. 7 forði hi luueden God and ȝoðe men. Nu ȝe pillen ſæȝen ſum ðel þat belamp on Stephne kingeſ time. On his time þe Judeuſ of Noſ-piç bohton an Eſtun cild beſopen Eſtneſ. and pineden him alle þe ilce piniȝ þæt ȝe Drihten ȝær pined. and on lang-ſtribæi him on roðe hengen for ȝe Drihtneſ lue. 7 ȝyðen býrieden him. Wenden þæt it ſculðe ben for-holen. oc ȝe Drihtin atȝeðe þæt he ȝær halȝ marȝiȝ. 7 to muneker him namen. 7 bebyried him heȝlice. in ðe mynſtre. 7 he maket þur ȝe Drihtin punðerlice. and mani-ſellice miſacleſ. 7 hatte he ȝ. Willelm:

On þis ȝær com Dauid king of Scotland mid oſmete ſæſd to þis lañd polðe pini- nan þis lañd. 7 him com toȝæneſ Willelm eoſl of Albamaſ þe king adde beſeht Euoſ-piç. 7 to oðer æueȝ men mid ſæu men 7 ſunten pið heom. 7 flemden þe king æt te ſtandarið. 7 floȝen ruiðe micel of his ȝenȝe:

On þis ȝær polðe þe king Stephne tæcen Robbeſt eoſl of Glouceſtre. þe kingeſ ſune Þenſieſ. ac he ne mihte for he ȝaſt it ȝær. Ða eſteſ hi þe lenȝten þeſ- teſeðe þe ſunne 7 te ðæi abuȝon nontib ðæſeſ. þa men eten þæt me lihteðe candleſ to æten bi. 7 þæt ȝær xlii. kl. Appul. ȝæſon men ruiðe ofpundneð. Ðeſ eſteſ forð-ſeoſde Wilelm Eſce-biſcop of Lantpan-býriȝ. 7 te king makeðe Teobald Eſce-biſcop. þe ȝær abbot in þe Bec. Ðeſ eſteſ ȝær ruiðe micel uerſe betuȝx þe king 7 Randolſ eoſl of Eſtre noht forði þæt he ne ȝaſ him al þæt he cuðe axen him. alȝe he biðe alle oðre. oc æſſe þe maſe iaf heom þe ȝæſſe hi ȝæſon him. Ðe eoſl heold Lincol æȝæneſ þe king 7 þenam him al þæt he ahte to hauen. 7 te king for þideſ 7 beſætte him 7 his bpoðer Willelm de R... æſe in þe caſtel. 7 te eoſl ſcæl ut 7 ſeðe eſteſ Robbeſt eoſl of Glouceſtre. 7 bpoht him þideſ mid micel ſeſd. and ſuhten ruiðe on Lindelmaſſe-dæi æȝeſ heoſe laueſd. 7 namen him. for his men him ruyken 7 fluzæn. and læð him to Buſtope and biðen þari in pſi- ſun. 7... teſeſ. Ða ȝær all Eñgle-land ſcýneð maſ þan ær ȝær. and all yuel ȝær in lande. Ðeſ eſteſ com þe kingeſ dohteſ Þenſieſ þe heſde ben Empeſuc on Alamame. 7 nu ȝær cunteſſe in Anȝou. 7 com to Lundene. 7 te Lundeniſſe ſolc hiſe polðe tæcen 7 ſcæl fleh. 7 ſoſleſ ȝær micel: Ðeſ eſteſ þe biſcop of Win- ceſtre Þenſi. þe kingeſ bpoðer Stephneſ. ſpac pið Robbeſt eoſl 7 pið þempeſice and ſpon heom aȝaſ þæt he neſſe ma mid te king his bpoðer polðe halðen. 7 cuſſeðe alle þe men þe mid him heolden. and ſæðe heom þæt he polðe iſuen heom up Win- ceſtre. 7 biðe heom cumen þideſ. Ða hi þær inne ȝæſen þa com þe kingeſ cuen... hiſe ſcienȝe 7 beſæt heom. þæt þeſ ȝær inne micel hunȝær. Ða hi ne lenȝ ne muhten þolen. þa ſcæl hi ut 7 fluzen. 7 hi purðen ȝær piðuten 7 ſolecheben heom. and namen Robbeſt eoſl of Glou- ceſtre and lebben him to Roue-ceſtre. and biðen him þaſe in pſiſun. and te empeſice fleh into an mynſtre. Ða ſeoſten

Ða wære men betwux. þe kinges fæond 7 te eowles fæond. and sahteleda swa 7 me
 sculde leten ut þe king of winton for þe eowle. 7 te eowle for þe king. 7 swa dæd.
 Siðen ðær eftes sahteleden þe king 7 Randolf eowle æt stan-ford 7 aðer frowen and
 treowdes fæstton 7 her nouðer sculde beruiken oðen. 7 ic ne for-stod naht. for
 þe king him siðen nam in þam tū. þurhe picci mæd. 7 dide him in winton. 7 ær
 foner he let him ut þurhe wære sæd to 7 forwære 7 he swor on halidom. 7
 zyrles fand. 7 he alle his castles sculde suen up. Sumie he saf up and sume ne saf
 he noht. and dide þanne wære ðanne he hæf sculde. Ða wæs Engle-land swiðe to-
 deled. sume helðen mid te king 7 sume mid femperece. for þa þe king wæs in
 winton. þa wæron þe eowles 7 te wice men 7 he neure mare sculde cumme ut. 7
 sahteleden wix femperece. 7 brohten hire into Oxen-ford. and sauen hire þe burich:
 Ða ðe king wære. þa herde 7 fægen. and to her færd 7 heræt hire in þe tur.
 7 me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid wære. 7 stal ut 7 se fleh 7 iæde on
 fote to Waling-ford. Ðær eftes se ferd ofer sæ. 7 hi of Normandi wæron
 alle fæa þe king to þe eowle of Anzæu. sume her fæker 7 sume her unfæker.
 for he heræt heom til hi aiauen up heræt castles. 7 hi nan helpe ne hæfden of
 þe king. Ða ferd Eustace þe kinges sume to France. 7 nam þe kinges fæster of
 France to wære. wære to bizæton Normandi fæa þurh. oc he fædde litel. 7 he
 zode wite. for he wæs an swel man. for wære he dide mare swel þanne zode.
 he neude þe landes 7 læde me on. he brohte her wif to Engle-land. 7
 dide hire in þe eowle tæb. zode summan se wære. oc se hedde litel blisse
 mid him. 7 xrist ne wold 7 he sculde lauge wixan. 7 wære dæd and his modær
 beien. 7 te eowle of Anzæu wære dæd. 7 her sume wære to te wice. And te
 euen of France to-dælde swa þe king. 7 se com to þe unze eowle wære. 7 he to
 hire to wice. 7 al fæton mid hire. Ða ferd he mid micel færd into Engle-land.
 7 wæs castles. 7 te king wære agener him micel mare færd. 7 fæderfære futen hi
 noht. oc wæron þe Ælce-biscop 7 te wære men betwux heom. 7 makede 7 sahte 7
 te king sculde ben lauerd 7 king wile he luede. 7 æfter his dæi wære wære king. 7
 he helde him for fæder 7 he him for sume. and sib 7 sahte sculde ben betwux
 heom 7 on al Engle-land. Ðis and te oðre forwære þæt hi makeðen sworen to
 halðen þe king 7 te eowle. and te biscop. 7 te eowles. 7 wicemen alle. Ða wæs þe
 eowle underfængen æt Win-cestre and æt Lundene mid micel wurtece. and alle
 diden him man-sæd. and sworen þe wære to halðen and hit wære fone swiðe zode wære
 swa 7 neure wære her. Ða wæs ðe king færenge þanne he æfter her wære. 7
 te eowle wære ofer sæ. 7 al folc him luede. for he dide zode justice and makeðe
 wære:

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of poetry seem to have been written, of
 which I have inserted only short fragments; the first is a rude attempt at the present
 measure of eight syllables, and the second is a natural introduction to Robert of
 Gloucester, being composed in the same measure, which, however rude and barbarous
 it may seem, taught the way to the Alexandrines of the French poetry.

(q) Fur in see bi west spaynge.
 Is a lond ihot cokaýgne.
 Der nis lond under heuenriche.
 Of wel of godnis hit iliche.
 Doý paradis be miri and briýt.
 Lokaýgn is of fairir siýt.

(q) [Hickes, ut supr. vol. 2. p. 231. This poem is a satire on the monastick profession, under
 the description of the pretended land of Cokaine.]

What is þer in parabis.
 Bot grasse and flure and greneris.
 Doȝ þer be ioi and gret dute.
 Der nis met bote frute.
 Der nis halle bure no bench.
 Bot watir man is þursto quench.
 Beþ þer no then but two.
 Þely and enok also.
 Clinglich may hi go.
 Whar þer womþ men no mo.
 In cokaygne is met and drink.
 Wiþute care how and swink.
 De met is trie þe drink so clere.
 To none russin and sopper.
 I sigge for soþ bouȝe were.
 Der nis lond on erþe is pere.
 Under heuen nis lond i wisse.
 Of so mochil ioi and blisse.
 Der is mani swete siȝte.
 Al is þai nis þer no nyȝte.
 Der nis bareȝ noþer strif.
 Nis þer no þeþ ac euer lif.
 Der nis lac of met no cloþ.
 Des nis no man no woman wroþ.
 Der nis serpent wolf no fox.
 Þors no capil kowe no ox.
 Der nis schepe no swine no gote.
 No non horwyla god it wote.
 Noþer harate noþer stode.
 De land is ful of oþer gode.
 Nis þer flei fle no lowse.
 In cloþ in tounne bed no house.
 Der nis burnir slete no hawle.
 No non vile worine no snawile.
 No non storm rein no winde.
 Der nis man no woman blindȝe.
 Ok al is game ioi ant gle.
 Wel is him þat þer mai be.
 Der beþ rivers gret and fine.
 Of oile melk hom and wine.
 Watir seruþ þer to noþing.
 Bot to siȝt and to waussing.

(r) SANCTA MARGARETTA.

Olde ant yonge i preit ou oure folies for to lete.
 Denchet on god þatȝeþ ou wit oure sunnes to bete.
 Pere mai tellen ou. wiþ wordes feire and swete.
 De vie of one meiban. was horeȝ Margreȝe.

(r) [Hickes, ut supr. vol. 1. p. 224. The versification is similar to that of Drayton's Polyolbion, and other poems in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.]

Dure faber was a patriac. as ic ou tellen may.
 In aintioge wifeches i ðe false lay.
 Deve gobes ant ðoumbe. he served nitt ant ðay.
 So ðeben mony opere: þat singet weifawey.
 Theodosius was is nomē. on crist ne levebe he nouht.
 ðe levebe on þe false gobes. ðat peren wið honden wrouht.
 Do þat child sculbe christine ben. ic cofn him well in þouht.
 E beð wen ic were ibore. to ðeþe ic were ibrouht.
 De moder was an heþene wif þat hire to wýman bere.
 Do þat child ibore was. nolbe ho hit fursfare.
 Do sende ic into asye. wið messagers ful yare.
 To aþopuce þat hire wiste. ant sette hire to lore.
 De norice þat hire wiste. children alicuebe seuene.
 De cutteþe was maregrete. cristes may of heuene.
 Tales ho ani tolde. ful seire ant ful euene.
 Wou ho þoleben martirdom. seyn Laurence ant seinte ðeueene.

If these fragments, the adulteration of the Saxon tongue, by a mixture of the Norman, becomes apparent; yet it is not so much changed by the admixture of new words, which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes of its own forms and terminations; for which no reason can be given.

[It has been suggested, that these changes in the Saxon, as they consist solely in the extinction of its ancient grammatical inflections, and are similar to the alterations by which the Latin was gradually transformed into the several Romance dialects, may be explained on the same principles. To this it has been acutely objected (3), that, when we consider the thousand turns originating in fancy, in some accidental combination, or the absolute ignorance of all rule, on which, in the progress of the darkest times, the modern languages of the greater part of Europe were fortuitously thrown together, rather than deliberately formed, we shall hardly look for steady principles. “(t) Besides, what is singularly remarkable in the early Anglo-Saxon, is, that it ceased to be Saxon by an admixture, as it should seem, with the Norman, without taking from the latter more than a few words, and with no change in its syntax or grammatical construction. It was not so in the Romance dialects, derived from the Latin.” Earlier by a few years, than the two preceding poems cited by Dr. Johnson, must be placed the poetical translation made by Layamon, a priest at Ernleye upon Severn, from the Brut d’Angleterre, an ancient French poem by M. Wace. Of this translation the orthography is sometimes perplexing; but it is a most curious monument of the progress of the language in its approach to English. It is (u) supposed to have been made toward the close of the twelfth century; and though substantially an Anglo-Saxon poem, it exhibits the simple style of the Anglo-Norman poetry. The following specimen is what precedes Arthur’s narration of his dream, which I have minutely copied from the (x) manuscript; observing only the rhythmical division, instead of the prosaick form, in which old Saxon poetry is written.

þa hit wes ðai a margen,
 And ðugeðe gon sturien.

(3) [Berington, Literary Hist. of the Middle Ages, p. 397.]

(t) [Ibid. p. 397, 398.]

(u) [Ellis, Spec. of Eng. Poet. Hist. of England, by Sharon Turner, F.A.S.]

(x) [MSS. Brit. Mus. Caligula, A. ix. fol. 164. a.]

Arthur þa up aras,
 And strehte his armes.
 he aras up, and adun sat ;,
 Swile he weore swiðe seoc.
 þa axede him an vair cniht;
 Lauerd hu hæuert þu iuaren to niht ?
 Arthur þa anðswarede,
 A mode him wes uneðe.
 To niht a mine slepe,
 þer ich lai on bure,
 Me imatte a sweuen,
 þeruore ich ful sari am.

That is, according to Mr. Turner's translation : —

Then it was day in the morning,
 And the nobles began to stir.
 Arthur, then rose up,
 And stretched his arms.
 He arose up, and sat down ;
 Indeed he was very sick.
 Then asked him a true knight,
 Lord, how hast thou been to-night ?
 Arthur then answered,
 And his mind was uneasy to him.
 To-night in my sleep,
 Where I lay on my bed,
 I dreamt a dream,
 Whereof I am full sorry."

But though the Anglo-Saxon language derived great advantages, in regard to diction, from the writings of the Normans, of which simplicity and plainness is the character ; and thus converted wildness and irregularity into order ; the Norman tongue was not familiar to the great body of the English people. Before the conquest, indeed, some had begun "(y) in many things to imitate French manners, the great peers to speak French in their houses, in French to write their bills and letters." And after it, towards the close of the eleventh century, some younger (z) monks were directed to learn the Saxon hand, as the letter or character, on account of the Normans, was then neglected, and not known but to a few elders. Yet the (a) common people retained their native speech ; and that nearly the ancient idiom was preserved, the style of the Saxon chronicle has shown.

The most ancient English song now extant is preserved in a manuscript in the (b) British Museum, and is (c) believed to have been written at least as early as the year 1250. By (d) Sir John Hawkins and Dr. Burney, in their respective histories of

(y) [Milton, Hist. of England, under the reign of Edward the Confessor.]

(z) [Ingulph. Hist. p. 85.]

(a) [Normanni etsi sermonem suum Teutonicum in Gallicum mutassent, Idque etiam Wilhelmus primus omnibus modis tentaret, ut Angli Gallice loquerentur, ita tamen irritus fuit ille conatus, ut post Wilhelmum totus refrigerit. Gil, Logon. Angl. 1621. Præf. This learned writer means as to the common people.]

(b) [Harl. Lib. No. 978.]

(c) [Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 2.]

(d) [Ritson, Hist. Ess. on National Song.]

musick, it has been most inaccurately referred to the fifteenth century. And their erroneous judgement has been hastily adopted by the historian of English poetry. The song, as (e) Ritson has well observed, will speak for itself. It is in praise of the cuckoo.

“ Sumer is icumen in ;
 Lhude sing cucu :
 Groweþ sed, & bloweþ med,
 And springþ þe wde nu.
 Sing cucu.
 Awe bleteþ after lomb ;
 Lhouþ after calue cu ;
 Bulluc sterteþ,
 Bucke verteþ ;
 Murie sing cucu.
 Cucu, cucu,
 Wel singes þu cucu ;
 Ne swik þu nauer nu.”

In modern English this : “ Summer is come in ; loud sings the cuckoo : now the seed grows, and the mead blows, (*i. e.* is in flower,) and the wood springs. The cuckoo sings. The ewe bleats after the lamb ; the calf lows after the cow ; the bullock starts, the buck verts, (*i. e.* goes to harbour in the fern ;) merrily sings the cuckoo. Cuckoo, cuckoo, well singest thou cuckoo ; mayest thou never cease.”]

[SECTION VII. *Robert of Gloucester.*]

VII. [“ Hitherto the language used in this island,” Dr. Johnson says, “ however different in successive time, may be called Saxon ; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be assigned, when the Saxon may be said to cease, and the English to commence. Robert of Gloucester however, who is placed by the critics in the thirteenth century, seems to have used a kind of intermediate diction, neither Saxon nor English ; in his work therefore we see the transition exhibited, and, as he is the first of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extensive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the same measure with the foregoing author of *St. Margaret* ; which, polished into greater exactness, appeared to our ancestors so suitable to the genius of the English language, that it was continued in use almost to the middle of the seventeenth century.”]

This intermediate diction, however, occurs in the production of Layamon, already cited. And thus the time when the Saxon may be said to cease, and the English to commence, is (*f*) placed about the year 1180, when the Saxons and Normans, laying aside their antipathies, began to live together in amity, and to participate in a common literature and language ; and in 1216 the change is considered as complete. Thus have the Saxon, Danish, and Norman, been mingled together in our present speech ; and though nine-tenths of our words were judged, not more than a century since, to be of Saxon origin, perhaps in modern English one-fifth (*g*) of the Saxon language has ceased to be used.

(e) [Ritson, *Hist. Ess. on National Song.*]

(f) [Ellis, *Spec. of the Early Eng. Poets*, vol. 1. ch. 3.]

(g) [See Turner's *Hist. Ang. Sax.* B. 8. ch. 3.]

Of Robert of Gloucester, to whose poetry Dr. Johnson barely adds his name, some information seems requisite. He is supposed by our antiquaries to have been a monk in the abbey of Gloucester. His chronicle was not written till after the year 1278. He might be the "Robert of Gloucester" who was "secretary" to Thomas Cantilupe, bishop of Hereford, at the time of the bishop's decease in 1282; and who is described as "afterwards chancellor of Hereford." See the Life and Gest of S. Thomas Cantilupe bishop of Hereford, &c. 12mo. Gant, 1674. p. 196. There follows a long description of a curious dream which this "Robert of Gloucester" had, shadowing the death of the bishop. Hearne, however, doubts, that this person was the poet.

"Of þe batayles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þys lond
 þat worst were of alle oþere we mote abbe an honde.
 Worst hii were. vor oþere adde somwanne ydo,
 As Romeyns & Saxons, & wel wuste þat lond þerto.
 Ac hii ne kepte yt holde noȝt, bote robbȝ, and ssende,
 And destrue, & berne, & sle, & ne couþe abbe non ende.
 And bote lute yt nas worþ, þey hii were ouercome yþome.
 Vor myd ssȝpes and gret poer as prest effone hii come.
 Kȝng Adelwolf of þys lond kȝng was tuentȝ ȝer.
 Þe Deneȝs come by hȝm rȝuor þan hii dude er.
 Vor in þe al our vorst ȝer of ȝs kȝnedom
 Myd þre & þryttȝ ssȝpuol men her prince hȝder come,
 And at Souþhamtone arȝuede, an hauene by Souþe.
 Anoþer gret ost þulke tȝme arȝuede at Portesmouþe.
 Þe kȝng muste weþer kepe, at delde ȝs ost atuo.
 Þe Denes adde þe maȝstre. þo al was ydo,
 And by Estangle and Lȝndeseȝe hii wende vorþ atte laste,
 And so hamward al by Kent, & slowe & barnde vaste.
 Aȝen wȝnter hii wende hem. Anoþer ȝer eft hii come.
 And destrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.
 þus al an ten ȝer þat lond hii broȝte þer doune,
 So þat in þe tȝþe ȝer of þe kȝnges croune,
 Al bysouþe hii come alond, and þer folc of Somersete
 þoru þe hȝssop Alcston and þer folc of Dorsete
 Hii come & smȝte an bataȝle, & þere, þoru Godes grace,
 Þe Deneȝs were al byneþe, & þe lond folc adde þe place,
 And more prowesse dude þo, þan þe kȝng mȝȝte byuore,
 þeruore gode lond men ne beþ noȝt al verlore.
 Þe kȝng was þe boldore þo, & aȝen hem þe more drou,
 And ȝs foure godes sones woxe vaste y nou,
 Edelbold and Adelbrȝȝt, Edelred and Alfred.
 þys was a stalwarde tem, & of gret wȝsdom & red,
 And kȝnges were al foure, & defendede wel þys lond,
 An Deneȝs dude ssȝme ynou, þat me volwel vond.
 In syxteþe ȝere of þe kȝnges kȝnedom
 Is eldȝste sone Edelbold gret ost to hȝm nome,
 And ȝs fader also god, and oþere heȝe men al so,
 And wende aȝen þys Deneȝs, þat mucþe wo adde y do.
 Vor myd tuo hondred ssȝpes & an alf at Temse mouþ hii come,
 And Londone, and Kanterbury and oþer tounes nome,

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And so vorþ in to Soþereye, & slowe & barnde vaste,
 þere þe kýng and ys sone hem mette atte laste.
 þere was batayle strong ynou ysmýte in an þrowe.
 þe godes kýngtes leye adoun as gras, wan medeþ mowe.
 Heueden, (þat were of ysmýte) & oþer lymes also,
 flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe batayle were ydo.
 Wanne þat blod stod al abrod, vas þer gret wo y nou.
 Nys yt reuþe voþto hure, þat me so volc slou?
 Ac our suete Louerd atte laste ssewede ys suete grace,
 And sende þe Cristýne Englysse men þe maystrye in þe place,
 And þe heþene men of Denemarch býneþe were echon.
 Nou nas þer zut in Denemarch Cristendom non;
 þe kýng her after to holý chýrche ys herte þe more drou,
 And teþezede wel & al ys lond, as hii azte wel y nou.
 Seyn Swýthýn at Wýnchestre býssop þo was,
 And Alcston at Sýrebourne, þat amendede mýche þys cas.
 þe kýng was wyl þe betere man þoru her beýre red,
 Tuenty wýnter he was kýng, ar he were ded.
 At Wýnchestre he was ybured, as he zut lýþ þere.
 Hys tueþe sones he zef ys lond, as he býzet ham ere.
 Adelbold, the eldore, þe kýnedom of Estsex,
 And supþe Adelbrýzt, Kent and Westsex.
 Eýzte hondred zer yt was and seuene and fyfty al so,
 After þat God anerþe com, þat þys dede was ydo.
 Boþe hii wuste bý her tyme wel her kýnedóm,
 At þe vyfte zer Adelbold out of þys lýue nome.
 At Sýrebourne he was ybured, & ys broþer Adelbrýzt
 His kýnedom adde after hym, as lawe was and rýzt.
 Bý ys daýe þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout,
 And Hamtessýre and destrude Wýnchestre al out,
 And þat lond folc of Hamtessýre her red þo nome
 And of Barcessýre, and fozte and þe ssrewen ouercome.
 Adelbrýzt was kýng of Kent zeres folle tepe,
 And of Westsex bote vyeue, þo he deýde ých wene.

“ Adelred was after hym kýng y mad in þe place,
 Eýzte hondred & seuene & syxtý as in þe zer of grace.
 þe vorste zer of ys kýnedom þe Deneyþ þýcke com,
 And robbede and destrude, and cýtes vaste nome.
 Maystres hii adde of her ost, as yt were dukes, tueye,
 Hýnguar and Hubba, þat ssrewen were beye.
 In Est Angle hii býleuede, to rest hem as yt were,
 Mýd her ost al þe wynter, of þe vorst zere.
 þe oþer zer hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come,
 And slowe to grounde & barude, & Euerwýk nome.
 þer was batayle strong y nou, vor yslawe was þere
 Osryc kýng of Homberlond, & monye þat with hym were.
 þo Homberlond was þus yssend, hii wende & tounes nome.
 So þat atte laste to Estangle agen hym come.
 þer hii barnde & robbede, & þat folc to grounde slowe,
 And, as wolues among ssep reulých hem to drowe.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Seýnt Edmond was þo her kýng, & þo he sey þat ðeluol cas
 þat me morþrede so þat folc, & non amendeþment nas,
 He ches leuere to deye hýmsulf, þat such sorwe to ýsey.
 He dude hým vorþ among hýs fon, nolde he noþýg fle.
 Hii nome hým & scourged hým, & suþþe naked hým bounde
 To a tre, & to hým ssote, & made hým moný a wounde,
 þat þe arewe were on hým þo þýcce, þat no stede nas býleneþe.
 Atte laste hii martred hým, and smýte of ýs heued.
 þe sýxte ȝer of þe crounement of Aldered þe kýng
 A nýwe oost com into þýs lond, gret þoru alle þýng,
 And anon to Redýnge robbede and slowe.
 þe king and Alfred ýs Broþer nome men ýnowt,
 Mette hem, and a bataýle smýte vp Assesdoun.
 þer was moný moder chýld, þat sone lay þer doun.
 þe bataýle ýlaste vorte nýȝt, and þer were aslawe
 Vyf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wýþ drawe,
 And moný þousend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii to fle;
 Ac hii adde alle ýbe assend, ȝyf þe nýȝt madde ý be.
 Tueye bataýles her after in þe sulf ȝere
 Hii smýte, and at boþe þe heþene maystres were.
 þe kýng Aldered sone þo þen wey of deþ nome,
 As ýt vel, þe výtý ȝer of ýs kýnedom.
 At Wýmbourne he was ýbured, as God ȝef þat cas,
 þe gode Alfred, ýs broþer, after hým kýng was.

“ ALFRED, þýs noble man, as in þe ȝer of grace he nom
 Eyȝte hondred & sýxtý & tuelue þe kýnedom.
 Arst he adde at Rome ýbe, &, vor ýs grete wýsdom,
 þe pope Leon hým blessedede, þo he þuder com,
 And þe kynges croune of hýs lond, þat in þýs lond ȝut ýs:
 And he led hým to be kýng, ar he kýng were ýwýs.
 An he was kýng of Engeland, of alle þat þer come,
 þat vorst þus ýlad was of þe pope of Rome,
 An suþþe oþer after hým of þe erchebýssopes echon.
 So þat hýuor hým pore kýng nas þer non.
 In þe Souþ syde of Temese nýne bataýles he nome
 Aȝen þe Deneýs þe vorst ȝer of ýs kýnedom.
 Nýe ȝer he was þus in þýs lond in bataýle & in wo,
 An ofte sýþe aboue was, and býneþe ostoþ mo;
 So longe, þat hým nere bý leuede bote þre ssýren in ýs hond,
 Hamtessyre, and Wýltessyre, and Somersete, of al ýs lond.
 A day as he werý was, and asuoddrýnge hým nome
 And ýs men were ýwend auýsseþ, Seýn Cutbert to hym com.
 “ Ich am,” he seyde, “ Cutbert, to þe ýcham ýwend
 “ To brýnge þe gode týtýnges. Fram God ýcham ýsend.”
 “ Vor þat folc of þýs lond to sýnne her wýlle al ȝeue,
 “ And ȝut nolle herto her sýnnes býleue
 “ þoru me & oþer halewen, þat in þýs lond were ýbore;
 “ þan vor ȝou býddeþ God, warne we beþ hým býuore,
 “ Hour Louerd mýd ýs eýen of milce on þe lokþ þeruore,
 “ And þý poer þe wole ȝýue aȝen, þat þou ast neý verlore.

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“ And þat þou þer of soþ ýse, þou ssalt abbe tokýnynge.

“ Vor þým men, þat heþ ago to day auyssynge,

“ In lepes & in coufles so muche vyss hii ssolde hym brynge,

“ þat ech man wondry ssal of so gret cacchýnge.

“ And þe mor vor þe harde vorste, þat þe water ýfrore hys,

“ þat þe more azen þe kúnde of vyssýnge ýt ýs.

“ Ofserue ýt wel azen God, and ýlef me ys messenger,

“ And þou ssall þý wýlle abyde, as ýcham ýtold her.”

As þýs kýng herof awoc, and of þýs sýzte þozte,

Hýs vyssares come to hym, & so gret won of fyss hym brozte

þat wonder ýt was, & namelyche vor þe weder was so colde.

þo lýuede þe god man wel, þat Seýn Outbest adde ýtold.

In Denenýssyre þer after aryuede of Deneýs

þre and tuenty ssýpuol men, all azen þe peýs,

þe kýnge's broþer of Denemarche due of ost was.

Oure kýnge's men of Engeland mette hem bý cas,

And sínýte þer an bataýle, and her gret due slowe,

And eyzte hondred & fourty men, & her caronýes to drowe.

þo kýng Alfred hurde þýs, ýs herte gladede þo,

þat lond fole to hym come so þýcke so ýt-mýzte go,

Of Somersete, of Wýltessýre, of Hamtessýre þerto,

Euere as he wende, and of ýs owe fole al so.

So þat he adde poer ýnou, and atte laste hii come,

And a bataýle at Edendone azen þe Deneýs nome.

And slowe to grounde, & wonne þe maystre of the velde.

þe kýng & ýs grete duke þýgonne hem to zelde

To þe kýng Alfred to ýs wýlle, and ostages toke,

Vorto wende out of ýs lond, zýf he ýt wolde loke;

And zut þerto, vor ýs loue, to auonge Cristendom.

Kýng Gurmpnd, þe hexte kýng, vorst þer to come.

Kýng Alfred ýs godfader was. & ýbaptýsed ek þer were

þretty of her hexte dukes. and muche of þat fole þere

Kýng Alfred hem huld wýf hym tuelf dawes as he hende,

And sufþe he zef hem large zýftes, and let hym weífle.

Hii, þat nolde Cristyn be, of lande flowe þo,

And byzoude see in France dude wel muche wo.

zút þe ssrewen come azen, and muche wo here wrozte.

Ac þe kýng Alfred atte laste to ssame hem euere brozte.

Kýng Alfred was þe wýsost kýng, þat long was býuore.

Vor þey me segge þe lawes beþ in worre týme vorlore,

Nas ýt nozt so hiiis daye. vor þey he in worre were,

Lāwes he made rýztuollore, and strengore þan er were.

Clerc he was god ýnou, and zut, as me telleþ me,

He was more þan ten zer old, ar he couþe ýs abece.

Ac ýs gode moder ofte smale zýftes hym tok,

Vor to byleue oþer ple, and loký on ýs boke.

So þat bý por clergýe ýs rýzt lawes he wonde,

þat neuere er nere ý mad, to gouerný ýs lond.

And vor þe worre was so muche of þe luþer Deneýs,

þe men of þýs sufue lond were of þe worse peýs.

And robbed and slowe opere, þeruor he byuonde;
 þat þer were hondredes in eche contreye of ys lond,
 And in ech toune of þe hondred a tephynge were also,
 And þat ech man wyþoute gret lond in tephynge were ydo,
 And þat ech man knewe ofer þat in tephynge were,
 And wuste somdel of her stat, ȝyf me þu vp þem bere.
 So streȝt he was, þat þey me ledde amydde weyes heȝe
 Seluer, þat non man de dorste yt nȝme, þey he yt seȝe.
 Abbeys he rerde monȝ on, and monȝ studeles ȝwȝs.
 Ac Wynchestrȝe he rerde on, þat nȝwe munstre ȝcluped ȝs.
 Hys lȝf eyȝte and tuenty ȝer in ȝs kȝnedom ȝlaste.
 After ȝs deþ he was ȝbured at Wynchestre atte laste."

[Very near the time of Robert of Gloucester's poem, we have the following specimen of improved language, in an amatory (c) poem, the metre of which is remarkable, though the lines are printed by Warton like those of Robert of Gloucester.

"Bytvene mersh and aueril,
 When spray biginneþ to sp[r]inge,
 þe lutel foul hap hire wyl
 On hȝre (d) lud to synge,
 Ich libbe in loue longinge
 For semlokest of alle þynge.
 (c) He may me blisse bringe,
 Icham in hire bandoun.
 An hendȝ hap ichabbe ȝhent :
 Ichot from heuene it is me sent.
 From alle wȝmmen mi loue is lent,
 Andlyht on Alisoun."

That is: "Between March and April, when the spray or branches begin to spring, [and] the little birds have inclination sing their songs, I live in the longing of love for the seemliest of all things. She may bring me bliss; I am at her command. I have obtained a lucky lot. I wot (believe) it is sent me from heaven. My love has left all other women, and is alighted upon Alysoun."

[SECTION VIII. • *Robert of Brunne. Metrical Romances.*].

[The early part of the fourteenth century introduces Robert de Brunne, who is allowed by Warton to have contributed to form a style, to teach expression, and to polish his native tongue, but of whom Dr. Johnson has taken no notice. The poet is said to have been a canon of Brunne, or Bourne, near Depyng in Lincolnshire; whence the name by which he is (f) usually called, his real one being Robert Man-

(c) [MS. Harl. Lib. No. 2253. The poem is cited, as well as others from the same volume, by Warton and by Ritson; but the latter complains, not without reason, that the extracts made by the former are not always accurate. See Ritson's Ess. on Nat. Song.]

(d) [*Lud*, lay, song; *leudus*, low Lat. *liod*, Icel.]

(e) [*Heo*, old Sax. is *she*. See St. Luke's i. 29. before cited.]

(f) [His Chronicle is thus described, as "putte into Englishe ryme by Robert de Brunne incta Depinge." Lambeth MSS. No. 131. This manuscript is imperfect in part, but contains what Hearne omitted to print, and yet remains to be published entire, the translation from the Brut.]

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nyng. His principal work is a translation from the Brut of M. Wace, which exercised, as we have seen, the pen of Layamon; and from the French rhyming chronicle of Peter de Langtoft. This was finished in 1388. But there is also a metrical translation by him of a "Manuel des Pechees," or "a Handlyng of Sirne," the beginning of which states it to have been commenced in 1303.

"(g) Dane Felyp was mayster that tyme,
That y began thys Englysh ryne.
The yere of grace fyl than to be
A thousynd thre hundred and thre."

From this work I copy his praise of good women:

(h) Nothyng is to man so dere
As womanys love yn gode manere.
A gode woman ys maunys blyss,
Wher her love ryght and stedfast ys.
Ther ys no solace undyr hevene,
Of al that a man may nevene, [name,]
That shuld a man so moche glew, [delight,]
As a gode woman that loveth trew :
Ne derer is none yn Goddys hyrde [family]
Than a chaste woman with lovely wurde."

Of his metrical chronicle the following custom, with the subsequent description of the lady who conformed to it, may be a sufficient specimen.

"(i) This es ther custom and ther gest,
Whan thei are atte the ale or fest ;
Ilk man that lovis quare him think,
Salle say, *wassaille*, and to him drink :
He that bidis salle say, *wassaille* ;
The tother salle say again, *drinckhaille*.
————— That maidin ying
Wassailed, and kist the king :
Of bodi sche was right avenant,
Of fair colour, with swete semblaunt :
Hir hatire fulle wele it semed."

The English compositions, which are called metrical romances, and are chiefly productions of the beginning of the fourteenth century, were now in high estimation; to some of which Robert de Brunne refers. Chaucer, in his Rhyme of Sir Topas, has specified many, and in distinctive terms.

" Men speken of *romaunces of pris*
Of Hornchild, and of Ipotis,
Of Bevis, and Sir Guy ;
Of Sir Libeux, and Pleindamour."

These rhyming narratives often present illustrations of manners with great exactness, while they serve in some degree to trace the progress of language. They are said

(g) [Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, vol. 1. p. 60. Turner, Hist. of Eng. vol. 2. p. 446.]
(h) [Turner, ut supr. p. 452.] (i) [Warton, ut supr. p. 70.]

to have been often written or translated at the request, or for the amusement, of the great. From one of those enumerated by Chaucer a brief specimen is cited; which will show, what in other instances in this history may be proved, that our ancient writings are often incorrectly copied. From *Sir Iibeaus Disconus*, (or, as in the twelfth stanza of the romance the name is explained "*ly beau desconus*, the fayre unknown,") I select a stanza, describing the maiden Ellep, as it stands in an ancient manuscript; and, in the opposite column, place the same as printed in an admired collection of Metrical Romances.

(k) *From the MS.*

" The (m) may hight Ellene,
Gentyll, bryght, and shene,
A lovely messengere:
Ther nas countes nor quene,
So semely on to sene,
That might be hir pere.
• She was clothed in Tarse,
Rownd, and nothing scarce, &c."

(l) *Printed Copy.*

" That mayde was cleped Elene,
Gentyll, bryght, and schene,
A lady messenger:
Ther nas countesse ne quene,
So semelych on to sene,
That myght be her pere.
Sche was elodeth with Tars,
Rowme, and noding skars, &c."

Variations of this kind might be exhibited to a great extent. It is clear, from what is offered, that the manuscript is the most perspicuous.

Scripture history, and the biography of saints, were also the subjects of the metrical romances. From one, unknown to our antiquaries and the lovers of our ancient poetry, I will make a citation. It was probably written in the fourteenth century, and is called the "Storie of the lady Asueth, daughter of Patifar, one of the princes of Pharaoh, chief counseillour. &c." and is "translated out of the latyn into Englysh." It is in fact a sort of history of Joseph, who at length marries Asueth. The metre of the poem is that which Robert of Gloucester has used. This metrical history forms part of a manuscript which belonged to the conventual college of Bonhommes at Ashridge in Buckinghamshire, and is now in the library of the marquis of Stafford. The description of the heroine, and the desire of Pharaoh's son to marry her, are the passages which I have selected.

" This prince hadde a dowter dere, Asueth was her name,
A virgine ful specious, and semely of stature;
Of eyhtene yeer age sche was, withoute ony blame,
fflorishyng in here beaute the most comely creature
Of Egypt, and alle virgines sche passed in feture;
Not lyke the dowhtres of Egypt in here resemblance,
But assemblyng the Hebrees in color and countenance.—
But when pat Pharoes eldist child his sone and his heir
Herde telle of this ladi, to his fadir he wente right,
And said graunte me to my wyf Asueth the feyr;
But Pharao denyed hym, and answered to the knyght,
Thu schalt have to þin astate a ladi of more myght,
The kyngis dowter of Moab, of noble alliaunce,
A comeli quene, fair and free, even to þe plesance."

(h) [Lambeth MSS. No. 306. fol. 73. This is a most valuable copy of the romance, which repeatedly presents a preferable reading to the printed copy.]

(l) [Ritson, *Metr. Romances*; vol. 2. p. 6.]

(m) [That is, *maid*; a pure Saxon word. In an old ballad of the fourteenth century, the author's mistress is called the "*fairest may in town*." And so Sir T. More and Spenser use it.]

To the lives of the saints in verse I may also add an hitherto unexplored translation, as it is called, of the Golden Legend; of a later date than the romance which I have cited, but not of interesting character as to its poetry or language. It ends with the life of St. Eustas. The running title of Becket, viz. "St. Thomas of Canterbury," is, through the greatest part of his tedious legend, crossed with the pen; as in other manuscripts the same kind of literary degradation has been fixed upon the saintship of this prelate. A circumstance, attending the murder of Becket, may be cited as a specimen of this rhyming compilation; for a compilation it is from other sources as well as the *Legenda Aurea*.

"Another knyȝt smote saȝnt Thomas in þat selue wounde,
And made him bowe his face adoun and lōke toward þe grounde :
The þridde in þat selue stid þereafter hȝm smote anon,
And made him loute al adoun þe face to þe stone ;
In þat stid þe ferþe smote þat þat other hade ere ydo,
And þe poȝnt of his swerde brake bi þe merhle stone atwo ;
ȝett þe poȝnt at Canterbury þe monkes leten wete
for honor of þe holy mon þat þerwith was ysmȝte."

This manuscript is in the archiepiscopal library of Lambeth Palace, No. 228.; and the author is described by Henry Wharton as Robert de Wottoun, of whom, however, no notice occurs in our poetical or biographical histories.]

[SECTION IX. *Richard Rolle. Laurence Minot. Vision of Pierce Ploughman.*]

[Towards the middle of the fourteenth century we find a valuable writer both of poetry, and prose, in Richard Rolle, of the order of St. Augustine, often called the hermit of Hampole, and simply Richard Hampole. His compositions are numerous. From his translation of the Psalms, in which, he says, "I seke no straunge Ynglys, bot lightest and communest," as also from his "Twelve Profits of Tribulation," the specimens of his prose are taken; and from his long poem, entitled "The Prikke of Conscience," expressly written for those who could understand only English, that of his poetry.

(m) *From Psalm xxiii.*

"Our Lord gouerneth me, and nothyng to me shal wante: stede of pasture thar he me sette. In the water of the lētyng forth he me brouȝte: my soule he turnyde.

"He ladde me on the stretis of rygȝtwisnesse for his name.

"For wiȝ gif I hadde goo in myddil of the shadewe of deeth, I shal not dreede yveles; for thou art with me.

"Thi geerde and thi stef, thei haue counfortid me."

(n) *From The Twelve Profits of Tribulation.*

"The sevynth profet of tribulacion is, that it spredith abred or opynyth thyne hert to receyve the grace of God. For God, with many strokys of the hammyr, spredith abrode a pece of golde or of silver, to make a vessell for to put in wyne or precyouse liquore.—And considre, as the more precyouse metalle is more ductible and

(m) [MS. Brit. Mus. cited by the Rev. H. H. Baber; *Life of Wiclif*, &c. p. lxxvii. "The Abbay of the Holy Ghost," another composition of Rolle, appears to have been unknown to our antiquaries. It is among the Lambeth MSS. No. 432. 2.]

(n) [MS. cited by Turner, *Hist. of Eng.* vol. 2. p. 578.]

obeynge to the strokes of the goldsmyth; so the more precious and meke herte is more patiente in tribulacion. And allethogh the sharp stroke of tribulacion turmenteth the, yet comforte the; for the goldsmyth, Allemnighthy God, holdeth the hammer of tribulacion in his hond, and knoweth ful welle what thou maist suffir, and mesurith hys smytynge after thi frele nature."

(o) *From the Prikke of Conscience.*

The following versification and description of the poet's heaven are certainly pleasing.

" Ther is lyf withoute ony deth,
And ther is youthe without ony elde;
And ther is alle manner welthe to welde:
And ther is reste without ony travaille:—
And ther is pees withoute ony strife,
And ther is alle mannere likynge of lyf:—
And ther is bright somer ever to se,
And ther is nevere wynter in that countree:—
And ther is more worshipe and honour,
Then evere hadde kynge oþer emperour.
And ther is grete melodee of aungeles' songe,
And ther is preysing hem amonge.
And ther is alle maner frendshipe that may be,
And ther is evere perfect love and charite;
And ther is wisdom without folyc,
And ther is honeste without vilenye.
All these a man may joyes of hevene call:
Ac yutte the most sovereyn joye of alle,
Is the sight of Goddes bright face,
In wham resteth alle manere grace."

About the middle also of the fourteenth century, Laurence Minot wrote, for the most part in lyrick measure, some short poems on events in the reign of our third Edward. They were published by Mr. Ritson, in 1795. From the first of them a stanza may be selected.

" Trew king, that sittes in trone,
Unto the I tel my tale,
And unto the I bid a bone,
For thou art bone of al my bale:
Als thou made midel erd, and the mone,
And bestes and fowles grete and smale:
Unto me send thi socoure sone,
And dresce my dedes in this dale."

Not only smoothness of versification may be here observed, but also, what is found in the ancient Saxon poetry, studied alliteration. But in no composition can this latter practice be better illustrated than in the *Vision of Pierce Ploughman*, a poem without

(o) [MS. cited by Turner, ut supr. p. 462. There are three copies of this curious poem among the Lambeth MSS. Two of them are very valuable, and afford variations of consequence, viz. No. 491. fol. 296. and No. 492. The third is the fourth article in No. 260.]

rhyme, written also not long after the middle of the fourteenth century, and ascribed to (p) Robert Langland, a secular priest, and fellow of Oriel College in Oxford. It is to the learned printer of the work that we owe this information, at the distance of about a century afterwards. He tells us, that the author "wrote altogether in miter, [metre,] but not after the maner of our rimers that write nowe a dayes; for his verses ende not alike; but the nature of hys miter is, to have thre wordes at the letusto in every verse whiche beginne with some one letter: as for ensample, the firste two verses of the boke renne upon s; as thus:

*In a somer season, whan sette was the sunne,
I shope me into shrobbes, as I a shepe were, &c.*

The thinge noted, the miter shal be very pleasaunt to read." *The Printer to the Reader.* In this composition there is often very animated description amid severe satire. I have selected a serious passage in which the birth and death of our Lord are the objects of the writer's notice; in which there is strength of colouring, and ample exhibition of the alliterative metre

“(q) There blased a starre,
That al the wise men of this world in one accorden,
That such a barne was borne in Bethlems city,
That mans soule shoulde save, and synne destroy.
And al the elementes, saith the boke, hereof bereth witnes,
That he was God that al wrought: the welken first shewed
Tho, ther were in heaven tooken, stella comata,
And tindeden hir as a torche, to reverence his byrth:
The light folowed the Lorde into the lowe earth:
The water witnessed that he was God: for he went on it. —
And lo how the sunne gan lacke *her* light in *her* selfe,
Whan she see Him suffer that sunne and sea made:
The earth, for hevines that He woulde suffer,
Quaked as a quyeke thing, and al to quassed the roch.”

[SECTION X. *Sir John Mandeville. Wickliffe. Trevisa. Publick documents.*]

Sir John Mandeville wrote, as he himself informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which, comprising a relation of many different particulars, consequently required the use of many words and phrases, may be properly specified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have chosen the first, because it shows, in some measure the state of European science as well as of the English tongue; and the second, because it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expression.

I. “In that lond, ne in many othere (r) bezonde that, no man may see the sterre transmontane, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmevable,

(p) [By Robert Crowley, who published the work in 1550, and prefixed an introduction to it. Crowley was fellow of Magdalen College in Oxford; was afterwards an ecclesiastick, and was well beneficed.]

(q) [Pass. xviii. fol. c. b. edit. 1550. The *sun*, in this extract, is of the feminine gender, as in the Saxon and German. See the Dict. in V. SUN.]

(r) [*Bezonde*. The *z*, in this word and many others in the extract, is the corruption of the ancient press. The letter intended, and required, is the Saxon *z*, which was sometimes represented by *ȝ*, having the power of our *y*, our *g*, and our *gh*; and the latter form has been mistakenly represented, in several old books, by the Roman *z*.

and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre. But men seen another sterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the schip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode sterre, right so don schip men bezonde the parties, be the sterre of the Southe the which sterre apperethe not to us. And this sterre, that is toward the Northe, that wee clepen the lode sterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cause, men may wel perceyve that the lond and the see ben of rownde schapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament schewethe in o contree, that schewethe not in another contree. And men may well preuen be experience and sotyle compassement of wytt, that zif a man fond passages be schippes, that wolde go to serchen the world, men myghte go be schippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, afre that I have seyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Astrolabre, that the sterre that is clept the transmoutayne, is 58 degrees hight. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties septentrionales, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyn mynutes. For I my self have mesured it by the Astrolabre. Now schulle ze knowe, that azen the Transmoutayne, is the tother sterre, that is clept Antartyke; as I have seyd before. And tho 2 sterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem turnethe alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree: so that tho sterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; so that it hath als mochel aboven, as it hathe benethen. Afre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden, that in Lybye, men seen first the sterre Antartyk. And so fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that sterre more highe; so that towarde the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the whiche, 60 minutes maken a degree) afre goynge be see and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have spoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the sterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and schippyng, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee scholde have seen alle the roundnesse of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have seyd zou be for, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 sterres: the whiche halfondelle I have seyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have seyn toward the Northe, undre the Transmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes; and toward the partie meridionale, I have seen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have seen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and so there ne faylethe but that I have seen alle the firmament, saf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundnesse of the firmament holt 90 degrees: so there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half, of the fourthe partie. And also I have seen the 3 parties of alle the roundnesse of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I seye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel under as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and schippyng and conduyt: and alle weyes he scholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben streghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the transmoutane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn undre us, ben feet azenst feet. For alle the parties of see and of lond han here appositees, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wytethe wel, that afre that, that I may perceyve and comprehende, the londes of Prestre John, emperor of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from

Scotland or from England toward Jerusalem, men gon upward alweys. For oure
 lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the West: and the lond of Prestre
 John is the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Est: and thei han there the day, whan
 wee have the nyghte, and also highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan
 wee han the day. For the erthe and the see ben of round forme and schapp, as I
 have seyde befor. And than that men gon upward to o cost, men gon downward to
 another cost. Also zee have herd me seye, that Jerusalem is in the myddes of the
 world; and that may men preven and schewen there, be a spere, that is pighte in to
 the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that schewethe no
 schadwe on no syde. And that it scholde ben in the myddes of the world, David
 wytnessethe it in the Psautre, where he seythe, Deus operatus est salutē in medio
 terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the West, for to go toward Jerusa-
 lom, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may
 thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other confynyes of the superficialtie of the erthe bezonde.
 And whan men gon bezonde tho iorneyes, towarde Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle
 is envyrnyng the roundnesse of the erthe and of the see, undre oure contrees on
 this half. And therefore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd
 cownted, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed sometyme from oure contrees,
 for to go serche the world. And so he passed Ynde, and the yles bezonde Ynde,
 where ben mo than 5000 yles: and so longe he wente be see and lond, and so envi-
 round the world be many seysons, that he foud an yle, where he herde speke his
 owne langage, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, siche wordes as men speken to bestes
 in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it mighte
 be. But I seye, that he had gon so longe, be londe and be see, that he had envy-
 round alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envyrnyng, that is to seye, goynge
 aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have passed forthe, til he had founden
 his contree and his owne knoueleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he
 was come fro; and so he loste moche peynefulle labour, as him self seyde, a gret
 while afre, that he was comen hom. For it befelle afre, that he wente in to Nor-
 weye; and there tempest of the see toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and whan
 he was in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he had herd speke his owne
 langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was possible
 thinges. But how it semethe to symple men unlearned, that men ne mowe not go
 undre the erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the hevne, from undre! But
 that may not be, upon lesse, than wee mowe falle toward hevne, fro the erthe, where
 wee ben. For fro what partie of the erthe, that men duelle, outhen aboven or be-
 nethen, it semethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than any
 other folk. And righte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it
 semethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man mighte falle fro the erthe
 unto the firmament; he gretter reson, the erthe and the see, that ben so grete and
 so hevy, scholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therefore seithe
 oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui suspendi terrā ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it
 be possible thing, that men may so envyrnone alle the world, natheles of a 1000 per-
 sones, en ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretnesse
 of the erthe and of the see, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man
 cowde redye him perfytely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be
 aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle
 gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute envyrroun, be aboven and benethen 20425
 myles, afre the opynyoun of the olde wise astronomeres. And here seyenges I re-
 preve noughite. But afre my lytylle wyt, it semethe me, savyng here reverence,

that it is more. And for to have better understandinge, I seye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hath a gret compass; and aboute the poynt of the gret compass, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compass: than afre, be the gret compass devised be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; so that in as many parties, as the grete compass schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben lesse. Now thanne, be the gret compass represented for the firmament, and the litille compass represented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devysed, be astronomeres, in 12 signes; and every signe is devysed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmamente hath aboven. Also, be the erthe devysed in als many parties, as the firmament; and lat every partye answer to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that afre the auctoures of astronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe answeren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 3 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 sithes; and than thei ben 31500 myles, every of 8 furlonges, afre myles of oure contree. So moche hath the erthe in roundnesse, and of heghte environ, afre myn opynyoun and myn undirstondynge. And zee schalle undirstonde, that afre the opynyoun of olde wise philosophres and astronomeres, oure contree ne Ireland ne Wales ne Scotland ne Norweye ne the other yles costynge to hem, ne ben not in the superlicyalte cownted aboven the erthe; as it schewethe be alle the bokes of astronomye. For the superficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben descendynge toward the West. And also these yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenst us, beth noght reckned in the climates: for thei ben azenst us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates stretchen hem envyreunynge the world.

II. " And I John Maundeville knyghte aboveseyd, (alle thoughe I be unworthi) that departed from oure contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322. that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable companye, and at many a faire dede of arnes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unable insuffisance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my self) to reste: for gowtes, artetykes, that me distreynen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenst my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge solace in my wrecched reste, recordynge the tyme passed, I have fulfilled theise thinges and *putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeere that I departede from oure contrees.* Wherefore I preye to alle the rederes and heeres of this boke, zif it plesse hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that seyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my synnes, I make hem partneres and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrimages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his plesance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beseche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godenesse and grace comethe fro, that he vouchesaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire soules with inspiracioun of the Holy Gost, in makynge defence of alle hire gostly enemyes here in erthe, to hire salvacioun, bothe of body and soule; to worschipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, withouten begynnynge and without endynge; that is withouten qualitee, good, and withouten quantytee, gret; that in alle places is present, and alle thinges contenyng; the whiche that no goodnesse may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyveth and regneth God, be alle worldes and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen."

[Of Wicliffe's style an abundant specimen has been given in his translation of the first chapter of St. Luke opposed to the ancient Anglo-Saxon. Of his original composition a brief specimen may be taken from his Objections against Friars.

"Freres praisen more their rotten habite then the worshipfull body of our Lord Jesu Christ; for they techen lords and naveliche ladies, that if they dien in Francis's habite, they shulden never come to hell for virtue thereof.

"Also Freres beggen without nede for their own rich sect.

"Freres also keepen not correption of the Gospel against their brethren that trespassen, but cruelly don them to painful prison."

Wicliffe died in 1384.

*Contemporary with him was John de Trevisa, Vicar of Berkeley in Gloucestershire; who translated the Polychronicon of Higden, and Bartholomæus de Proprietatibus Rerum; and has had the reputation of having produced an English version of the Bible, which however has in vain been sought for. From the version of Higden, partly made in 1385, the following extracts are highly interesting; both as they respect the language and custom of the time.

"(s) As it is know how many maner peple beth in this Ilonde, ther beth also of so meny peple langages and tonges. Notheles Walschemen and Scottes, that beth nouzt ymeddled with othir nationns, holdeth wel neig her first langage and speche. But yett the Scottes, that were somtyme confederate and woned with the Pictes, drawe somewhat after her speche. But the Flemmynges, that woneth in the west side of Wales, haveth ylefte her straunge speche, and speketh Saxonlich enoug. Also Englischemen, thoug they had from the begiunynge thre maner speche, southren, northren, and myddell speche in the myddell of the lond, as thei come of the thre maner peple of Germania; notheles by commixtion, and medlyng, first with Danes, and afterward with Normans, in many the contray langage is appaired. For some usith strang wlaffyng, chitering, harryng and gurryng, grisbyting. This apairyng of the birthe tonge is bicause of twey thinges: oon is, for children in scole agens the usage and maner of alle other nationns beth compellid for to leve her owne langage, and for to constrewe her lessons and her thinges a Frensche, and haveth siththe that the Normans came first in to Englonde. Also gentil mens children beth ytaught for to speke Frensche from the time that thei beth rokked in her cradel, and kunneth speke and play with a childes brooch. And uplondische men woll likne hem selfe to gentilmenn, and fondith with grete bysnesse for to speke Frensche for to be the more ytold of."

So far is a translation from Higden: Trevisa then adds his own observation.

"This maner was miche yused tofore the first moreyn, and is siththe somdel ychaungide. For Johan Cornwail, a maister of gramer, chaungide the lore of gramer scole and construction of Frensche in to Englisch; and Richard Pencriche lerned that maner techyng of hym; and othir men of Pencrich; so that now in the yere of our Lord M. CCC. LXXXV. of the secund king Richard after the Conquest nyne, in alle the gramer scoles of Englonde, children leveth Frensche, and construeth and lerneth an Englisch, and haveth thereby avantage in oon side, and desavantage in another. Her avauntage is that thei lerneth her gramer in lasse time than children were wont to do; desavauntage is, that now children of gramer scole kunneth no more Frensche, then can her lifte heele. And it is harm for hem and thei schul passe

(s) [MS. Harl. 1900. Brit. Mus. Part of the citation, which I have made, is given by several of our antiquaries, not without some verbal variations. But the whole passage has been printed by Caxton, in which are many differences and evident mistakes.]

the see, and travaile in straunge londes and in many other places also. Also gentel men haveth now myche ylefte for to teche her children Frensche."

The translation is then resumed:—

"Hit semeth a grete wonder, how Englisch, that is the birthe tonge of Englischmen, and her owne langage and tonges, is so dyverse of souer in this oon Ilond."

Trevisa dates the conclusion of his translation in 1387. Tanner says that he died, very old, in 1412.

Ritson mentions an indenture of 1343, as the oldest *English* instrument known. Tyrwhitt had discovered no instance of the English language in parliamentary proceedings earlier than 1398. Ritson, however, refers to one of 1388.]

[SECTION IX. *Gower. Chaucer. John the Chaplain. Lydgate.*]

The first of our authors, who can properly be said to have written English, was Sir John Gower, who, in his *Confession of a Lover*, calls Chaucer his disciple, and may therefore be considered as the father of our poetry.

[Dr. Johnson is mistaken in saying that Gower calls Chaucer *his* disciple; for (1) it is Venus, whom Gower describes, at the close of his *Confessio Amantis*, claiming Chaucer as *her scholar and bard*. That Gower is to be placed before Chaucer is unquestionable. He was born before Chaucer. Authors both historical and poetical, in the century after the decease of these poets, usually coupling their names and describing their accomplishments, place Gower before Chaucer; not intending precedence in respect to talents, but merely to seniority. John Fox observes, that "he (Chaucer) and Gower were both of one time; although it seemeth that Gower was a great deale his ancient."]

"Nowe for to speke of the commune,
It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befallē in sondrye londes:
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All sodeinly, er it be wist,
A tunne, whan his lie arist
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Whiche els shulde nought gone out.
" And eke full ofte a littell skare
Vpon a banke, er men be ware,
Let in the streame, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it shall restreine.
Where lawe failleth, errour groweth.
He is not wise, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this.
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is miswent,
And thervpon his jugement
Yeueth euery man in sondrie wise:
But what man wolde him selfe auise
His conscience, and nought misuse,
He maie well at the first excuse

(1) [Illustr. of Gower and Chaucer, 1810, p:xxxiii.]

THE HISTORY OF THE

His god, whiche euer stant in one,
 In him there is defaute none
 So must it stande vpon vs selue,
 Nought onfly vpon ten ne twelue,
 But plenary vpon vs all.
 For man is cause of that shall fall."

[It would be unjust to the father of English poetry, as Dr. Johnson calls him, to exemplify his art only in the preceding dry citation. I therefore add a specimen of his fancy in describing the feelings of a lover; in which, as I have elsewhere observed, he approaches the tender gallantry of Petrarch; and to which the description of Milton's musick, that "takes the prison'd soul and laps it in Elysium," is akin.

"As the windes of the South
 Ben most of alle debonaire;
 So, whan hir liste to speke faire,
 The vertue of hir goodly speche
 Is verily myn hertes leche.
 And if it so befalle among,
 That she carol upon a song,
 Whan I it hear, I am so fedd,
 That I am fro myself so ledd
 As though I were in Paradis:
 For certes, as to myn avis,
 Whan I heare of her voice the steven,
 Me thinketh it is is a blisse of heven."]

The history of our language is now brought to the point at which the history of our poetry is generally supposed to commence, the time of the illustrious Geoffrey Chaucer, who may perhaps, with great justice, be stiled the first of our versifiers who wrote poetically. He does not however appear to have deserved all the praise which he has received, or all the censure that he has suffered. Dryden, who, mistaking genius for learning, in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, ascribes to Chaucer the first refinement of our numbers, the first production of easy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more polished languages of the continent. Skinner contrarily blames him in harsh terms for having vitiated his native speech by *whole cartloads of foreign words*. But he that reads the works of Gower will find smooth numbers and easy rhymes, of which Chaucer is supposed to have been the inventor, and the French words, whether good or bad, of which Chaucer is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does not allow us to discover with particular exactness; but the works of Gower and Lydgate sufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries: and some improvements he undoubtedly made by the various dispositions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he seems to have been happy and judicious. I have selected several specimens both of his prose and verse; and among them, part of his translation of Boethius, to which another version, made in the time of queen Mary, is opposed. It would be improper to quote very sparingly an author of so much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book so generally known.

CHAUCER.

"Alas! I wepyng am constrained to be-
gin verse of sorowfull matter, that whilom
in florishyng studie made delitable dities.
For lo! rendyng muses of Poetes enditen
to me thinges to be writen, and dreer-
terres. At laste no drede ne might over-
came tho muses, that thei ne werren fel-
lowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to
saie, when I was exiled, thei that wer-
en of my youth whilom wellfull and grene,
comforten now sorowfull wierdes of me
olde man: for elde is comen unwarely
upon me, hasted by the harmes that I
have, and sorowe hath commaunded his
age to be in me. Heres here aren shad-
overtimeliche, upon my hed: and the
slacke skinne trembleth of mine emptied
bodie. Tilke deth of men is welefull,
that he ne cometh not in yeres that be
swete, but cometh to wretches often
icleped: Alas, alas! with how dese an-
ere deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches,
and naieeth for to close wepyng eyen.
While fortune unfaithfull favoured me
with light godes, that sorowfull houre, that
is to saie, the deth, had almoste drete
myne heddes but now for fortune cloudie
hath chaunged her decevable there to me-
warde, myne unpitous life draweth along
ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes,
what, or whereto avaunted ye me to ben
wellfull? For he that hath fallin, stode in
no stedfast degre.

"In the mene while, that I still record
these thynges with my self, and marked
my wepelic complainte with office of poin-
tell: I saugh stondyng aboven the hight
of myn hed a woman of full grete reve-
rence, by semblaunt. Her eyen brennyng,
and clere, seyng over the common might
of menne, with a lively colour, and with
soche vigour and strength that it ne might
not be nempned, all were it so, that she
were full of so grete age, that menne
woulden not trowen in no manere, that
she were of our elde:

"The stature of her was of doutous
Judgemente, for sometyme she constrained
and shronke her selven, like to the com-

COLVILLE.

"I that in tyme of prosperite, and
florishyng studye, made pleasaunte and
delectable dities, or verses: alas now
beyng heauy and sad onerthrowen in aduer-
sitie, am compelled to fele and tast heu-
nes and greif. Beholde the muses Poeticall,
that is to saye: the pleasure that is in
poetes verses, do appoynt me, and compel
me to writ these verses in meter, and the
sorowfull verses do wet my wretched face
with very waterye teares, yssuinge out of
my eyes for sorowe. Whiche muses no
feare without doute could overcome, but
that they wold folow me in my iourney of
exile or banishment. Sometime the ioye
of happy and lusty delectable youth dyd
comfort me, and now the course of so-
rowfull olde age causeth me to reioyse.
For hasty old age vnloked for is come
vpon me with al her incommodities and
euyls, and sorow hath commaunded and
broughte me into the same old age, that
is to say: that sorowe causeth me to be
olde, before my tyme come of olde age.
The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon
my heade, and my reuiled skynne trem-
bleth my flesh, cleane consumed and wasted
with sorowe. Mannes death is happy, that
cometh not in youth, when a man is lustye,
and in pleasure or welth: but in time of
aduersitie, when it is often desyred. Alas
Alas howe dull and desse be the cares of
cruel death, &c.

"Whyles that I considerydde pry-
uyllye with my selfe the thynges before
sayd, and deserybed my wofull complaynte
after the maner and offyce of a wrytter,
me thought I sawe a woman stand ouer
my head of a reuerend countenaunce,
hauyng quycke and glysteryng clere eyes,
aboue the common sorte of men in lyuely
and delectable coloure, and ful of strength,
although she serned so olde that by no
meanes she is thought to be one of this
oure tyme, her stature is of douteful
knowledge, for now she shewethe herselfe
at the comen length or statur of men,
and other whiles she semeth so high, as
though she touched heuen with the crown

mon mesure of menne: And sometye it seemed, that she touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when she hove her hedde higher, she perced the self heven, so that the sight of menne lokyng was in ydell: her clothes wer maked of right delic thredes, and subtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes she had woven with her owne handes, as I knewe well after by her self declaryng, and shewyng to me the beattie: The whiche clothes a darknesse of a forleten and dispised elde had dusked and darked, as it is wonte to darke by smoked Images.

" In the netherest hemme and border of these clothes menne redde i woven therein a Grekishe A. that signifieth the life activ, and above that letter, in the hiest bordure, a Grekishe C. that signifieth the life contemplative. And betwene these two letters there were seen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the netherest letter to the upperest: nathelesse handes of some men hadden kerve that clothe, by violence or by strength, and everiche manne of hem had borne awaie soche peeces, as he might gotten. And forsothe this foresaied woman bare smale bokes in her right hande, and in her left hand she bare a scepter. And when she sawe these Poeticall muses approchyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, she was a little amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (quod she) hath suffered approchen to this sike manne these commen strompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne asswage not his sorowes with remedies, but thei would feeden and norishe hym with swete venime? Forsothe that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affections, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, distroyen the Corne, plentuous of fructes of reason. For thei holden hertes of men in usage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muses had withdrawn fro me with your flatteries any uncomyng and unprofitable manne,

of her hed. And when she wold stretch fourth her hed hygher, it also perced thorough heauen, so that mens syghie could not attaine to behold her. Her vestures or cloths were perfeft of the finyste thredes, and subtyll workemanship, and of substaunce permanent, whych vesturs she had woven with her owne hands as I perceyned after by her owne saynge. The kynde or beawtye of the whiche vestures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignorance of oldenes forgotten hadde obscuryd and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darken Images that stand nyghe the smoke. In the lower parte of the said vestures was read the Greke letter P. woven whych signifyeth practise or actyffe, and in the hygher part of the vestures the Greke letter T. which estandeth for theoria, that signifieth speculation or contemplation. And betwene both the sayd letters were sene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a passage or waye in steppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter P. was which is vnderstand from practys or actyf, unto the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderstand speculation or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of some vyolente persones had cut the sayde vestures and had taken awaye certayne peeis thereof, such as euery one coude catch. And she her self dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande a sceptre, which foresayd philosophy (when she saw the muses poetycal present at my bed, spekyng sorrowful wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry sayd (with terrible or frownyng countenance) who suffred these crafty harlottes to com to thys sycke man? whych can help hym by no means of hys griefe by any kind of medicines, but rather increase the same with swete poyson. These be they that doo destroye the fertile and plentious commodyties of reason and the fruytes therof wyth their pryckynge thornes, or barren affectes and accustome or subdue mens myndes with sickenes,

as best wout to finde comunly among the peple, I would well suffre the lasse greuously. For why, in soche an unprofitable man myne ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrawn fro me this man, that hath ben nourished in my studies or scoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and suffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muses, that is to say, by my notefull sciences. And thus this companie of muses iblamed casten wrothly the chere downward to the yerth, and shewing by rednesse ther shame, thei passeden sorrowfully the threshold. And I of whom the sight plounged in teres was darked, so that I ne might not know what that woman was, of so Imperial aucthoritie, I woxe all abashed and stoned, and cast my sight doune to the yerth, and began still for to abide what she would doen afterward. Then came she nere, and set her doune upon the utterest corner of my bed, and she beholdyng my chere, that was cast to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with these wordes (that I shall saine) the perturbacion of my thought."

and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them of the same. But yf your flatterye had comeyed or wythdrawen from me, any viler nyd man as the comen sorte of people are woute to be, I coude haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke should not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and comeyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the studyes of Aristotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence mermaidens (that seme swete untill you haue brought a man to deathe) and suffer me to heale thys my man wyth my muses or scyences that be holsume and good. And after that philosophy had spoken these wordes the sayd companye of the musys poetically beyng rebukyd and sad, caste down their countenance to the ground, and by blussyng confessed their shamfastnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my syght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, so that I knew not what woman this was hauyng soo great aucthoritie) was amasyd or astonyed, and lokyng downward, toward the ground, I began pryvylye to look what thyng she would saye ferther, then she had said. Then she approching and drawyng nere vnto me, sat downe, &c."

The Conclusions of the ASTROLABIE.

"This book (written to his son in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Edit. of Chaucer."

"Lytel Lowys my sonne, I perceve well by certayne evidences thyne abylyte to lerne scyences, touching nombres and proporcions, and also well consydre I thy besye prayer in especyal to lerne the tretyse of the astrolabye. Than for as moche as a philosopher saithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiscendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therefore I have given the a sufficient astrolabye for oure orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretise, I purpose to teche the a certayne nombre of conclusions pertaining to this same instrument. I say a certayne nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Truste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or ells possiblye might be founde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye, ben unknowen perfytely to anye mortal man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothely in any cartes of the astrolabye that I have ysene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther behestes: and

some of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceive. This tretise divided in five partes, wil I shewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Englishe, for Latine ne canst thou nat yet but smale, my litel sonne. But nevertheless suffiseth to the these trewe conclusyons in Englishe, as well as suffiseth to these noble clerkes Grekes these same conclusions in Greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had 'hem firste out of other divers langages, and write 'hem in ther owne tonge, that is to faine in Latine.

" And God wote that in all these languages and in manye mo, have these conclusyons ben sufficientlye lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.

" Now wol I pray mekely every person discrete, that redeth or hereth this lityl tretise to have my rude ententing excused, and my superfluite of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious endityng and harde sentences is ful hevy at ones, for soch a childe to lerne. And the seconde cause is this, that sothely me semeth better to writen unto a childe twise a gode sentence, that he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be so that I shewe the in my lith Englishe, as trewe conclusions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and subtil conclusions as ben yshewed in Latin, in any comon tretise of the astrolabye, come me the more thanke, and praye God save the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeieith everiche in his degree, the more and the lasse. But consydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I n'ame but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn Englishe onely for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shal I slene envy.

" The first party.

" The first partye of this tretise shall reherce the figures, and the membres of thynce astrolaby, bycause that thou shalte have the greter knowinge of thine owne instrument.

" The seconde party.

" The seconde partye shal teche the to werken the very practike of the foresaid conclusions, as ferforthie and also narowe as may be shewed in so smale an instrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that smallest fractions ne wol not be shewed in so smal an instrument, as in subtil tables calculed for a cause.

The Prologue of the TESTAMENT OF LOVE.

" Many men there ben, that with eres openly sprad so moche swallowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme, by queint kuittinge coloures, that of the godenesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or els none.

" Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle soule so sore have mined and graffed in my spirites, that soche craft of endityng woll nat ben of mine acquaintance. And for rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point, and planten there the sentence of thinges, so that with litel helpe it is able to spring, this hoke, that nothyng hath of the grete flocde of wytte, ne of semelyche colours, is dolen with rude wordes and boistous, and so draw togider to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent sentence.

" Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and some with wers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the

leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreiture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the syght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the first leudenesse. Soothly this leude clowdy occupacyon is not to prayse, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudenesse commendeth. Eke it shal yeve sight that other precyous thynges shall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many sovaine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thynges fulfild, but certes there ben some that speken ther poisye mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as gode a fantasie as we have in heryng of Frenche mens Englishe. And many termes there ben in Englyshe, whiche unneth we Englishe men connen declare the knowleginge: howe should than a Frenche man borne? soche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Englishe. Right so truely the understandyn of Englishmen wolle not stretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what so ever we bosten of straunge language. Let than clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of science, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche also enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us shewe our fantasies in such wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudnesse in travaile, yet soch writing exiten men to thilke thynges that ben necessarie: for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrroure sene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thyng lightly may be conceived to eschueperils, and necessities to catch, after as adventures have fallen to other peple or persons.

“ Certes the sovainst thinge of desire and most cature resonable, have or els shuld have full appetite to ther perfeccyon: unresonable bestes mowen not, sithe reson hath in 'hem no workinge: than resonable that wol not, is comparised to unresonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forsothe the most sovaine and final perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a sothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creator.

“ Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovyng his creatour, is the consideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thynges that ben made, understandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unsene pryvities of God made to us syghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and understondinge. These thynges than forsothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge sothe, and to the parfytte love of the maker of heavenly thynges. Lo! David saith: thou haste delited me in makinge, as who saith, to have delite in the tune how God hat lent me in consideration of thy makinge. Wherof Aristotle in the boke de Animalibus, saith to naturell philosophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge ther creature: and also in knowinge of causes in kindely thynges, considrid forsothe the formes of kindely thynges and the shap, a gret kyndely love we shulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The crafte of a werkman is shewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philosophers with a lyvely studie manie noble thynges, righte precious, and worthy to memorye, writen, and by a gret swet and travaille to us lesten of causes the properties in natures of thynges, to whiche therefore philosophers it was more joy, more lykinge, more herty lust in kindely vertues and matters of reson the perfeccion by busy study to knowe, than to have had all the tresour, al the riches, al the vaine glory, that the passed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therefore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne writen; and in the contrarie, that is to saine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke pressed that soch godenes hated. And bicause this boke shall be of love, and the prime causes of stering in that doinge with passions and disces for wantinge of desire, I wil that this boke be cleped the testament of love.

" But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in scorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, say he wil rende out the swerde of Hercules handes, and also he shulde set Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of strength to pull up the spere, that Alisander the noble might never wagge, and that passinge al thinge to ben mayster of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edwarde the thirde for al his grete prowessse in victories ne might al yet conquere ?

" Certes I wote well, ther shall be made more scorne and jape of me, that I so unworthely clothed altogether in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to speak of love, or els of the causes in that matter, sithen al the grettest clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who saith gathered up clene toforne 'hem, and with ther sharp sithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and poble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envyce forsothe commendeth noughte his reson, that he hath in hain, be it never so trusty. And although these noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the shewes, and made many shockes, yet have I ensample to gader the smale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that fallen from the bourde among the smalle houndes, notwithstanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remissailes, as trenchours, and the relefe to bere to the almesse. Yet also have I leve of the noble husbunde Boece, although I be a straunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and these grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the shedyng after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encrease my porcion with that I shal drawe by privyties out of shockes; a slye servaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in causes of thynges, was more hardier in the firste sechers, and so sayth Aristotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther passing study han freshed our wittes, and oure understandynge han excited in consideration of trouthe by sharpenes of ther reson. Utterly these thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych mete for children of trouthe, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of mesure was boistous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind asketh, with dryng coldes maked the waves of the ocean se so to arise unkindely over the commune bankes that it was in point to spill all the erthe."

(1) *The Prologue of the CANTERBURY TALES of Chaucer.*

" Whanne that April with his shoures sote
The droughte of March hath perced to the rote,
And bathed every veine in swiche licour,
Of whiche vertue engendred is the flour;
Whan Zephirus eke with his sote brethe
Enspired hath in every holt and hethe

(1) [Dr. Johnson has copied both the poetry and prose of Chaucer from the edition of Urry in 1721; which Mr. Tyrwhitt, the last accomplished editor of the poet's *Canterbury Tales*, pronounces most incorrect. This may be abundantly seen even by the comparison of so much of the Prologue, as Dr. Johnson took from Urry, with the text as now adopted from the excellent edition of Tyrwhitt. With the text of the remaining poems we must be content, till an elaborate and correct edition of the poet's works, which we greatly want, be given. Perhaps some little help is afforded towards such an important undertaking, in *Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer*, published in 1810; an account of several manuscripts of Chaucer, containing hitherto unemployed materials, being there given. See p. 116—132. Of the prose of Chaucer there has been less corruption.]

The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
 Hath in the Ram his halfe cours yronne,
 And smale foules maken melodye,
 That slepen alle night with open eye,
 So prieth hem nature in hir corages;
 Than longen folk to gon on pilgrimages,
 And palmeres for to seken strange strondes,
 To serve halwes couthe in sondry londes;
 And specially, from every shires ende
 Of Englelond, to Canterbury they wende,
 The holy blissful martyr for to seke,
 That hem hath holpen, whan that they were seke.

“ Befelle, that, in that seson on a day,
 In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay,
 Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage
 To Canterbury with devoute corage,
 At night was come into that hostelrie
 Wel nine and twenty in a compaignie
 Of sondry folk, by aventure yfalle
 In felawship, and pilgrimes were they alle,
 That toward Canterbury wolden ride.
 The chambres and the stables weren wide,
 And wel we weren esed atte beste.

“ And shortly, whan the sonne was gone to reste,
 So hadde I spoken with hem everich on,
 That I was of hir felawship anon,
 And made forword erly for to rise,
 To take oure way ther as I you devise.

“ But natheles, while I have time and space,
 Or that I forther in this tale pace,
 Me thinketh it accordant to reson,
 To tellen you alle the condition
 Of eche of hem, so as it semed me,
 And whiche they weren, and of what degre;
 And eke in what araie that they were inne:
 And at a knight than wol I firste beginne.

THE KNIGHT.

“ A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
 That fro the time that he firste began
 To riden out, he loved chevalrie,
 Trouthe and honour, fredom and curtesie.
 Ful worthy was he in his lordes werre,
 And therto hadde he riden, no man ferre,
 As wel in Cristendom as in Hethenesse,
 And ever honoured for his worthinesse.

“ At Alisandre he was whan it was wonne.
 Ful often time he hadde the bord begonne
 Aboven alle nations in Pruce.
 In Lettowe hadde he reysed and in Ruce, .

No cristen man so ofte of his degre.
 In Gernade at the siege eke hadde he be
 Of Algesir, and riddn in Belmarie.
 At Leyes was he, and at Satalie,
 Whan they were wonne; and in the Grete see
 At many a noble armee hadde he be;
 And foughten for our faith at Tramissene
 In listes thries, and ay slain his fo.

"This ilke worthy knight hadde ben also
 Somtime with the lord of Palatie.
 Agyn another hethen in Turkie:
 And evermore he hadde a sovercine pris.
 And though that he was worthy he was wise;
 And of his port as meke as is a mayde.
 He never yet no vilanie ne sayde
 In alle his lif, unto no manere wight.
 He was a veray parfit gentil knight.

"But for to tellen you of his araie,
 His hors was good, but he was not gaie.
 Of fustian he wered a gipon,
 All besmottred with his habergeon,
 For he was late ycome fro his viage,
 And wente for to don his pilgrimage."

The House of Fame.

The First Boke.

"Now harken, as I have you saied,
 What that I mette or I abraied,
 Of December the teneth daie,
 When it was night, to slepe I laie,
 Right as I was wonte for to doen,
 And fill aslepe wonder sone,
 As he that was werie forgo
 On pilgrimage miles two
 To the corps of saint Leonarde,
 To maken lithe that erst was harde.

"But as me slept me mette I was
 Within a temple imade of glas,
 In whiche there weren no images
 Of golde, standyng in sondrie stages,
 Sette in no riche tabernacles,
 And with perre no pinnacles,
 And no curious portraiture,
 And queint maner of figures
 Of golde worke, then I sawe ever.

"But certainly I n'ist never
 Where that it was, but well wist I
 It was of Venus redily
 This temple, for in portreiture
 I sawe anone right her figure

Nakid fletyng in a se,
And also on her hedde parde
Her rosy garland white and rellde,
And her combe to kembe her hedde,
Her doves, and Dan Cupido
Her blinde sonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face was full broune.

“ But as I romed up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus written on a table of bras.
I woll now syng, if that I can,
The armes, and also the man,
That first came through his destine
Fugitive fro Troye the countre
In to Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the strondes of Lavine,
And tho began the storie anone,
As I shall tellen you echone.

“ First sawe I the distruction
Of Troie, through the Greke Sinon
With his false untrue forswerynges,
And with his chere and his lesynges,
That made a horse, brought into Troy,
By whiche Trojans loste all her joy.

“ And after this was graved, alas
How Ilions castell assailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus slain,
And Polites his sonne certain,
Dispitously of Dan Pyrrhus.

“ And next that sawe I how Venus.
When that she sawe the castell brende,
Doun from hevin she gan discende,
And bade her sonne Æneas fle,
And how he fled, and how that he
Escaped was from all the pres,
And toke his father, old Anchises,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchises in his hande,
Bare tho the goddess of the lãnde
I mene thilke that unbrenned were.

“ Then sawe I next that all in fere
How Crusa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he loved all his life,
And her yong sonne cleped Iulo,
And eke Ascanius also,
Fledden eke, with drerie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a forest as thei went
At a tournyng of a went

THE HISTORY OF THE

How Crusa was yloste, alas !
 That rede not I, how that it was
 How he her sought, and how her ghoſte
 Bad hym fle the Grekes hoſte,
 And ſaied he muſt into Itaile,
 As was his deſtinie, ſauns faile,
 That it was pitie for to here,
 Whan her ſpirite gan appere,
 The wordes that ſhe to hym ſaied,
 And for to kepe her ſonne hym praied.
 “ Therè ſawe I graven eke how he
 His father eke, and his meyné,
 With his ſhippes gan to ſaile
 Toward the countrey of Itaile (t), &c.”

GODE COUNSAILE OF CHAUCER.

Fle fro the preſe and dwell with ſothfaſteſſe,
 Suffiſe unto thy gode though it be ſmall,
 For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikelneſſe,
 Prece hath envie, and wele is blent oer all,
 Savour no more than the behoven ſhall,
 Rede well thy ſelf, that other folke canſt rede,
 And trouth the ſhall deliver, it is no drede.

Paine the not eche croked to redreſſe,
 In truſt of her that turneth as a balle,
 Grete reſt ſtandeth in litle buſineſſe,
 Beware alſo to ſpurne again a nalle,
 Strive not as doth a crocke with a walle ;
 Demeth thy ſelf that demest others dede,
 And trouth the ſhall deliver, it is no drede.

That the is ſent receve in buxomeſſe ;
 The waſtlyng of this worlde asketh a fall ;
 Here is no home, here is but wilderneſſe,
 For the pilgrim ; forth beſt out of thy ſtall ;
 Loke up on high, and thanke God of all ;
 Weiveth thy juſte and let thy ghooſt the lede,
 And trouth the ſhall deliver, it is no drede.”

*BALADE OF THE VILLAGE WITHOUT PAINTYNG.**Plaintife to Fortune.*

“ This wretched worldes transmutation
 As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
 Without order or due diſcretion
 Governed is by fortunes enſour,

(t) [I have in this and the following poems often preferred the readings of the old editions of Chaucer to those given by Dr. Johnson.]

But nathelesse the lacke of her favour
 Ne maie not doe me syng though that I die,
J'ay tout perdu, mon temps et labour,
 For finally fortune I defie.

Yet is me left the sight of my resoun
 To knowen frende fro foe in thy mirrour,
 So moche hath yet thy turnyng up and down,
 Itaughten me to knowen in an hour;
 But truely no force of thy reddour
 To hym that over hymself hath maistrie,
 My suffisaunce yshal be my succour,
 For finally fortune I defie.

Q Socrates, thou stedfast champion,
 She ne might never be thy turmentour,
 Thou never dreddist her oppression,
 Ne in her chere founde thou no favour,
 Thou knewe the disceyte of her colour,
 And that her moste worship is for to lie:
 I knowe her eke a false dissimulour,
 For finally fortune I defie.

The Answer of Fortune.

No man is wretched but hymself it wene,
 He that yhath hymself hath suffisaunce.
 Why saiest thou then I am to the so kene,
 That hast thy self out of my governaunce?
 Saie thus, grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
 That thou hast lent or this, thou shalt not strive,
 What wost thou yet how I wyl the avaunce?
 And eke thou hast thy beste frende alive.

I have the taught dīvision betwene
 Frende of effecte, and frende of countinaunce,
 The nedeth not the galle of an hīne,
 That cureth eyen derke for ther penaunce,
 Now seest thou clere that wer. in ignoraunce,
 Yet holt thine anker, and thou maicst arive
 There bountie bereth the key of my substaunce,
 And eke thou haste thy beste frende alive.

How many have I refused to sustene,
 Sith I have the fostred in thy plesaunce?
 Wolt thou then make a statute on thy quene,
 That I shall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
 Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
 About the whele with other must thou driv
 My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevance,
 And eke thou hast thy beste frende alive.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The Answer to Fortune.

“ That lore dampne, it is adversitie,
 My frend maist thou not reven blind goddessse,
 That I thy frendes knowe I thanke it the,
 Take hem again, let hem go lie a presse,
 The nigardes in kepyng her richesse
 Pronostike is thou wolt ther toure assaile,
 Wicke appetite cometh aie before sickennesse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

“ Thou pinchest at my mutabilitie,
 For I the lent a droppe of my richesse,
 And now me liketh to withdrawen me,
 Why shouldest thou my roialtie oppresse?
 The se maie ebbe and flowen more and lesse,
 The welken hath might to shine, rain, and haile,
 Right so must I kithee my brotelnesse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

“ Lo, the execution of the majestie,
 That all purveigheth of his rightwisenesse,
 That same thyng fortune clepin ye,
 Ye blinde bestes full of leudeness!
 The heven hath propertie of sikernes,
 This worlde hath evir restlesse travaile,
 The last daie is the ende of myne entresse,
 In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The voye of Fortune.

“ Princès I praie you of your gentillesse,
 Let not this man on me thus crie and plain,
 And I shall quiten you this businesse,
 And if ye lyste releve hym of his pain,
 Praie ye his best frende of his noblesse
 That to some better state he maie attain.”

[Of nearly the same time with Chaucer were the metrical translators Johannes Capellanus or John the Chaplain, as he has been generally called, and Thomas Hoccleve or Oecleve. The latter is also the writer of a few original poems; none of which, nor any part of his translation *de Regimine Principum*, afford a specimen of language at this period more to the purpose of illustration, than the lines which presently follow from Lydgate. Nor of the former would more than the bare mention be requisite, if he had not been mistaken by (u) Casley for Lydgate; and by (x) Ritson, who pretended to correct Casley, for John Walton canon of Oseney. This person, whose name is (y) added to a copy of his work, was John Tebaud alias Watyrbeche. His labour, which

(u) [Catalog. MSS. Reg. Bibl. 18. A. xiii.]

(x) [Biblioth. Poetica, p. 39.]

(y) [MS. cited in Illustr. of Gower and Chaucer, p. xxxi.]

is a translation of Boethius, bears the date of 1410. Of himself he thus modestly speaks.

“ To Chawceer that was flour of rhetoryk
In Englysh tonge, and excellent pöete,
This woot I wel, no thyng may I do lyk :”

And, in the manner of Lydgate, confesses

“ Defaut of langage and of eloquence :
*And certayn I have tasted wonder lyte
At of the welles of Calliope.*”]

Lydgate was a monk of Bury, who wrote about the same time with Chaucer. Out of his prologue to his third book of the Fall of Princes a few stanzas are selected, which, being compared with the style of his two contemporaries, will show that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a settled state.

“ Like a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
And hath none horse to releue his trauayle,
Whote, drye and wery, and may find no bote
Of wel cold whan thrust doth hym assayle,
Wine nor licour, that may to hym auayle,
Right so fare I which, in my businesse,
No succour fynde my rudenes to redresse.

“ I meane as thus, I haue no fresh licour
Out of the conduites of Calliope,
Nor through Clio in rhethorike no flouré,
In my labour for to refresh me :
Nor of the susters in noumber thrise three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaso dwell,
They neider me gaue drinke once of their wel.

“ Nor of theyr springes clere and christaline,
That sprange by touchyng of the Pegase,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr bawme of so great scarcitie,
To tame their tunnes with some drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argus the brightnes.

“ Our life here short of wit the great dulnes
The heuy soule troubled with trauayle,
And of memorye the glasyng brotelnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a strong batail
With werines my spirite to assayle,
And with their subtil creping in most queint
Hath made my spirit in makyng for to feint.

“ And ouermere, the ferefull frowardnes
Of my stepmother called obliuion,
Hath a bastyll of foryetfulnes,
To stoppe the passage, and shadow my reason
That I might haue no clere direccion,
In translating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.

“ Thus was I set and stode in double werre
 At the metyng of fearful wayes twayne,
 The one was this, who euer list to lere,
 Whereas good wylle gan me constrayne,
 Bochas accomplish for to doo my payne,
 Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede,
 My penne to rest I durste not procede.”

[SECTION XII. *Pecock.*]

[The following is a specimen of prose in the days immediately subsequent to Chaucer, as the preceding lines from Lydgate are of the versification. Pecock was made bishop of St. Asaph in 1444, afterwards of Chichester. He was an opponent of the Wicliffites; and a man of great learning. From his book, entitled (z) *The Repressor*, written in 1449, the passage is selected; in which there is more than one sentiment that has been considered similar to the reasoning, and expression, employed by the venerable Hooker on similar points.

“ Seie to me, good sire, and answeere hereto; whanne men of the cuntree uplond bringen into Londoun, in Mydsomer eve, braunchis of trees fro Bischopis-wode and flouris fro the feld; and bitaken tho to citessins of Londoun, for to therwith araie her housis; schulen men of Londoun, receyving and taking tho braunchis and flouris, seie and holde, that tho braunchis grewen out of the cartis which broughten hem to Londoun, and that tho cartis or the hondis of the bringers weren groundis and fundamentis of tho braunchis and flouris? Goddis forbode so litel witt be in her hedis. Certis thoug Crist and his apostlis weren now lyvyng at Londoun, and wolde bringe, so as is now seid, braunchis fro Bischopis-wode and flouris fro the feeelde into Londoun, and wolden hem delyvere to men, *that thei make her housis gay into remembrance of Seint John Baptist*, and of this that it was prophecied of him, that manye schulden joie in his burthe: yet tho men of Londoun, receyving so tho braunchis and flouris, oughten not to seie and feele, that tho braunchis and flouris grewen out of Christis hondis and out of the apostlis hondis.—Tho braunchis grewen out of the bowis, upon which thei in Bischopis-wode stoden; and tho bowis grewen out of stockis or tronchons; and the tronchons or shaftis grewen out of the roote; and the roote out of the next erthe therto, upon whiche and in whiche the roote is buried. So that neither the cart, neither the hondis of the bringers, neither tho bringers, ben the groundis or fundamentis of tho braunchis.

“ The hool office and werk, into which God ordeyned holy scripture, is for to grounde articlis of feithe, and for to reherce and witnesse moral trouthis of (a) lawe of (b) kind grounded in moral philosophie; that is to seie, in (c) doom of resoun; that the reders be remembrid, stirrid, and exortid, bi so miche the better and the more, and the sooner for to fulfille hem.”]

(z) [Lewis, *Life of Pecocke*, p. 62, p. 70.]

(a) [The law of God, though principally delivered for instruction in supernatural duties, is yet fraught with precepts of those that are natural. The Scripture is fraught even with laws of nature. *Hooker, Eccl. Polity*, B. i. § 12. The law of reason, or human nature, is that which men, by discourse of natural reason, have rightly found out themselves to be all for ever bound unto in their actions. *Ibid.* B. i. § 8. Lewis, *Life of Pecocke*, p. 72.]

(b) [Nature.]

(c) [Judgement.]

[SECTION XIII. *Fortescue.*]

Fortescue was chief justice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king Henry VI. He retired in 1471, after the battle of Tewkesbury, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book of the Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy.

[The citation, which follows, is from the second chapter of the work, which was published, in 1714, with some remarks, by J. Fortescue-Aland, of the Inner Temple, from a (u) collation of manuscripts. In the preface, this learned editor adverts to the style of Fortescue; which here deserves especial notice.

“(e) As to the language, it is the English of those times, participating very much of the nature of the Saxon tongue; for it has in it many words, and terminations of words, as also many phrases, purely Saxon. And I chose to publish it in its own native dress, not only as it is a curious piece of antiquity, but that every man may be a judge for himself of the true sense and meaning of our author, and lay no imputation on the publisher of altering the sense, in attempting to give it a more modern dress.”]

CHAP. II.

“ Hyt may peradventure be marvelid by some men, why one Realme is a Lordshyp only Royall, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, callid *Jus Regale*; and another Kyngdome is a Lordschip, Royal and Politike, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, callyd *Jus Politicum & Regale*; sythen thes two Princes both of egall Astate.

“ To this dowte it may be answeryd in this manner: the first Institution of thes two Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cause of this diversyte.

“ Whan Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorie, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subduyd it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th’ accomplishment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyd to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo*. Whyth thyng he dyd not, but oppressyd the People by Myght; and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ callith hym *Robustus Venator voram Deo*. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beste for to sle and eate hym; so Nembroth subduyd to him the People with Might, to have their service and their goods, using upon them the Lordschip that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum*. After hym Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panymys; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms ar then most resemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Crystyn Princes usen the same Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys sayen, *Quod Principi placuit, Legis habet vigorem*. And thus I suppose first beganne, in Realmys; *Dominium tantum Regale*. But afterward, when Mankynd was more mansuete, and better

(d) [There is a valuable manuscript of this work, which escaped the inquiry of the learned editor; and which presents some verbal variations. Lambeth MSS. No. 262. fol. 106. The same Codex contains another curious work, in manuscript, of Sir John Fortescue.]

(e) [Pref. p. xxxvii.]

disposyd to Vertue, Grete Communalities, as was the Feliship, that came into this Lond with Brute, wylling to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havynge an Heed to governe it; as, after the Saying of the Philosopher, every Commualtie unyed of many parts must needs have an Heed; than they chose the same Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Institution, and onyng of themself into a Realme, ordeyned the same Realme, so to be rulyd and justyfyd by such Laws, as they al would assent unto; which Law therfor is callid *Politicum*; and bycause it is mynystrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*. *Dominium Politicum dicitur quasi Regimen, plurimum Scientia sive Consilio ministratum*. The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by this Lawe, *videlicet, Regimine Politico & Regali*. And as Diodorus Syculus saith, in his Boke *de priscis Historiis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the same Lawe, and therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Assent of his People. And in like forme as he saith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in *Felici Arabia*, and the Lond of Libie; and also the more parte of al the Realmys in Afarike. Which manner of Rule and Lordship the sayd Diodorus, in that Boke, praysith gretely. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more sewery do Justice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is also good for his People, that receyve therby such Justice as they desyer themself. Now as he seymth, it ys shewyd opynly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People, *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali*: For that one Kyngdome beganne of, and by, the Might of the Prince; and that other beganne by the Desier, and Institution, of the People of the same Prince."

[SECTION XIV. *Lord Rivers. Caxton.*]

[Before we pass to Barclay, or to Sir Thomas More the next author cited by Dr. Jolinson, it may be proper briefly to exhibit two earlier and curious specimens of composition: the one from the translation, entitled *The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, by Anthony Wydville, earl Rivers, which was published in 1477: the other from *The Mayster of Sentence*, printed by Caxton in 1483. Fabian, the chronicler, and Fisher, bishop of Rochester, are also writers anterior to Sir Thomas More; in whose labours, however, there is nothing so remarkable as to require an extract. The pithiness of the following extracts cannot but please.

"(f) Ther be thre estates of men that be knowen in thre maners, that is to witt, the pacient is not knowen but in his adversite, and in his ire; the valiaunt man is not knowen but in werre; and the frende is not knowen but in necessity. Of all other maners and condicions the warste is, a man to be suspicious of his frende; and to discover thinges secrete; to truste and affiaunce in every man; to speke over muche of thinges unprofitable; and to be in daunger of evyl people for covetice of goodes temporale. Bewar and kepe the that thou be not suspicious; for suspencion taketh away the love from the people. Witte without doctrine is as a tre without fruyte. For to be joyous, and to salew every manne gladly, to be liberale in yeven and receyvyng, and to foryeve gladly his evyl will, maken a man to be beloved of yche body." —

"(g) Be not glad of the falle or evyl fare of thy neyghbour, lest God turne his wreth fro hym to the; and so thou sholdest falle in the same or worse. But be glad to sorowe for hym that is diseasid; and evermore morrie his myschief, as thou woldest

(f) [I have made this citation not from the printed copy, but from the work in manuscript, which is to be preferred as most correct. Lambeth MSS. No. 265. fol. 83. a, b.]

(g) [The Mayster, &c. Impr. Caxton, sign. b. vi. a, b.]

thyn' oune. Love peace outward and inward; peace wyth all men: and make peace there hate is. Fle chydyng; be warre and doo aweye the occasion of stryf, and lyve allewey in peace. Lete no thyng passe thy lippys, that may defoule the eiris of the herers. For a vayne word is fake of a veyn conscience; and suche as the word is, suche is the soule. Therefore besy the not to speke that lykyth, but that that nedyth. Take hede what thou spekest, and what thou spekest not; and both in spekyng and not spekyng be right well warre; for thou mayest not call ayene that thou hast seyde. Kut fro thy tunge the synne of backbytyng. And defoule not thy mouth with another mannys synne, but be sory of hym; and that thou backbytest in another, drede it in thyself. When thou blamest another, thynke on thyn oune synne, and loke not on other mennys. For thou shalt never backbite, yf thou wylt beholde thyself."]

[SECTION XV. *Barclay.*]

[Alexander Barclay, rector of Allhallows, Lombard-street, London, is known as a poet principally by his *Ship of Fools*; which was written, not in 1550, as Dr. Johnson has misdated it, but in 1508, as the author himself tells us. I have therefore removed the specimen of his style, from the close of Dr. Johnson's history of the language, to its proper place.]

Of Mockers and Scorners, and false Accusers.

" O heartless fooles, haste here to our doctrine,
Leaue off the wayes of your enormitie,
Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
For here shall I shewe you good and veritie:
Encline, and ye finde shall great prosperitie,
Ensuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.

" Who that will followe the graces manyfolde
Which are in vertue, shall finde auancement:
Wherefore ye fooles that in your sinne are bolde,
Ensue ye wisdom, and leaue your lewde intent,
Wisdom is the way of men most excellent:
Therefore haue done, and shortly spede your pace,
To quaynt your self and company with grace.

" Learne what is vertue, therin is great solace,
Learne what is truth, sadnes and prudence,
Let grutche be gone, and grautie purchase,
Forsake your folly and inconuenience,
Cease to be fooles, and ay to sue offence,
Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynnes,
For it and wisdom is ground of clenlynnes.

" Wisdom and vertue two thinges are doubtles,
Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,
But suche heartes as slepe in foolishnes
Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
But in this little barge in principall
All foolish mockers I purpose to reprene,
Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or grene.

“ Mockers and scorers that are harde ofbeleue,
With a rough combe here will I clawe and grate,
To proue if they will from their vice remeue,
And leaue their folly, which causeth great debate :
Suche caytiues spare neyther poore man nor estate,
And where their selfe are moste worthy derision,
Other men to scornè is all their most condition.

“ Yet are no fooles of this abusion,
Whiche of wise men despiseth the doctrine,
With mowes, mockes, scorne, and collusion,
Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline :
Shewe to suche wisdom, yet shall they not encline
Unto the same, but set nothing therby,
But mocke thy doctrine, still or openly.

“ So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
A mocke or mowe shall he haue by and by :
Thus in derision haue fooles their speciall game.
Correct a wise man that woulde eschue ill name,
And fayne would learne, and his lewde life amende,
And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.

“ If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
He gladly suffereth a iuste correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
Him selfe putting mekely unto subiection,
Folowing his preceptes and good direction :
But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He shall his teacher hate, slaunder, and diffame.

“ Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own shame,
And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,
And so is he sore wounded with the same,
And in wo endeth, great misery, and payne.
It also proued full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast,
Shall of all other be mocked at the last.

“ He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his scornes cast,
Agaynst a man of Inde : but no man ought to blame
Anothers vice, while he vseth the same.
But who that of sinne is cleane in deede and thought,
May him well scorne whose liuing is starke nought.

“ The scornes of Naball full dere should haue been bought,
If Abigayl his wife, discrete and sage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes sought,
The wrath of Dauid to temper and asswage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyseus did scorne?

“ So might they curse the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of this prophete diuine :
So many other of this sort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus is it folly for wise men to encline
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for see thou shall
Them moste scorning that are most bad of all!”

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the Fooles.

“ Ye mocking fooles that in scorne set your ioy,
Proudly despising Gods punishment :
Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto derision,
Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him seruaunt to all his lyne and stocke.
So shall ye caytifs at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought, and other scorne and mocke.”

[SECTION XVI. *Sir Thomas More. Skelton.*]

Of the works of Sir Thomas More it was necessary to give a larger specimen, both because our language was then in a great degree formed and settled, and because it appears from Ben Jonson, that his works were considered as models of pure and elegant style. The tale, which is placed first, because earliest written, will show what an attentive reader will, in perusing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffused among those classes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has suffered very little change. There is another reason why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better trusted than any other edition of the English books of that, or the preceding ages.

A merry iest how a sergeant would learne to playe the frerc. Written by maister THOMAS MORE in hys youth.

“ Wyse men alway,
Affyrme and say,
That best is for a man ;
Diligently,
For to apply,
The busines that he can,
And in no wyse,
To enterpryse,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no skylle,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath lafte
The hosiers crafte,
And falleth to making shone,
The smythe that shall,
To payntyng fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.

A blacke draper,
 With whyte paper,
 To goe to writyng scole,
 An olde butler,
 Becum a cutler,
 I wene shall proue a foler
 And an'oldé trot,
 That can I wot,
 Nothyng but kysse the cup,
 With her phisick,
 Wil kepe one sicke,
 Tyll she have soused hym vp
 A man of lawe,
 That neuer sawe
 The wayes to bye and sell,
 Wenying to ryse,
 By marchaundise,
 I wish to spede hym well.
 A marchaunt eke,
 That wyll goo seke,
 By all the meanes he may,
 To fall in sute,
 Tyll he dispute
 His money cleane away,
 Pletying the lawe
 For every strawe,
 Shall proue a thrifty man,
 With bate and strife,
 But by my life,
 I cannot tell you whan.
 Whan an hatter
 Wyll go smatter,
 In philosophy,
 Or a pedlar,
 Ware a medlar
 In theology,
 All that ensue
 Suche craftes new,
 They driue so farre a cast,
 That euermore,
 They do therfore
 Beshrewe themselfe at last.
 This thing was tryed
 And veretyed,
 Here by a sergeaunt late,
 That thriftly was,
 Or he coulde pas,
 Rapped about the pate,
 Why! that he would
 See how he could
 A little play the frere:

Now yf you wyll.
 Knowe how it fyll,
 Take hede and ye shall here.
 It happed so,
 Not long ago,
 A thrifty man there dyed,
 An hundred ponde,
 Of nobles rounde,
 That had he layd a side :
 His sonne he wolde
 Should haue this golde,
 For to begynne with all :
 But to suffise
 His chylde, well thrise,
 That money was to smal.
 Yet or this day
 I have hard say,
 That many a man, certesse,
 Hath with good cast,
 Be ryche at last,
 That hath begonne with lesse.
 But this yonge manne
 So well beganne
 His money to imploy,
 That, certainly,
 His policy,
 To see it was a joy,
 For lest sum blast
 Myght ouer cast
 His ship, or by mischaunce,
 Men, with sum wile,
 Myght hym begyle,
 And minish his substaunce,
 For to put out
 Al maner dout,
 He made a good puruay
 For euery whyt,
 By his owife wyt,
 And toke an other way :
 First fayre and wele,
 Therof much dele,
 He dygged it in a pot,
 But then him thought,
 That way was nought,
 And there he left it not.
 So was he faine,
 From thence agayne,
 To put it in a cuppe
 And by and by,
 Couetously,
 He supped it fayre vp,

In his owne brest,
 He thought it best
 His money to enclose,
 Than wist he well,
 What euer fell,
 He coulde it neuer lose:
 He borrowed then,
 Of other men,
 Money and marchaundise:
 Neuer payd it,
 Up he laid it,
 In like maner wyse.
 Yet on the gere,
 That he would were,
 He reight not what he spent,
 So it were nyce,
 As for the price,
 Could him not discontent.
 With lusty sporte,
 And with resort,
 Of ioly company,
 In mirth and play,
 Full many a day,
 He liued merely.
 And men had sworne,
 Some man is borne,
 To haue a lucky howre,
 And so was he,
 For such degre
 He gat and suche honour,
 That without dout,
 Whan he went out,
 A sergeaunt well and fayre,
 Was redy straye,
 On him to wayte,
 As sone as on the mayre.
 But he doubtlesse,
 Of his mekenesse,
 Hated such pompe and pride,
 And would not go,
 Companied so,
 But drewe himself a side.
 To saint Katharine,
 Streight as a line,
 He gate him at a tyde,
 For deuocion,
 Or promocion,
 There would he nedes abyde
 There spent he fast,
 Till all were past,
 And to him came there meny

To aske theyr det,
 But none could get,
 The valour of a peny.
 With visage stout,
 He bare it out,
 Euen vnto the harde hedge,
 A month or twaine,
 Tyll he was faine
 To laye his gowne to pledge.
 Than was he there,
 In greater feare,
 Than ere that he came thithe
 And would as fayne,
 Depart againe,
 But that he wist not whither.
 Than after this,
 To a frende of his,
 He went and there abode,
 Where as he lay,
 So sick alway,
 He myght not come abroad.
 It happed than,
 A marchant man,
 That he ought money to,
 Of an officere
 Than gan enquire,
 What him was best to do.
 And he answerde,
 Be not aserde,
 Take an accion therfore,
 I you behest
 I shall hym reste,
 And than care for no more.
 I feare, quod he,
 It wyll not be,
 For he wyll not come out.
 The sergeaunt said,
 Be not astayd,
 It shall be brought about.
 In many a game,
 Lyke to the same,
 Haue I bene well in vre,
 And for your sake,
 Let me be bake,
 But yf I do this cure.
 Thus part they both,
 And foorth then goth
 A pace this officere,
 And for a day,
 All his array,
 He chaunged with a frere.

So, was he dight,
 That no man might
 Hym for a frere deny,
 He dopped and dooked,
 He spake and looked,
 So religiously.
 Yet in a glasse,
 Or he would passe,
 He toted and he peered,
 His harte for pryde
 Lepte in his syde,
 To see how well he freered.
 Than forth a pace,
 Unto the place,
 He goeth withouten shame
 To do this dede,
 But now take hede,
 For here begynneth the game.
 He drew hym ny,
 And softly
 Streight at the dore he knocked :
 And a damsell,
 That hard hym well,
 There came and it vnlocked.
 The frere sayd,
 Good spede fayre mayd,
 Here lodgeth such a man,
 It is told me :
 Well syr, quod she,
 And yf he do what than ?
 Quod he, maystresse,
 No harm doutlesse :
 It longeth for our order,
 To hurt no man,
 But as we can,
 Euery wight to forder.
 With hym truly
 Fayne speake would I.
 Sir, quod she, by my fay,
 He is so sikè,
 Ye be not lyke
 To speake with hym to day.
 Quod he, fayre may,
 Yet I you pray,
 This much at my desire,
 Vouchesafe to do,
 As go hym to,
 And say an Austen frere
 Would with him speke,
 And matters breake,
 For his ausyle certayn.

Quod she, I wyll,
 Stonde ye here styll,
 Tyll I come downe agayn.
 Vp is she go,
 And told hym so,
 As she was bode to say.
 He mistrustying
 No maner thyng,
 Sayd, mayden go thy way,
 And fetch him hyder,
 That we togyder,
 May talk. A downe she gothe,
 Vp she hym brought,
 No harme she thought,
 But it made some folke wrothe.
 This officere,
 This fayned frere,
 Whan he was come aloft,
 He dopped than,
 And grete this man,
 Religiously and oft.
 And he agayn,
 Ryght glad and fayn,
 Toke hym there by the hande :
 The frere than sayd,
 Ye be dismayd,
 With trouble I understande.
 In dede, quod he,
 It hath with me
 Bene better than it is.
 Syr, quod the frere,
 Be of good chere,
 Yet shall it after this.
 But I would now
 Comen with you,
 In counsaile yf you please,
 Or ellys nat
 Of matters that,
 Shall set your heart at ease.
 Downe went the mayd,
 The marchaunt sayd,
 Now say on, gentle frere,
 Of thys tydyng,
 That ye me bryng,
 I long full sore to here.
 Whan there was none,
 But they alone,
 The frere, with euyll grace,
 Sayd, I rest the,
 Come on with me,
 And out he toke his mace :

THE HISTORY OF THE

Thou shalt obey,
Come on thy way,
I have the in my clouche,
Thou goest not hence,
For all the pense,
The mayre hath in his pouche.
This marchaunt there,
For wrath and fere,
He waxyng welnygh wood,
Sayd, horson thefe,
With a mischefe,
Who hath taught the thy good?
And with his fist,
Vpon the lyst,
He gaue hym such a blow,
That backward downe,
Almost in sowne,
The frere is ouerthrow.
Yet was this man,
Well fearder than,
Lest he the frere had slayne,
Tyll with good rappes,
And heuy clappes,
He dawde hym vp agayne.
The frere toke harte,
And vp he starte,
And well he layde about,
And so there goth,
Betwene them both,
Many a lusty clout.
They rent and tere
Eche others here,
And claue togyder fast,
Tyll with luggyng,
And with tuggyng,
They fell downe bothe at last.
Than on the grounde,
Togyder rounde,
With many a sadde stroke,
They roll and rumble,
They turne and tumble,
As pygges do in a poke.
So long aboue,
They heue and shoue,
Togider that at last,
The mayd and wyfe,
To breake the strife,
Hyed them vpward fast.
And whan they spye
The captaynes lye,
Both waltring on the place.

The freres hood,
 They pulled a good,
 Adowne about his face.
 Whyle he was blynde,
 The wenche behynde,
 Lent him, leyd on the flore,
 Many a ioule,
 About the noule,
 With a great batyldore.
 The wyfe came yet,
 And with her fete,
 She holpe to kepe him downe,
 And with her rocke,
 Many a knocke,
 She gaue hym on the crowne.
 They layd his mace,
 About his face,
 That he was wood for payne :
 The fryre frappe
 Gate many a swappe,
 Tyll he was full nygh slayne.
 Vp they hym lift,
 And with yll thrift,
 Hedlyng a long the stayre,
 Downe they hym threwe,
 And sayde, adewe,
 Commende us to the mayre.
 The frere arose,
 But I suppose,
 Amased was his hed,
 He shoke his eares,
 And from grete feares
 He thought hym well yfled.
 Quod he, now lost
 Is all this cost,
 We be neuer the nere.
 Ill mote he be,
 That caused me,
 To make my self a frere.
 Now masters all,
 Here now I shall
 Ende there as I began,
 In any wyse,
 I would auyse,
 And counsaile euery man,
 His owne craft vse,
 All newe refuse,
 And lyghtly let them gone :
 Play not the frete,
 Now make good chere,
 And welcome euerych one."

THE HISTORY OF THE

A rueful lamentacion (written by master THOMAS MORE in his youth) of the deth of quene Elisabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the seuenh, and eldest doughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Elisabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the seuenh.

“ O ye that put your trust, and confidence,
In worldly ioy and frayle prosperite,
That so lyue here as ye should neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vppon me.
Ensaumple I thynke there may no better be.
Your selfe wotte well that in this realme was I
Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.

“ Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene, my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euerie pleasaunt thyng?
Mercifull God, this is a straunge reckenyng:
Rychesse, honour, welth, and auncestry,
Hath me forsaken, and lo now here I ly.

“ If worship myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
If wyt myght haue me saued, I neded not fere.
If money might haue holpe, I lacked none.
But O good God, what vayleth all this gere?
When deth is come thy mighty messangere,
Obey we must there is no remedy,
Me hath he sommoned, and lo now here I ly.

“ Yet was I late promised otherwyse,
This yere to liue in welthe and delice.
Lo where to commeth thy blandishyng promyse,
O false astrology and deuynatrice,
Of Goddes secretes makyng thy seife so wyse.
How true is for this yere thy prophecy.
The yere yet lasteth, and lo nowe here I ly.

“ O bryttill welth, as full of bitternesse,
Thy single pleasure doubled is with payne.
Account my sorow first and my distresse,
In sondry wyse, and reckon there agayne,
The ioy that I haue had, and I dare sayne,
For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.

“ Where are our castels, now where are our towers,
Goodly Rychmonde sone art thou gone from me,
At Westminster that costly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde, now shall I neuer see.
Almighty God vouchsafe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edefy.
My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I ly.

“ Adew myne owne dere spouse my worthy lorde,
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,

In mariage and peasable concorde,
 Into your handes here I cleane resyne,
 To be bestowed vppon your children and myne.
 Erst wer you father, and now must ye supply
 The mothers part also, for lo now here I ly.
 " Farewell my doughter lady Margarete.
 God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
 That ye should go where we should seldome mete.
 Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
 O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
 That we least feare; full oft it is most nye,
 From you depart I fyrst, and lo now here I lye.

" Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
 Comfort your sonne, and be ye of good chere.
 Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
 Farewell my doughter Katherine late the fere
 To prince Arthur myne owne chyld so dere,
 It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
 Pray for my soule, for lo now here I ly.

" Adew lord Henry, my louyng sonne adew.
 Our lorde encrease your honour and estate,
 Adew my doughter Mary bright of hew,
 God make you vertuous wyse and fortunate.
 Adew swete hart my litle doughter Kate,
 Thou shalt swete babe, suche is thy desteny,
 Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.

" Lady Cicyly, Anne, and Katheryne,
 Farewell my welbeloved sisters three,
 O lady Briget other sister myne,
 Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
 Now well are ye that earthly folly flee,
 And heuently thynges loue and magnify,
 Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.

" Adew my lordes, adew my ladies all,
 Adew my faithful seruauntes euerych one,
 Adew my commons whom I neuer shall
 See in this world; wherfore to the alone,
 Immortall God, verely three and one,
 I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
 Shew to thy seruant, for lo now here I ly."

*Certain meters in English written by master THOMAS MORE in hys youth for the boke
 of fortune, and caused them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.*

The words of Fortune to the People.

" Mine high estate, power, and auctoritie,
 If ye ne know, enserche and ye shall spye,
 That richesse, worship, welth, and dignitie,
 Joy, rest, and peace, and all thyng fynally,
 That any pleasure or profit may come by,

THE HISTORY OF THE

To mannes comfort, ayde, and sustinaunce,
Is all at my deuysse and ordinaunce.

“ Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at last,
To good conclusion, that fondly was begonne.
And many a purpose, bounden sure and fast
With wise prouision, I haue ouercast.
Without good happe there may no wit suffise.
Better is to be fortunate than wyse.

“ And therefore hath there some men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my dispraise. And other cause there nys,
But for me list not frendly on them'loke.
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forsoke
The plesaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Because he lept and yet could not come by them.

“ But let them write, theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richesse,
Much better is than penury and payne.
The nedy wretch that lingereth in distresse,
Without myne helpe is euer comfortlesse,
A wery burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him selfe both.”

“ But he that by my fauour may ascende
To mighty power and excellent degree,
A common wele to gouerne and defende,
O in how blist condicions standeth he :
Him self in honour and felicity,
And ouer that, may forther and increase
A region hole in ioyfull rest and peace.

“ Now in this poynt there is no more to say,
Eche man hath of him selfe the gouernaunce.
Let euery wight than folowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertes and mischaunce,
List for to liue, and wyll him selfe enhaunce,
In wealth and richesse, come forth and wayte on me.
And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.”

THOMAS MORE to them that trust in Fortune.

“ Thou that are prowde of honour, shape or kynne,
That hepest vp this wretched worldes treasure,
Thy fingers shrined with gold, thy tawny skynne
With fresh apparyle garnished out of measure,
And wenest to haue Fortune at thy pleasure,
Cast vp thine eye, and loke how slipper chaunce
Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.”

“ Sometime she loketh as louely, fayre, and bright,
As goodly Venus mother of Cyppe.
She beckett and she smileth on euery wight.
But this chere fayned may not long abide.
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.

Like any serpent she beginneth to swell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.

“ Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and so blykde)
As soone as Fortune list to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenaunce and disceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,
Not one or twayne but thousandes in a rout,
Lyke swarmyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.

“ Then as a bayte she bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche pèrle, and precious stone :
On whiche the mased people gase and stare,
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone
Amyd her treasure and waueryng rychesse,
Prowdly she houeth as lady and empressse.

“ Fast by her syde doth wery labour stand,
Pale fere also, and sorow all bewept,
Disdayn and hatred on that other hand,
Eke restles watche fro slepe with trauayle kept,
His eyes drowsy and lokyng as he slept.
Before her standeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dysceyt, mischiefe and tiranny.

“ About her commeth all the world to begge.
He asketh lande, and he to pas would bryng
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge :
He would in loue prosper aboue all thyng :
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng :
He forceth not so he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompt hym for a knaue.

“ Lo thus ye see diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnstable here and there among them flittes :
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who so may she throweth great and small
Not to all men, as commeth sonne or dewe,
But for the most part, all among a fewe.

“ And yet her brotell giftes long may not last.
He that she gaue them, loketh prowde and hye.
She whirleth about and pluckth away as fast,
And geueth them to an other by and by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vseth to geue and take, and slily tosse,
One man to wynnyng of an others losse.

“ And when she robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and wayleth and curseth her full sore.
But he that receueth it, on that other syde,
Is glad, and blesther often tymes therefore.
But in a while when she loueth hym no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to,
And he her curseth, as other fooles do.

THE HISTORY OF THE

“ Alas the folysh people can not cease,
 Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harne do fele.
 About her alway, besely they preace.
 But lord how he doth thynk hym self full wele,
 That may set once his hande vppon her whele.
 He holdeth fast: but vpward as he flieth,
 She whippet h^r whele about, and there he lyeth.

“ Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
 Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perse.
 Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
 Thus many mo, then I may well reherse.
 Thus double Fortune, when she lyst reuerse
 Her slipper fauour fro them that in her trust,
 She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the dust.

“ She sodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.
 And sodeynly mischeueth all the flocke.
 The head that late lay easily and full soft,
 In stede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.
 And yet alas the most cruell proude mocke:
 The deyntie mowth that ladyes kissed haue,
 She bryngeth in the case to kisse a knaue.

“ In chaungyng of her course, the chaunge shewth this,
 Vp startth a knaue, and downe there falth a knight,
 The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is,
 Hatred is turned to loue, loue to despyght.
 This is her sport, thus proueth she her mayght.
 Great boste she maketh yf one be by her power,
 Welthy and wretched both within an howre.

“ Pouertee that of her giftes wyl nothing take,
 Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the praece,
 And seeth how Fortunes houshold goeth to wrake.
 Fast by her standeth the wyse Socrates.
 Arristippus, Pythagoras, and mahy a lese
 Of olde philosophers. And eke agaynst the sonne
 Bekyth hym pore Diogenes in his tonne.

“ With her is Byas, whose countrey lackt defence,
 And whylom of their foes stode so in dout,
 That eche man hastely gan to cary thence,
 And asked hym why he nought caryed out.
 I bere quod he all myne with me about:
 Wisdom he ment, not Fortunes brotle fees.
 For nought he counted his that he might leese

“ Heraclitus eke lyst felowship to kepe
 With glad pouertee, Democritus also:
 Of which the fyrst can neuer cease but wepe,
 To see how thicke the blynded people go,
 With labour great to purchase care and wo.
 That other laugheth to see the foolysh apes,
 Howe earnestly they walk about theyr capes.

“ Of this poore sect, it is comen vsage,
Onely to take that nature may sustayne,
Banishing cleane all other surplusage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good so fayne.
But they more pleasure haue a thousande folde,
The secrete draughtes of nature to beholde.

“ Set Fortunes servauntes by them and ye wull,
That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full.
That one in suretye, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyst to aduise them bothe, parceyue he shall
As great difference between them as we see,
Betwixte wretchednes and felicite.

“ Nowe haue I shewed you bothe: these whiche ye lyst,
Stately Fortune; or humble Pouertee:
That is to say, nowe lyeth it in your fyst,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thys poynte and ye do after me,
Draw you to Fortune, and labour her to please,
If that ye thynke your selfe to well at ease.

“ And fyrst vppon the louely shall she smile,
And frendly on the cast her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a whyle,
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradise:
And foorth with all what so thou lyst deuise,
She wyll the graunt it liberally parhappes:
But for all that beware of after clappes.

“ Recken you neuer of her fauoure sure:
Ye may in clouds as easily trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cause fishes to endure,
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to spare,
And all thys worlde in compace to forfare,
As her to make by craft or engine stable,
That of her nature is euer variable.

“ Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,
Vppon thy knees as any seruaunt may,
And in conclusion, that thou shalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy servyce I dare say.
And looke yet what she geueth the to day,
With labour wonne she shall haply to morow
Pluck it agayne out of thyne hande with sorow.

“ Wherefore yf thou in suretye lyst to stande,
Take Pouerties parte and let prowde Fortune go,
Receyue nothyng that commeth from her hande.
Loue maner and vertue: they be onely tho,
Whiche double Fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayst thou boldly defy her turnyng chaunce:
She can the neyther hynder nor auaunce.

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" But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treasure,
 Trust not therein, and spende it liberally.
 Beare the not proude, nor take net out of measure.
 Bylde not thyne house on heyth vp in the skye, .
 None falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye,
 Remember nature sent the hyther bare,
 The gyftes of Fortune count them borrowed ware."

THOMAS MORE to them that seke Fortune.

" Who so delyteth to prouen and assay,
 Of waveryng Fortune the vncertayne lot,
 If that the aunswere please you not alway,
 Blame ye not me : for I commaunde you not,
 Fortune to trust, and eke full well ye wot,
 I haue of her no brydle in my fist,
 She renneth loose, and turneth where she lyst.
 " The rollyng dyse in whom your lucke doth stande,
 With whose vnhappy chaunce ye be so wroth,
 Ye knowe your selfe came neuer in myne hande.
 Lo in this ponde be fyshe and frogges both.
 Cast in your nette : but be you lief or lothe,
 Hold you content as Fortune lyst assyne :
 For it is your owne fishyng and not myne.

" And though in one chaunce Fortune you offend,
 Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
 In many an other she shall it amende.
 There is no manne so farre out of her grace,
 But he sometyme hath comfort and solace :
 Ne none agayne so farre foorth in her fauour,
 That is full satisfyed with her behauour.

" Fortune is stately, solemne, proude, and hye :
 And rychesse geueth, to haue seruyce therefore.
 The nedy begger catcheth an halpenny :
 Some manne a thousande ponde, some lesse, some more.
 But for all that she kepeth euer in store,
 From euery manne some parcell of his wyll,
 That he may pray therfore and serue her styll.

" Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he none.
 Some man hath both, but he can get none health.
 Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone
 Can he not crepe by no maner of stelth.
 To some she sendeth children, ryches, welthe,
 Honour, woorschyp, and reuerence all hys lyfe :
 But yet she pyncheth hym with a shrewde wyfe.

" Then for asmuch as it is Fortunes guyse,
 To graunt no manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
 But as her selfe lyst order and deuyse,
 Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,
 I counsaile you eche one trusse vp your packes,

And take no thyng at all, or be content,
 With suche rewarde as fortune hath you sent.
 " All thynges in this boke that ye shall rede,
 Doe as ye lyst, there shall no manne you bynde,
 Them to beleue, as surely as your crede.
 But notwithstanding certes in my mynde,
 I durst well swere, as true ye shall them fynde.
 In euery poynt eche answer by and by,
 As are the iudgementes of astronomye."

• • *The Description of RICHARD the thirde.*

" Richarde the third sonne; of whom we nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall with either of them, in bodye and prowesse farre vnder them bothe, little of stature, ill fetured of limmes, croke backed, his left shoulder much higher than his right, hard fauoured of visage, and such as is in states called warlye, in other menye otherwise, he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious, and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for trouth reported, that the duches his mother had so much a doe in her trauaile, that shee coulde not bee deliuered of him vncutte: and that hee came into the worlde with the secte forwarde, as menne bee borne outwarde, and (as the fame runneth) also not vntothed, whither menne of hatred reporte about the treaue, or elles that nature chaunged her course in hys beginninge, whiche in the course of his lyfe many thinges vnnaturallie committed. None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to whiche his disposicion was more metely then for peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and sommotime querthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his owne parson, either of hardinesse or polytike order, free was hee called of dyspence, and somewhat aboute hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get him vntedfaste frendshippe, for whiche hee was faine to pil and spoyle in other places, and get him stedfast hatred. Hee was close and secrete, a deepe dissimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardely hated, not letting to kisse whome hee thoughte to kyll: dispitious and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after for ambicion, and either for the suretie or encrease of his estate. Frende and foe was muche what indifferent, where his aduauntage grew, he spared no mans deathe, whose life withstoode his purpose. He slew with his owne handes king Henry the sixt, being prisoner in the Tower, as menne constantly saye, and that without commaundement or knoweledge of the king, whiche woulde vndoubtedly, yf he had entended that thinge, haue appoynted that boocherly office to some other then his owne borne brother.

" Somme wise menne also weene, that his drift couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee resisted openly, howbeit somewhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that thus deme, think that he long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king in that case the king his brother (whose life hee looked that euill dyete shoulde shorten) shoulde happen to decease (as in dede he did) while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys intente he was gladde of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whose life must nedes haue hindered hym so entendinge, whither the same duke of Clarence, hadde kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or enterprised to be kyng himselfe. But of al this point, is there no certaintie, and whoso diuineth vppon coniectures, maye as wel shote to farre as to short. Howbeit this haue I by credible informacion leaped, that the selfe night in

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whiche kynge Edwardē died, one Mysterbrooke longe ere mornynge, came in greate haste to the house of one Pottyer dwelling in Reddecrosse strete without Crepulgate: and when he was with hastye rapping quickly letten in, hee shewed vnto Pottyer that kynge Edwardē was departed. By my trouthe manne quod Pottyer then wyll my mayster the duke of Gloucester bee kynge. What cause hee hadde soo to thynke harde it is to saye, whyther hee being toward him, anye thyng knewe that hee suche thyng purposed, or otherwyse had anye inkelynge thereof: for hee was not likelye to speake yt of noughte.

“ But nowe to returne to the course of this hystorye, were it that the duke of Gloucester hadde of old fore-minded this conclusion, or was nowe at erste thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occasion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nephues (as opportunitie and lykelyhoode of speede, putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer entended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr destruccion, with the vsurpacion of the regal dignitie vppon hymselfe. And for as muche as hee well wiste and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennyng betwene the quenes kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuyng others authoritye, hee nowe thought that their deuision shoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlyc begynnynge to the pursuite of his intente, and a sure ground for the foundation of al his building yf he might firste vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde displeasure, abuse the anger and ygnorance of the one partie, to the destruccion of the tother: and then wyne to his purpose as manye as he coulde: and those that coulde not be wonne, myght be loste ere they looked therefore. For of one thyng was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he shold soone haue made peace betwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

“ Kynge Edwardē in his life, albeit that this discencion beetwene hys frendes sommewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health hee sommewhat the lesse regarded it, because hee thought whatsoeuer busines shoulde falle betwene them, hymselfe should alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

“ But in his last sicknesse, when hee receiued his naturall strengthe soo sore enfebled, that hee dyspayred all recouerye, then hee consyderynge the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothyng lesse mistrusted then that that happened, yet well forseyng that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys children shoulde lacke discrecion of themself and good counsaile of their frendes, of whiche either party shold counsaile for their owne commodity and rather by pleasure aduise too wyne themselfe fauour, then by profitable aduertisements to do the children good, he called some of them before him that were at variaunce, and in especyall the lorde marquēs Dorsette the quenes sonne by her fyrste housebande, and Richarde the lorde Hastings, a noble man, than lorde chaunberlayne agayne whome the quene specially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and also for that shee thoughte hym secretly familyer with the kyng in wanton companye. Her kynred also bare hym sore, as well for that the kyng hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kinges former promyse as for diuerse other great giftes which hee receyued, that they looked for. When these lordes with diuerse other of bothe the parties were comme in presence, the kyng lyfinge vppe himselfe and vnder sette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyse sayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinsmenne and alies, in what plight I lye, you see, and I feelee. By whiche the lesse whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what case I leaue you, for such as I leaue you, suche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they shoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at variaunce, myght happe to fall themselfe at warre ere

their discrecion woulde serue to sette you at peace. Ye see their youthe, of which I reckon the onely suretie to reste in youre concord. For it suffiseth not that al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne, your faithfulnessse happelye woulde suffice. But childehood must be maintained by mens authorite, and slipper youth vnderpropped with elder counsaile, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it; nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of ech of others parson, impugneth eche others counsaile, there must it nedes bee long ere anye good conclusion goe forward. And also while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduise, of whyche muste needes ensue the euill bringing vpp of the prynce, whose mynd in tender youth infect, shal redily fal to mischief and riot, and drawe down with this noble realme to ruine, but if grace turn him to wisdom: which if God send, then thei that by euill menes before pleased him best, shal after fall farthest out of fauour, so that euer at length euil driftes drene to nought, and good plain wayes prosper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great causes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our misconstruccion turneth vnto worse or a smal displeasure done vs, eyther our owne affeccion or euil tongaes agreth. But this wote I well ye neuer had so great cause of hatred, as ye haue of loue. That we be al men, that we be christen men, this shall I leaue for preachers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any preachers wordes ought more to moue you, then this that is by and by gooying to the place that thei all preache of.) But this shal I desire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kinred or affinitie, whiche spirytual kynred of affynity, if the sacramentes of Christes church, beare that weyght with vs that woulde Godde thei did, shoulde no lesse moue vs to charite, then the respecte of fleshlye consanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worse, for the selfe cause that you ought to loue the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde wee so deadlye debate, as amonge them, whyche by nature and lawe moste oughte to agree together. Suche a pestilente serpente is ambicion and desyre of vaine glorye and soueraintye, whiche amonge states where he once entreth crepeth forth so farre, tyll with deuision and variaunce hee turneth all to mischief. Firste longing to be nexte the best, afterwarde egall with the beste, and at laste chiefe and about the beste. Of which immoderate appetite of woorship, and thereby of debate and dissencion what losse, what sorowe, what trouble hathe within these fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as well forgeate as wee well remember.

“Whiche thinges yf I coude as well haue foresene, as I haue with my more payne then pleasure proued, by Goddes blessed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courtesye of mennes knees, with the losse of soo many heades. But sithen thynges passed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occasion we haue taken soo greate hurte afore, that we estesoones fall not in that occasion agayne. Nowe be those griefes passed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likelic righte wel to prosper in wealthfull peace vnder youre coseyns my children, if Godde sende them life and you loue. Of whyche twoo thinges, the lesse losse wer they by whome thoughte Godde dydde hys pleasure, yet shoulde the realme alway finde kinges and paradventure as good kinges. But yf you among youre selfe in a chilles reygne fall at debate, many a good man shall perish and happely he to, and ye to, ere thys land finde peace again. Wherefore in these last wordes that euer I looke to speak with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer born to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forward, all grieues forgotten,

eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truste you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne surety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to sitte vp, laide him down on his right side, his face towarde them: and none was there present that coulede refrain from weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and answering for the time as thei thought to stand with his pleasure, there in his presence (as by their wordes appered) ech forgaue other, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a sonder. As sone as the king was departed, the noble prince his sonne drew toward London, which at the time of his decease, kept his houshold at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourse to iustice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. And for this encheason the prince was in the life of his father sente thither, to the end that the authoritie of his presence, should refraine euill disposed parsons fro the boldnes of their former outrages, to the gouernaunce and ordering of this yong prince at his sending thither, was there appointed Sir Antony Wodvile lord Riuers and brother vnto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hardie as politike in counsaile. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the same partie, and in effect euery one as he was nerest of kin vnto the quene, so was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not vnwisely deuised, whereby her blode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauor, the duke of Gloucester turned vnto their destruction, and vpon that ground set the foundation of all his vnhappy building. For whom soeuer he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himself their fauor, hee brake vnto them, some by mouth, som by writing and secret messengers, that it neyther was reason nor in any wise to be stiffered, that the yong king their master and kinsmanne, should bee in the handes and custodie of his mothers kinred, sequestred in maner from theyr compani and attendance, of which euery one ought him as faithfull seruice as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side: whose blood (quod he) sauing the kinges pleasure, was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who say remoued from the kyng, and the lesse noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys magestie, nor vnto vs, and also to his grace no surety to haue the mightiest of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little iopardy, to suffer our welproued euil willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and sone perswaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himself, albeit he was a manne of age and of discrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bende, more then stode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduancement of them selfe. Whiche whether they sorer thirsted after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer hard I wene to gesse. And if some folkes frendship had not holden better place with the king, then any respect of kinred, thei might peraduenture easily haue be trapped and brought to confusion somme of vs ere this. Why not as easily as they haue done some other alreadye, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is paste. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee suffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wyttyng, might abuse the name of his commaundement, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouision forbyd. Of which good prouision none of us hath any thing the lesse nede, for the late made attonement, in whiche the kinges pleasure hadde more place then the parties willes. Not none of vs I beleue is so vnwyse, ouersone to truste a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an houerly kindnes, sodainely con-

tract in one houre continued, yet scant a fortnight, shold be deper settled in their stomackes: then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted.

“ With these wordes and writynges and suche other, the duke of Gloucester sone set a fyre, them that were of themselves ethe to kindle, and in especiall twayne, Edward duke of Buckingham, and Richard lord Hastings and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The one by longe succession from his auncestrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. These two not bearing eche to othre so muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the queenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kynges company, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their eifemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester vnderstandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accompanied with suche power of theyr frendes, that it shoulde bee harde for hym to bryng his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great assemble of people and in maner of open warre, whereof the ende he wiste was doubtuous, and in which the kyng being on their side, his part shoulde haue the face and name of a rebellion: he secretly therefore by diuers meanes, caused the queene to be perswaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and also shold be ieopardous, the king to come vp strong. For where as nowe euery lord loued other, and none other thing studyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred shold assemble in the kinges name muche people, thei shoulde geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene sommetyme debate, to feare and suspecte, leste they shoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges sauegarde whome no manne empugned, but for theyr destruccion, hauyng more regarde to their olde variaunce, then their newe attonement. For whiche causo thei shoulde assemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whose power she wyste wel farre stretched. And thus shoulde all the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof shoulde ensue, which was likely not to be litle, and the most harme there like to fal wher she lest would, all the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and say that thei had vnwyselye, and vntrewlye also, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her husband so prudentelye made betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the othre party faithfully obserued.

“ The queene being in this wise perswaded, suche woordes sente vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kyng, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hymselfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kyng so reuerentelye, and to the queenes frendes, there soo louyngelye, that they nothyng earthelye mystrustyng, broughte the kyng vppe in greate haste, not in good spede, with a sober companye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when these dukes of Gloucester and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lord Ryuers the kynges vncler, entendyng on the morowe to folow the kyng, and bee with hym at Stonye Stratford miles thence, carely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene these dukes and the lord Riuers a greate while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greate courtesye departed, and the lord Riuers lodged, the dukes secretelye, with a fewe of their moste priuie frendes, sette them downe in counsaile, wherein they spent a great parte of the nyght. And at their risinge in the dawning of the day, thei sent about priuily to their seruantes in their innes and lodgynges about, geuyng them commaundemente to make them selfe shortely readye, for their lordes wer to horsebackward. Vppon whiche messages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lord Riuers seruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde these dukes

taken also into their custodye the keyes of the inne, that none shoulde passe forth without theyr licence.

“ And ouer this in the hygh waye toward Stonye Stratforde where the kynge laye, they hadde bestowed certayne of theyr folke, that shoulde send backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they should geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themselfe entended for the shewe of their dylygence, to bee the fyrste that shoulde that daye attende vppon the kynges highnesse oute of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuers vnderstode the gates closed, and the wayes on euerye side besette, neyther hys seruantes nor hymself suffered to go oute, perceiuyng well so greate a kyng without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this manner present with this last nightes chere, in so few houres so gret a chaunge marueylouslye misliked. How be it sithe hee coulde not geat awaye, and keepe himselfe close, hee woulde not, leste he shoulde seeme to hyde himselfe for some secret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he saw no such cause in hym self: he determined vppon the suretie of his own conscience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter myghte meane. Whome as soone as they sawe, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and saye, that hee intended to sette distaunce beeweene the kynge and them, and to brynge them to confusion, but it shoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as hee was a very well spoken manne) in goodly wise to excuse himself, they taryed not the ende of his aunswere, but shortely tooke him and putte him in ward, and that done, forthwyth wente to horsebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horsebacke, and departe forward, to leaue that lodging for them, because it was streighte for bothe companies. And as sone as they came in his presence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore gentlemenne and yemen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on their knees in very humble wise, salued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor mistrustinge as yet. But euen by and by in his presence, they piked a quarell to the lorde Richard Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, sayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncle, hadde compassed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to sette variaunce among the states, and to subdewe and destroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accomplishinge whereof, they sayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kynges treasure, and sent menne to the sea. All whiche thinge these dukes wiste well were done for good purposes and necessari by the whole counsaile at London, sauing that somnewhat thei must sai. Vnto whiche woordes, the king answered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot saie. But in good faith I dare well aunswere for myne vncle Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any such matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckingham thei haue kept their dealing in these matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace. And forthwith thei arrested the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Waughan knyghte, in the kynges presence, and broughte the king and all backe vnto Northampton, where they tooke againe further counsaile. And there they sent awaie from the kinge whom it pleased them, and sette newe seruantes aboute him, suche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Gloucester sente a dishe from his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to bee of good chere, all should be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the messenger to beare it to his

nephewe the lorde Richard with the same message for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of comfort, as one to whom such aquersitie was straunge. But himself had been al his dayes in vre therewith, and therefore coulede beare it the better. But for al this comfortable courtesye of the duke of Gloucester, he sent the lord Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to prison, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in conclusion beheaded."

A letter written with a cole by Sir THOMAS MORE to hys doughter maistres MARGARET ROPER, within a whyle after he was prisoner in the Towre.

" Myne own good doughter, our Lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde : and of worldly thynges I no more desyer then I haue. I beseeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And such thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put them into your myndes, as I truste he dothe, and better to, by hys holy Spirite : who blesse you and preserue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all, nor your babes, nor your nurses, nor your good husbandes, nor your good husbandes shrewde wyues, nor your fathers shrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

" THOMAS MORE, knight."

Two short ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE made for hys pastime while he was prisoner in the Tower of London.

LEWYS the lost louer.

" Ey flattering fortune, loke thou neuer so fayre,
Or neuer so pleasantly begin to smile,
As though thou wouldst my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou shalt me not begile.
Trust shall I God, to entre in a while
Hys hauen or heauen, sure and vniforme.
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a storme."

DARY the dyer.

" Long was I, lady Lucke, your seruing man,
And now haue lost agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore whan I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beshrew your cat,
But in fayth I blesse you agayne a thousand times,
For lending me now some laysure to make rymes."

At the same time with Sir Thomas More lived Skelton, the poet laureate of Henry VIII. from whose works it seems proper to insert a few stanzas, though he cannot be said to have attained great elegance of language.

[Erasmus pronounced Skelton "the light and ornament of English scholars." He was an ecclesiastick ; principally distinguished, however, by his propensity to satire. If, as Dr. Johnson says, he did not attain great elegance of language, he however possessed great knowledge of it. From his works may be drawn an abundance of

terms, which were then in use among the vulgar as well as the learned ; and which by no other writer of his time are so obviously (and often so wittily) illustrated. At the same time he was frequently coarse and illiberal. The works of Skelton are, as yet, most incorrectly printed.]

The Prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

“ In Autumpne whan the sonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne ;
Whan Luna, full of mutabylyte,
As emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, smylunge halfe in scorne
At our foly, and our vntedfastnesse,
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres ;

“ I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as coulede be
Can touché a trouth, and cloke subtylly
With fresshe vtteraunce full sentencyously
Dyuerse in style ; some spared not vyce to wryte,
Some of mortalitie nobly dyd endyte ;

“ Whereby, I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
Maye neuer dye, but euermore endure ;
I was sore moued to aforse the same :
But ignoraunce full soone dyde me dyscure,
And shewed that in this arte I was not sure ;
For to illumine she sayd I was to dulle,
Aduysynge me my penne awaye to pulle
“ And not to wryte, for he so wyll atteyne
Exceedyng ferther than his connyng is ;
His heed maye be harde, but feble his brayne :
Yet haue I knowen suche er this.

But of reproche surely he maye not mys,
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue,
What and he slyde downe, who shall him saue ?

“ Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and cast,
That I ne wyste what to do was beste,
So sore enwored, that I was at the laste
Enforced to slepe, and for to take some reste,
And to lye downe as soone as I me dreste,
At Harwyche porte slumbrynge as I laye
In myne hostes house called Powers keye.”

[SECTION XVII. *Lord Surrey. Sir Thomas Wyat. N. Grimoald. Songs and Sonnets of uncertain Authors.*]

Of the wits that flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. none have been more frequently celebrated than the earl of Surrey ; and this history would therefore have been imperfect without some specimens of his works, which yet it is not easy to distinguish from those of Sir Thomas Wyat and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three first are, I believe,

Surrey's; the rest, being of the same age, are selected, some as examples of different measures, and one as the oldest composition which I have found in blank verse.

[Dr. Johnson is right in considering the first, second, and third, of the following poems, as compositions of lord Surrey. Of these I have corrected the text by means of a recent edition of this nobleman's works, which has been formed with great accuracy as well as elegance by the Rev. Dr. Nott, prebendary of Winchester. For the rest, the two ballads are the productions of uncertain authors; and the death of Zoroast was written by Nicholas Grimoald, chaplain to the martyr Ridley. The edition, to which Dr. Johnson resorted, was that of 1557. The specimen of blank verse, which Grimoald's poem exhibits, is not the oldest composition of this kind, which it appeared to be to Dr. Johnson; but is the second; lord Surrey having preceded him in breaking the shackles of rhyme. There is much beauty, both in the diction and cadences, in this citation from Grimoald.]

Description of Spring, wherein eche thing renews, save only the lover.

“ The soote season that bud and bloome fourth brings,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The nightingall with fethers new she singes;
The turtle to her make hath told her tale:
Somer is come, for every spray now springes,
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges;
The fishes flete with newe repayred scale:
The adder all her slough away she flynges,
The swift swallow pursueth the flyes smale,
The busy bee her honey now she mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I see among these pleasant thynges
Eche care decays, and yet my sorrow sprynges.”

Description of the restless estate of a lover.

“ When youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides scourge had made me runne;
I looked back to mete the place,
From whence my weary course begunne:
“ And then I saw howe my desyre
By guiding ill had lett my waye;
Myne eyne, to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me lose a better prey.
“ For when in sighes I spent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boyling smoke dyd still bewray
The persant heat of secret flame:
“ And when salt teares did bayne my breast,
Where love his pleassent traynes had sown,
The fruit thereof the fruytes opprest,
Or that the buddes were spronge and blowne.
“ And when myne eyen dyd still pursue
The flying chase of theyre request;

Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew

The hydden wounde within my breste.

“ When every loke these cheekes might stayne,

From dedly pale to glowing red ;

By outward signes appeared playne,

The wo wherewith my hart was fed.

“ But all to late Love learneth me

To paynt all kynd of colours new ;

To blynd theyre eyes that else should see

My sparkled chekes with Cupids hew.

“ And now the covert brest I chame,

That worships Cupide secretely ;

And nourisheth hys sacred flame,

From whence no blasing sparks do flye.”

Description of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleightes of Love.

“ Such wayward wayes hath Love, that most part in discord

Our willes do stand, whereby our hartes but seldom do accord :

Dereyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke

The simple hartes which he doth strike with froward divers stroke.

He causeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,

And doth alay, with leaden cold, again the others harte.

Whot gleames of burning fyre, and easy sparkes of flame,

In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame.

From easye ford, where I myghte wade and pass full well,

He me withdrawes and doth me drive into a dark depe hell :

And me withholdes where I am calde and offred place,

And willes, that still my mortal foe I do beseke of grace ;

And lettes me to pursue a conquest welnere wonne

To follow where my paynes were spilt, ere that my sute begunne.

Lo, by these rules I know how soon a hart may turne

From warre to peace, from truce to stryfe, and so agayne returne.

I know how to convert my will in others lust,

Of little stuffe unto my self to weave a webbe of trust :

And how to hyde my harne with soft dyssembled chere,

When in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appeare.

I know how that the bloud forsakes the face for dred,

And how by shame it staynes agayne the chekes with flamyng red :

I know under the grene the serpent how he lurkes :

The hammer of the restless forge I wote eke how it workes.

I know and can by roate the tale that I would tell ;

But ofte the woordes come fourth awrye of him that loveth well.

I know in heate and colde the lover how he shakes,

In synging how he can complayne, in sleeping how he wakes.

To languish without ache, sicklesse for to consume,

A thousand thynges for to devyse, resolvyng all in fume ;

And though he lyste to see his ladyes grace full sore

Such pleasure as delyghts his eye doth not his helthe restore.

I know to seke the tract of my desyred foe,
 And fere to fynde that I do seek : but chiefly this I know ;
 That lovers must transfourme into the thyng beloved,
 And live (alas ! who could believe ?) with sprite from lyfe removed.
 I knowe in hartie sighes and laughiters of the spleene,
 At once to chaunge my state, my will, and eke my colour cleene.
 I know how to deceyve my self wythouten helpe,
 And how the lyon chastised is, by beatyng of the whelpe.
 In standyng nere the fyre, I know how that I freese ;
 Farre of I burne, in both I waste, and so my lyfe I leese.
 I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylden mynde,
 How smalle a nete may take and meash a harte of gentle kynde :
 With seldom tasted swete to season hepes of gall,
 Revived with a glynt of grace old sorrowes to let fall.
 The hydden traynes I know, and secret snares of Love,
 How soone a loke may prynte a thoughte that never will remove.
 The slapper state I know, the sodein turnes from wekthe,
 The doubtfull hope, the certaine woce, and sure despair of helthe."

A praise of his ladie.

" Geve place you ladies and be gone,
 Boast not your selves at all,
 For here at hande approcheth one,
 Whose face will stayne you all.

" The vertue of her lively lookes
 Excels the precious stone,
 I wishe to have none other bookes
 To reade or look upon.

" In eche of her two christall eyes,
 Smyleth a naked boy ;
 It would you all in heart suffise
 To see that lampe of joye.

" I think nature hath lost the moulde,
 Where she her shape did take ;
 Or else I doubte if nature coulde
 So fayre a creature make.

" She may be well comparde
 Unto the Phenix kinde,
 Whose like was never seene nor heard,
 That any man can fynde.

" In lyfe she is Diana chast,
 In trouth Penelopey,
 In woord and eke in dede stedfast ;
 What will you more we say ?

" If all the world were sought so farre,
 Who coulde finde suche a wight ?
 Her beauty twinkleth lyke a starre
 Within the frosty night."

THE HISTORY OF THE

The Lover, refused of his love, embraceth vertue.

“ My youthfull yeres are past,
My joyfull dayes are gone.
My lyfe it may not last,
My grave and I am one.

“ My myrth and joyes are fled,
And I a man in wo,
Desirous to be ded,
My misciefe to forgo.

“ I burne and am a colde,
I freeze amyddes the fyer,
I see she doth withholde
That is my honest desyre.

“ I see my helpe at hande,
I see my lyfe also,
I see where she doth stande
That is my deadly fo.

“ I see how she doth see,
And yet she wil be blynde,
I see in helpyng me,
She sekcs and will not fynde.

“ I see how she doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I see when I come nye,
How fayne she would be gone.

“ I see what wil ye more?
She will me gladly kill,
And you shall see therfore
That she shall have her will.

“ I cannot live with stones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.”

*The Death of Zoroast, an Egiptian astronomer, in the first fight that Alexander had
with the Persians.*

“ Now clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Gan passe the noys of dreddfull trumpetts clang,
Shrowded with shafts, the heaven with cloude of dartes,
Covered the ayre. Against full fatted bulles,
As forceth kyndled yre the lyons keene,
Whose greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickcs;
So Macedons against the Persians fare,
Now corpses hyde the purpurde soyle with blood;
Large slaughter on eche side, but Perses more,
Moyst fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers bate,
Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.
The litening Macedon by swordes, by gleaves,

By bandes and troups of footemen, with his garde,
 Spedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,
 Oxate preserves with horsemen on a plumpe
 Before his carr, that none his charge should give.
 Here grunts, here groans, eche where strong youth is spent :
 Shaking her blondy hands, Bellone among
 The Perses soweth all kind of cruel death :
 With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
 His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
 Hym smytes the club, hym woundes farre stryking bowe,
 And him the sling, and him the shining sword ;
 He dyeth, he is all deafl, he pantes, he restes.
 Right over stooode in snowwhite armour brave,
 The Memphite Zoroas, a cunningg clarke,
 To whom the heaven lay open as his booke ;
 And in celestiaall bodies he could tell
 The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,
 And influence and constellations all ;
 What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere
 Of plenty storde, what signe forewarned death,
 How winter gendreth snow, what temperature
 In the prime tyde doth season well the soyle,
 Why summer burnes, why autumnne hath ripe grapes,
 Whither the circle quadrate may become,
 Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde,
 Of four begyns among themselves how great
 Proportion is ; what sway the erryng lightes
 Doth send, in course gayne that fyrst movyng heaven ;
 What grees one from another distant be,
 What starr doth lett the hurtfull syre to rage,
 Or hym more mylde what opposition makes,
 What fyre doth qualifye Mavorses fyre,
 What house eche one doth seeke, what plannett raignes
 Within this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges
 I speake, whole heaven he closeth in his brest.
 This sage then in the starres hath spyed the fates
 Threatned him death without delay ; and sith
 He saw he could not fatall order chaunge,
 Foreward he prest in battayle, that he might
 Mete with the rulers of the Macedons.
 Of his right hand desirous to be slain,
 The bouldest borne, and worthiest in the feilde ;
 And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
 And seking death, in fyrst front of his rage,
 Comes desperately to Alexanders face,
 At him with dartes one after other throwes,
 With recklesse wordes and clamour him provokes,
 And sayth, Nectanaks bastard shamefull stayne

THE HISTORY OF THE

Of mothers bed, why lovest thou thy strokes
 Cowardes among? Turn thee to me, in case
 Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
 Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
 Apollos laurell both for learnings laude,
 And eke for martiall praise, that in my shielde
 The seven fold Sophie of Minerve contain,
 A match more mete, Syr King, then any here.
 The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
 The wilfull wight, and with soft words ayen,
 O monstrous man (quoth he) what so thou art,
 I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
 This lodge of Lore, the Muses mansion marre;
 That treasure house this hand shall never spoyle,
 My sword shall never bruise that skilfull brayne,
 Long gatherd heapes of science sone to spill;
 O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men
 From Wisdoms garden give; how many may
 By you the wiser and the better prove:
 What error, what mad mood, what frenzy thee
 Perswades to be downe sent to depe Avene,
 Where no artes flourish, nor no knowledge vailes
 For all these sawes. When thus the sovereign said,
 Alighted Zoroas, with sword unsheathed,
 The careless king there smoate above the greve,
 At th' opening of his quishes wounded him,
 So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
 The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnashe,
 But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
 Hym to forbear, sett spurrs unto his stede,
 And turnde away, lest anger of his smarte
 Should cause revenger hand deale balefull blowes.
 But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
 One Meleager could not bear this sight,
 But ran upon the said Egyptian rude,
 And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,
 Wherewith a whole rout came of souldiours sterne,
 And all in pieces hewed the sely seg;
 But happely the soule fled to the starres,
 Where, under him, he hath full sight of all,
 Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
 The Persians waild such sapience to forgoe,
 The very fone the Macedonians wisht
 He would have lived, king Alexander selfe
 Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
 Who wonne like praise for conquest of his yre,
 As for stoute men in field that day subdued,
 Who princes taught how to discern a man,

That in his head so fere a jewel beares ;
But over all those same Camenes, those same,
Divine Camenes, whose honour he procurde,
As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can,
Do cherish hym deceast, and sett him free,
From dark oblivion of devouring death."

[SECTION XVIII. *Sir Thomas Elyot. Leland. Bale. Archbishop Cranmer.*]

[The reign of our eighth Henry abounded with learned men; and I will close it with some of those to whom our literature is in a higher degree indebted, than to the poetical wits adduced by Dr. Johnson. I therefore select Sir Thomas Elyot, Leland, Bale, and Archbishop Cranmer.

Sir Thomas Elyot was a writer, who contributed much towards the improvement of the language. So early as in 1538 he had published a Dictionary declaring Latin by English. He wrote also upon the Education of Children. His *Castle of Health*, and his *Governour*, are works by which he has been most distinguished. From the latter, which was first published in 1544, I copy his descriptions of *Affability* and *Mercy*.

"*Of Affabilitie, and the utilitie thereof in every estate. B. 2. cap. 5.*"

"Affabilitie is of wondrous efficacie or power in procuring love. And it is in sundry wise, but most properly, where a man is facile or easy to be spoken unto. It is also where a man speaketh courteysly, with a sweet speach or countenance; wherewith the hearers (as it were with a delicate odour) be refreshed and allured to love him, in whome is thys moste delectable qualitie. As contrariwise, men vehemently hate them, that have a prowde and hautie countenance, be they never so high in estate or degree. How often have I hearde people say, when men in great authoritie have passed by without making gentyll countenance to those which have done to them reverence, 'Thys man weeneth with a looke to subdue all the worlde! Nay, nay; mens heartes be free, and will love whom they lyst.' And therto all the other do consent in a murmure, as it were bees."

"*That a Governour ought to be mercifull, &c. B. 2. cap. 7.*"

"Mercy is and hath bene ever of such estimation with mankinde, that not onely reason perswadeth, but also experience proveth, that in whom mercy lacketh and is not founden, in him all other vertues be drowned, and lose their just commendation. The vice called crueltie, whyche is contrary to mercy, is by good reason most odious of all other vices; inasmuche as like a poison, or continuall pestilence, it destroyeth the generation of man. Also, lykewise as noryshing meates and drinkes in a sicke bodye doe lose their bountie, and augmenteth malady; semblably, divers vertues in a person cruell and malicious be not onely obfuscate or hid, but do minyster occasyon and assistance to crueltie.

"But nowe to speake of the inestimable price and value of mercy. Lette governours, whych knowe that they have received their power from above, revolve in their myndes in what perylle they themselfe be dailye, if in God were not abundance of mercy."

Leland was an ecclesiastick, and the king's librarian. He was commissioned by Henry to investigate the antiquities, and examine the records, of the whole kingdom. From his report to the king the following extract is made

“(a) That profyt hath rysen¹ by the aforsayd jourteye, in bryngynge full manye thynges to light, as concernyng² the usurped autoryte of the byshopp of Rome and hys complices, to the manyfest and vyolent derogacyon of kyngely dygnyte, I refferre my selfe moste humbly to your moste prudent, lerned, and hygh judgement, to descerne my dylygence in the longe volume, wherin I have made answer for the defence of your supreme dygnyte; alonly lenynge to the stronge pyllour of holye scripture agaynste the whole college of the Romanystes, clokyng their crafty assercyons and argumentes undre the name of one poore Pighius of Ultrajecte in Germany, and standynge to them as to their only anker-holde agaynst tempestes that they knowe wyll aryse, yf truthe maye be by lycens lette in, to have a voyce in the generall counsell. Yet herein only I have not pytched the supreme work of my labour, wherunto your grace, moste lyke a kyngelye patrone of all good learnynge, did anymate me. But also consyderynge and expendynge with my selfe, how great a numbre of excellent godly wyttes and wryters, learned with the best, as the tymes served, hath bene in thys your regyon, not onely at suche tymes as the Romane emprours had recourse to it, but also in those dayes that the Saxons prevayled of the Brytaynes, and the Normannes of the Saxons; coulde not but, with a fervent zeale and an honest corage, comiende them to memory: els alas, lyke to have bene perpetually obscured, or to have bene lyghtelye remembred, as uncerteyne shaddowes. Wherfor I knowynge, by infynyte varyete of bokes and assyduouse readynge of them, who hath bene learned and who hath written from tyme to tyme in this realme, have digested into iiij bokes the names of them with their lyves and monumentes of learnynge.”

Bale was bishop of Ossory; a man of great learning, and a bitter enemy of the papists. The following citation, from one of his numerous labours, is extremely curious, as it respects our literary history at the begining of our Reformation.

“(b) Never had we bene offended for the losse of our lybraryes, beyng so many in nombre, and in so desolate places for the more parte, yf the chiefe monumentes and moste notable workes of our excellent wryters had bene reserved. If there had bene in every shyre of Englande but one solempne lybrary, to the preservacyon of those noble workes, and preferment of good lernynge in oure posterite, it had bene yet sumwhat. But to destroye all without consyderacyon, is and wyll be unto Englande for ever a moste horryble infamy, amonge the grave senyours of other nacyons. A greate nombre of them, which purchased those superstycyouse mansyons, reserved of those lybrarye bokes some to serve theyr jakes, some to scour theyr candelstyckes, and some to rubbe their bootes. Some they solde to the grossers and sope-sellers, and some they sent over see to the bokebynders, not in small nombre, but at tymes whole shyppes full, to the wonderynge of the foren nacyons. Yea, the unyversytees of this realme are not all clere in this detestable fact. But cursed is that bellye, whyche seketh to be fedde with suche ungodly gaynes, and so depelye shameth hys natural contreye. I knowe a merchaunt man, which shall at thys tyme be namelesse, that boughte the contentes of two noble lybraryes for xl shyillynges pryce, a shame it is to be spoken. Thys stuffe hath he occupied in the stede of graye paper by the space of more than these x yeares, and yet he hath store ynough for as many yeares to come. A prodygyouse example is this, and to be abhorred of all men which love their nacyon as they shoulde do.”

But among those, who “by their knowledge of learning were then meet for the people,” of most eminent distinction was Archbishop Cranmer. It has been lately well observed,

(a) [Leland's *Newe Yeares Gyst* to K. Hen. VIII. 1546, published by Bale in 1549. He had been commissioned by the king in the 35th year of his reign.]

(b) [Bale, Pref. to *Leland's Laborious Journey*, &c. 1549.]

by Dr. Laurence, that he is always clear and flowing, eloquent and impressive; that his diction has a certain unobtrusive elegance about it, which mocks description. Bishop Hurfet has rashly pronounced the style of Cranmer as unconnected; which he certainly could not have done, if he had read with attention the compositions of the primate. He must have also forgotten the share which Cranmer had in the composition, called the Institution of a Christian Man, noted for the purity of its style; and in the production of our Liturgy, than which a specimen of more refined and dignified language will not easily be found. What can be more perspicuous, and at the same time deeply impressive, than the style in which Cranmer speaks of one of his labours, and addresses his readers?

“(c) The Lord graunt, that this my travayle and labour in his vineyard be not in vayne; but that it may prosper, and bring forth good fruites to his honoure and glory. For when I see his vyneyarde overgrown with thornes, brambles, and weedes, I knowe that everlastyng wo appertayneth unto me, if I holde my peace, and put not to my handes and tongue, to labour in pourgyng his vineyard. God I take to wytnesse, who seeth the heartes of all menne thoroughly unto the bottome, that I take this labour for none other consideration but for the glory of his name, and the discharge of my dutie, and the zeale that I beare towarde the flocke of Christ. I know in what office God hath placed me, and to what purpose; that is to saye, to set forth his worde trewly unto his people, to the uttermost of my power, withoute respecte of personne, or regarde of thyng in the worlde, but of hym alone. I knowe what accompte I shall make to hym hercof at the laste daye, when every manne shall aunswere for his vocation, and receyve for the same good or ill, accordyng as he hath done. I knowe how Antichriste hath obscured the glory of God, and the trewe knowledge of his word, overcastyng the same with mystes and cloudes of errour and ignorance, through false gloses and interpretations. It pitieth me to see the simple and hungry flocke of Christe ledde into corrupt pastures, to be caryed blindfelde they knowe not whither, and to be fedde with poyson in the steede of holsome meates. And moved by the duetie, office, and place, whereunto it hath pleased God to call me, I geve warnyng in his name unto all that professe Christe, that they flee farre from Babylon, if they wyll save their soules; and to beware of that great harlot, that is to say, the pestiferous see of Rome, that she make you not drunke with her pleasaunte wyne. Truste not her sweete promyses, nor bankette not with her; for instede of wine she wyll geve you sour dregges, and for meate she wyll feede you with ranke poyson. But come to oure Redeemer and Saviour Christ, who refresheth all that trewely come unto hym, be theyr anguish and hevynesse never so greate. Geve credite unto hym, in whose mouthe was never founde guyle, nor untruthe. By hym you shall be clearly delyvered from all your diseases: of hym you shall have full remission *à peccat et à culpa*. He it is that feedeth contynually all, that belong unto hym, with his owne fleshe that hanged upon the crosse; and gyveth them drynke of the bloud flowyng out of his owne syde; and maketh to sprynge within them water that floweth unto everlastyng lyfe. Lysten not to the false incantations, sweet whisperinges, and crafty jugglynges of the subtyll Papystes; wherewith they have this many years deluded and bewytched the worlde. But hearken to Christe; gyve eare unto his wordes, which shall leade you the ryght waye unto everlastyng lyfe, there with hym to lyve ever as heyres of his kyngdome. Amen.”

This composition brings us to the reign of Edward the sixth, in which no writer, that may be compared with Cranmer, occurs.]

(c) [Answer of Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner and Dr. R. Smith, &c. fol. 1551. To the Reader.]

[SECTION XIX. *Dr. Wilson.*]

About the year 1553 wrote (*d*) Dr. Wilson, a man celebrated for the politeness of his style, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the state of our language in his time, the following may be of use to show.

“Pronunciation is an apte orderinge bothe of the voyce, countenance, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of suche woordes and mater as by speache are declared. The vse hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue prayse for tellynge his tale in open assemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comely countenance, he shal be thought to passe all other that haue the like vtterance: though they haue much better learning. The tongue geneth a certayne grace to euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like maner, as a swete soundynge lute muche setteth forthe a meane deuised ballade. Or as the sounde of a good instrumente styrreth the hearers, and moueth muche delite, so a cleare soundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie cares with muche swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for the matters sake. Demosthenes therefore, that famous oratour, beyng asked what was the chiefest point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praise to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the seconde, and the thirde, he stil made answere, Pronunciation, and would make none other aunswere, till they lefte askyng, declaryng hereby that arte without vtterance can dooe nothyng; vtterance without arte can dooe right muche. And no doubt that man is in outwarde appaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. Æschines lykwyse beyng bannished his countrie through Demosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto, by force whereof he was bannished, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same: then (quod Æschines) you would haue marueiled muche more if you had heard hymselfe speak it. Thus beyng cast in miserie and bannished for euer, he could not but geue such great reporte of his deadly and mortal enemy.”

[With Wilson, and the following remark, Dr. Johnson closes his history: “Thus haue I deduced the English language from the age of Alfred to that of Elizabeth; in some parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at least, in such a manner that its progress may be easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which it advanced from its first rudeness to its present elegance.”]

[SECTION XX. *Writers contemporary with Wilson. Notices of eminent Writers, from the Time of Elizabeth to the present.*]

[For the harvest of good writing, which arose in the time of Elizabeth, Ascham, Sir Thomas Smith, and Sackville lord Buckhurst, contemporaries of Wilson, contributed to prepare the soil. Of their works a specimen, for the purposes of comparison, may here be proper.

The work of Wilson was published in the reign of Edward the sixth: that of Ascham a little before the commencement of it, and republished in the earlier part of Elizabeth's. This is the *Toxophilus*, or *School of Shooting*; from the preface to which the following extract is made.

“If any man would blame me, eyther for takinge such a matter in hande, or els for wrytinge it in the English tongue, this aunswere I may make him, that when the

(*d*) [The extract, made by Dr. Johnson, is from Wilson's *Art of Rhetorick*; which has been considered, and justly, I believe, the first system of regular criticism in our language. Wilson was a fellow of King's College, Cambridge.]

best of the realme thinke it honest for them to use, I, one of the meanest sorte, ought not to suppose it vile for me to wryte: and thoughte to have written it in another tongue, had bene both more profitable for my study, and also more honest for my name, yet I can thinke my labour well bestowed, if with a little hindrance of my profite and name, may come any furthurance to the pleasure or commodity of the gentlemen and yomen of Englande, for whose sake, I take this matter in hand. And as for the Latine or Greeke tongue, everye thinge is so excellentlye done in them, that none can do better: In the Englishe tongue, contrary, everye thinge in a maner so meanlye both for the matter and handelinge, that no man can do worse. For therein the least learned, for the most part, have bene alwayes most readye to write. And they which had least hope in Latine, have bene most bold in Englishe: when surely everye man that is most readye to talke, is not most able to write. He that will write well in any tongue, must follow this counsell of Aristotle, to speake as the comon people do, to thinke as wyse men do: as so shoulde everye man understand him, and the judgement of wyse men alowe him. Manye Englishe writers have not done so, but usinge straunge wordes, as Latine, Frenche, and Italian, do make all thinges darke and harde. Once I communed with a man which reasoned the Englishe tongue to be enriched and encreased thereby, sayinge: ‘Who will not prayse that feast where a man shall drinke at a dinner both wyne, ale, and beere?’ ‘Truly (quoth I) they be al good, every one taken by himselfe alone, but if you put malvesya and sacke, redde wyne and white, ale and beere and al in one pot, you shall make a drinke not easye to be knowen, nor yet holosome for the bodye.’ Cicero, in folowing Isocrates, Plato, and Demosthenes, encreased the Latine tongue after another sort. ‘This way, because divers men that wryte, do not know, they can neyther folow it, because of theyr ignoraunce, nor yet will prayse it for over arrogancye, two faultes, seldome the one out of the others companye. Englishe writers, by diversity of time, have taken dyvers matters in hand. In our fathers time no thinge was read but bookes of fayned chevalrie, wherein a man by readinge shoulde be led to none other ende, but onely to manslaughter and baudrye. If anye man suppose they were good enough to passe the time with all, he is deceived. For surely vaine wordes do worke no small thinge in vaine, ignorant, and young mindes, especially if they be given any thinge thereunto of their owne nature. These Bookes (as I have heard say) were made the most part in abbayes, and monasteries, a very likely and fit fruite of such an ydle and blind kind of lyving. In our tyme now, when every man is geven to know, much rather than to live wel, very many do write, but after such a fashion as very many do shoote. Some shooters take in hande stronger howes, than they be able to maintaine. This thinge maketh them some time to over shoote the marke, some time to shoote far wyde, and perchaunce hurt some that looke on.”

From these curious remarks on our language and literature we proceed to the notice of Sir Thomas Smith, who is said to have been “(e) a great refiner of the English writing,” which at the time of his attempt, in 1542, is called “(f) too rough and unpolished.” Accordingly his Orations on the proposed marriage of Elizabeth, have been considered as “(g) notable specimens of oratory and history.” The encomium is too high. But a citation shall be given.

“(h) The Danes enjoyed once this realm too long. Of which although some of them were born here, yet so long as the Danes blood was in them, they could never but favour the poor and barren realm of Denmark more than the rich country of England.

“The Normans after wan and possessed the realm. So long as ever the memory of their blood remained, the first most, and so less and less, as by little and little they

(e) [Strype, Life of Sir Thomas Smith, p. 27.]
(g) [Ibid. p. 218.]

(f) [Ibid. p. 27.]
(h) [Ibid. Orat. IV. Append. p. 83.]

grew to be English, what did they? keep down the English nation, magnifie the Normans; the rich abbies and priories they gave to their Normans; the chief holds, the noble seignories, the best bishopricks, and all. Yea, they went so low as to the parsonages and vicarages; if one were better to the purse than another, that a Norman had. Poor English men were glad to take their leavings. And so much was our nation kept under, that we were glad to dissemble our tongue, and learn theirs: whereupon came the proverb, *Jack would be a gentleman if he could speak French.*"

We come now to a composition of particular importance in the history of our language, the first regular drama. This is the tragedy of *Gorboduc* written by Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst, when he was young; and supposed by Mr. Warton to have been finished early in the reign of Mary. It was printed surreptitiously, and inaccurately, in 1565; correctly, in 1571. I select a speech of Gorboduc to his counsellors, in answer to their advice upon his intention to give his realm in his life-time to his sons.

" I see no cause to draw my mind
To fear the nature of my loving sons,
Or to misdeem that envy or disdain
Can there work hate, where nature planteth love. —
In quiet I will pass mine aged days,
Free from the travail and the painful cares
That hasten age upon the worthiest kings.
But lest the fraud, that ye do seem to fear,
Of flattering tongues corrupt their tender youth,
And writhe them to the ways of youthful lust,
To climbing pride, or to revenging hate,
Or to neglecting of their careful charge,
Lewdly to live in wanton recklessness,
Or to oppressing of the rightful cause,
Or not to wreak the wrongs done to the poor,
To tread down truth, or favour false deceit;
I mean to join to either of my sons
Some one of those, whose long approved faith
And wisdom tried may well assure my heart,
That mining fraud shall find no way to creep
Into their fenced ears with grave advise."

Of higher mood are the strains which this noble author has penned in his *Induction to the Mirror for Magistrates*; the plan of which, resembling in some degree the *Inferno* of Dante, he is said to have formed in the same reign. Language can hardly paint expiring Famine, and Death triumphing, in stronger colours.

" But, O the doleful sight that then we see:
A griesly shape of Famine: —
Her starved corpse, that rather seem'd a shade,
Than any substance of a creature made.

" On her while we thus firmly fix'd our eyes,
That bled for ruth of such a dreary sight,
Lo suddenly she shriek'd in so huge wise,
As made hell-gates to shiver with the might,
Wherewith a dart we saw how it did light
Right on her breast, and therewithal pale Death
Enthrilling it to reave her of her breath. •

“ And by and by a dumb dead corpse we saw,
Heavy and cold, the shape of Death aright,
That daunts all earthly creatures to his law,
Against whose force in vain it is to fight.
Ne peers, ne princes, nor no mortal wight,
Ne towns, ne realms, cities, ne strongest tower,
But all perforce must yield unto his power.

“ His dart anon out of the corpse he took,
And in his hand (a dreadfull sight to see)
With great triumph eftsoones the same he shook,
That most of all my fears affrayed me :
His bodie dight with nought but bones perdie,
The naked shape of man there saw I plain,
All save the flesh, the sinew, and the veyn.”

The delightfully figurative and picturesque style of our poetry is now to be observed in Spenser ; who, as Warton has well remarked, here “ stands without a rival.” Even in our prose this high descriptive manner was sometimes adopted; and the romance of Sir Philip Sidney, at once a learned, manly, and fanciful composition, illustrates the richness of our tongue as well as the taste of the age, in the time of Elizabeth.

Advancing far into her reign, we find the language perfected in the Ecclesiastical Polity of Hooker. For if this noble composition be compared with the best writings of modern date, it will be found, as Lowth has pronounced, that in correctness, propriety, and purity of English style, he has hardly been surpassed, or even equalled, by any of his successors.

Among the authors of this period also, and who is to be studied as an original master of our tongue, the incomparable Shakspeare appears.

About this time, Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of Exeter and Norwich, distinguished himself as a writer of satires; of which kind of writing, so called, in our language, he has pronounced himself the *first author*.

“ I *first adventure*, with fool-hardy might,
To tread the steps of perilous despite :
I *first adventure*, follow me who list,
And be the *second English satirist*.”

He is better known as a theological writer, in the times of James the first and his successor. But as the composition illustrates existing manners and customs, I have brought forward the author at the precise date of it. Nor will I omit to notice some of his later works. These Satires were published in 1597. They often present models of elegance as well as wit, and admirable specimens of indignation as well as ridicule.

B. I. SAT. I.

“ Nor ladie’s wanton love, nor wandring knight,
Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight !
Nor fright the reader with the pagan vaunt
Of mightie Mahound, and great Termagaunt !
Nor list I sonnet of my mistress’ face,
To paint some blowesse with a borrowed grace !
Nor can I bide to pen some hungrie scene
For thick-skin ears, and undiscerning eyne !”

B. I. SAT. VI.

“ Another scorns the home-spun thread of rhymes,
Match’d with the lofty feet of elder times :

THE HISTORY OF THE

Give him the numbred verse that Virgil sung,
 And Virgil's self shall speak the English tongue;
Manhood and garboiles shall he chaunt with chaunged feet,
 And headstrong dactyls making musick meet!
 The nimble (i) llectyls, striving to outgo
 The drawling spondee, pacing it below!
 The lingring spondee, labouring to delay
 The breathless dactyls with a sudden stay!
 Whoever saw a colt, wanton and wild,
 Yok'd with a slow-foot ox on fallow field,
 Can right arced how handsomely besets
 Dull spondee with the English dactylets.
 If Jove speak English in a thundring cloud,
Thwick-thwack, and riss-rass, roars he out aloud!
 Fie on the forged mint that did create
 New coin of words never articulate!"

* B. III. SAT. I.

"Thou canst maske in garish gauderie,
 To suit a fool's far-fetched liverie.
 A French head joyn'd to necke Italian,
 Thy thighs from Germanie, and breast from Spain:
 An Englishman in none, a fool in all;
 Many in one, and one in severall!"

B. V. SAT. II.

"House-keeping's dead! ———
 Along thy way thou canst not but descry
 Fair glittering halls to tempt the hopeful eye.—
 So this gay gate adds fuel to thy thought,
 That such proud piles were never rais'd for nought.
 Beat the broad gates! a goodly hollow sound
 With double echoes doth again rebound;
 But not a dog doth bark to welcome thee,
 Nor churlish porter canst thou chafing see:
 All dumb and silent, like the dead of night,
 Or dwelling of some sleepy Sybarite.
 The marble pavement hid with desert weed,
 With house-leek, thistle, dock, and henlock seed! —
 Look to the towred chimnies, which should be
 The wind-pipes of good hospitality,
 Through which it breatheth to the open air,
 Betokening life and liberal well-fare;
 Lo, there the unthankful swallow takes her rest,
 And fills the tunnell with her circled nest!"

I know not whether it has been remarked, that, in the Characters of Virtues and Vices, published by this author in 1608, his propensity to satire, without the aid of poetry, is also very obvious. But Bishop Hall has acquired, from his sententious way of writing, the name of the Christian Seneca; and his Meditations, which have been often printed, have been resembled to the Morals of the Philosopher. His style

(i) [This alludes to an absurd fashion, at that time, of publishing what were called English verses composed according to Latin rules.]

indeed is always pithy, sometimes highly animated, often delicate and tender. From his *Treatise of Contentation* I select the description of those, (*k*) *who know how to want.*

“Those only know how to want, that have learnt to frame their mind to their estate; like to a skilful musician, that can let down his strings a peg lower when the tune requires it; or like to some cunning spagyrick, that can intend or remit the heat of his furnace according to occasion. Those, who, when they must be abased, can stoop submissly; like to a gentle reed, which, when the wind blows still, yields every way. Those, that in an humble obeysance can lay themselves low at the foot of the Almighty, and put their mouth in the dust; that can patiently put their necks under the yoke of the Highest, and can say with the prophet, *Truly this is my sorrow, and I must bear it.* Those, that can smile upon their afflictions, rejoicing in their tribulation, singing in the jail with Paul and Silas at midnight. Lastly, those, that can improve misery to an advantage; being the richer for their want, bettered with evils, strengthened with infirmities; and can truly say to the Almighty, *I know that of very faithfulness thou hast afflicted me.*”

As a fine writer, and one of the greatest of our literary benefactors, the brave and accomplished Raleigh is now to be noticed. His *History of the World* is a proud and undecaying monument of the power both of his talents and our tongue. To the dignity of history his style is particularly suited; pure, and never wanting nerve to strengthen it. There are also some (*l*) poetical remains, which elegantly exemplify his varied abilities.

Of Bacon the style is admirably diversified in the subjects of which he treats. The scholar accordingly marks the boldness of his imagery supported by suitable grandeur of diction. To the philosopher his discoveries are detailed with precision and perspicuousness. And to those of common attainments his easy and sententious language never speaks in vain. Of his *Essays* he has told us, that they, “(*m*) of all his other works, have been most current; for that, as it seems, they come home to men’s business and bosoms.”

For abundant illustrations of popular diction, as well as graces of fine writing, the curious investigator of our language may next resort to Jonson, the most learned and judicious comedian, as (*n*) Milton and his nephew Phillips call him. If in his language there was any fault, Dryden says, “(*o*) it was that he weaved it too closely and laboriously, in his comedies especially: perhaps, too, he did a little too much romanize our tongue, leaving the words which he translated almost as much Latin as he found them; wherein, though he learnedly followed their language, he did not enough comply with the idiom of ours.”

In ascertaining the copiousness of our tongue, further assistance may be derived from the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, by Burton; a book described by Antony Wood as “(*p*) so full of variety of reading, that gentlemen who have lost their time, and are put to a push for invention, may furnish themselves with matter for common or scholastical discourse and writing.” Burton was also distinguished as a “(*q*) thorough-paced philologist.” Quaint as his style is, the work abounds with wit and learning; often with expressions of happy choice; and rarely without such digression from grave to gay, as to relieve the tediousness of perpetual citation. As a poet he might

(*k*) [Sect. IV.]

(*l*) [In *England’s Helicon*. See also the *Topographer*, vol. 1. p. 425. And Phillips’s *Theatr. Poet. Angl.* edit. 1800. p. 308. 314.]

(*m*) [Dedication of his *Essays* to the Duke of Buckingham.]

(*n*) [Milton, *l’All. Phillips, Theatr. Poet. Angl.*]

(*o*) [Essay on *Dramatick Poesy*.]

(*p*) [A. Wood, *Ath. Ox.*]

(*q*) [*Ibid.*]

have excelled, if we may judge from the verses prefixed to his book; in which how pleasing the imagery and versification are, a stanza or two will show.

“ When I go musing all alone,
Thinking of divers things fore-known;
When I build castles in the air,
Void of sorrow, and void of fear,
Pleasing myself with phantasms sweet;
Methinks the time runs very fleet.
All my joys to this are folly,
Nought so sweet as melancholy.—

“ When to myself I act, and smile,
With pleasing thoughts the time beguile,
By a brook-side, or wood so green,
Unheard, unsought-for, and unseen;
A thousand pleasures do me bless,
And crown my soul with happiness.
All my joys besides are folly,
Nought so sweet as melancholy.”

In commendation of this mental luxury we also find the poets Beaumont and Fletcher, contemporary with Burton, employed. The Song in their drama, entitled *Nice Valour*, displaying the moral, the figure, and the disposition of melancholy, has been repeatedly observed to have suggested sentiments in the *Il Penseroso* of Milton. To these poets our language is, according to Dryden, in the greatest degree indebted. “ (r) Their plots were generally more regular than Shakspeare’s, especially those that were made before Beaumont’s death; and they understood and imitated the conversation of gentlemen much better. — Humour, which Ben Jonson derived from particular persons, they made it not their business to describe: they represented all the passions very lively, but above all, love. I am apt to believe *the English language in them arrived to its highest perfection; what words have since been taken in, are rather superfluous than ornamental.*”

About this period wrote Owen Feltham, or Felltham; of whose principal work, entitled *Resolves*, a second edition was published in 1628. These *Resolves* are short Essays upon various subjects, displaying fine sentiments and harmonious language; and sometimes highly poetical conception. He has indeed written some poetry; but it is by his prose that he is distinguished. “ (s) Love those pleasures well,” he says, “ that are on all sides legitimated by the bounty of heaven; after which no private gripe, nor fancied goblin, comes to upbraid my sense for using them; but such as may with equal pleasure be again dreamed over, and not disturb my sleep. This is to take off the parchings of the summer sun, by bathing in a pure and chrystal fountain.” Again: “ (t) Wisdom and knowledge are sweet as the wakened musings of delightful thoughts, which not only dew the mind with perfumes that ever refresh us, but raise us to the mountain that gives us view of Canaan; and shews us rays and glimpses of the glory that shall after crown us. Yet it is the object only that makes these good unto man, when God is the ocean that all his streams make way unto.” Yet once more will I cite this attractive writer; and the very beginning of the citation will call to the scholar’s mind the words of Milton in his *Lycidas*:

(r) [Essay on Dramatick Poesy.]

(s) [Res. B. ii. 50.]

(t) [Disc. on Eccl. ii. 11.]

“ Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
The last infirmity of noble mind :”

And he may find that elsewhere also, Feltham says, “ (u) *In noble minds praise is certainly a spur, if not reward, to virtue.*”

“ (x) *Desire of glory is the last garment that even wise men lay aside.* For this you may take Tacitus : ‘ Etiam sapientibus cupido gloriæ novissima exuitur.’ Not that it betters himself, being gone ; but that it stirs up those that follow him to an earnest endeavour after noble actions ; which is the only means to win the fame we wish for. Themistocles that streamed out his youth in wine and venery, and was suddenly changed to a virtuous and valiant man, told one that asked what did so strangely change him, that the trophy of Miltiades would not let him sleep. Tamerlane made it his practice to read often the heroick deeds of his progenitors ; not as boasting in them, but as glorious examples propounded to enfire his virtues. Surely nothing awakes our sleeping virtues, like the noble acts of our predecessors. They are flaming beacons, that fame and time have set on hills, to call us to a defence of virtue, whenever vice invades the commonwealth of man. Who can endure to sculk away his life in an idle corner, when he has means ; and finds how fame has blown about deserving names ? Worth begets, in weak and base minds, envy ; but, in those that are magnanimous, emulation. Roman virtue made Roman virtues lasting. Brave men never die, but like the phoenix ; from whose preserved ashes one or other still springs up, like them.” —

We now approach the time, when “ our language began to lose the stability which it had obtained in that of Elizabeth ; and was considered by every writer as a subject on which he might try his plastick skill, by moulding it according to his own fancy.” Such is the remark of (y) Dr. Johnson, arising from a consideration of the style of Sir Thomas Brown ; a style “ vigorous, but rugged ; learned, but pedantick ; deep, but obscure : it strikes, but does not please ; it commands, but does not allure : his tropes are harsh, and his combinations uncouth.” This is attributed to the disposition of the age already noticed. “ Milton,” it is added, “ in consequence of this encroaching licence, began to introduce the *Latin idiom* ; and Brown, though he gave less disturbance to our structure and phraseology, yet poured in a multitude of *exotick* words ; many, indeed, useful and significant, which, if rejected, must be supplied by circumlocution ; and some so obscure, that they conceal his meaning rather than explain it.” Of Brown Dr. Johnson was an admirer, and in some respects an imitator. In our immortal Milton (to whose prose alone the preceding observation applies) he has injuriously omitted to notice, that, though the structure of his sentences may sometimes be affected, the most glowing diction abounds, and perspicuity, comprehensiveness, dignity, and closeness are often found united. If there were not innumerable passages, which might be cited from his prose-works, to illustrate those powers of his expression as well as the elevation of his thought, the *Areopagitica* and the *Treatise on Education* are distinct proofs of this assertion.

The influx of Latin words is also to be traced to an earlier period. It must have made some progress in the time of Sir Philip Sidney, who, in a kind of masque presented before queen Elizabeth, introduces master Rombus, a pedagogue, eloquent in Anglo-Latinisms, which it is evidently the object of Sidney to ridicule. But the pedantick style was triumphant in the reign of James. The pious and learned bishop Andrews, pedantick in his conceits as well as diction, was styled the star of preachers. The great Bacon could sometimes sacrifice his judgement to the absurd fondness

(u) [Res. B. ii. 22.]

(x) [Res. B. i. 15.]

(y) [Life of Sir Thomas Brown.]

for the Latin and English intermixture. And Dryden has considered Jonson not only as occasionally "romanizing our tongue too much," but also in the practice as "not enough complying with our own idiom." The love of latinizing is to be found in many writers of little note till late in the seventeenth century. But I know none, in whom it is so glaring, and often so offensive, as in Waterhouse, the learned commentator on Fortescue. Heylin, in 1658, made this remark: "(z) Many think, that they can never speak elegantly, nor write significantly, except they do it in a language of their own devising; as if they were ashamed of their mother-tongue, and thought it not sufficiently curious to express their fancies. By means whereof more French and Latin words have gained ground upon us *since the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign*, than were admitted by our ancestors (whether we look upon them as the British or Saxon race) not only since the Norman but the Roman conquest." Of Heylin himself, a voluminous, acute, and learned writer, it has been said (a) that he so spoke as to be understood by the meanest hearer, and so wrote as to be comprehended by the most vulgar reader.

In referring to the reigns of our first and second Charles, we meet, however, with abundance of fine writing; with the clear and lively style which Chillingworth displays in exposing the tricks of sophistry; with the unadorned but manly periods of Hammond, "(b) spreading the treasur'd stores of truth divine;" with language strong and pure in the dangerous compositions of Hobbes; and with phraseology, though not laboured, correctly dignified, in the sentences of Clarendon, which always gratify by the precision with which they describe events, and more particularly characters. But in bishop Jeremy Taylor the diction of our country "(c) bursts out into sudden blaze." It is grand, it is awful, it is pathetick; bright and energetick; it irresistibly seizes the attention; copiously diversified, it has charms for the unlettered as well as for the scholar and the man of taste. His painting of the various ways, in which the last enemy that shall be destroyed, accosts us, is perhaps unrivalled.

"(d) Death meets us every where, and is procured by every instrument, and in all chances; and enters in at many doors: by violence, and secret influence; by the aspect of a star, and the stink of a mist; by the emissions of a cloud, and the meeting of a vapour; by the fall of a chariot, and the stumbling at a stone; by a full meal, or an empty stomach; by watching at the wine, or by watching at prayers; by the sun or the moon; by a heat or a cold; by sleepless nights, or sleeping days; by water frozen into the hardness and sharpness of a dagger, or water thawed into the floods of a river; by a hair or a raisin; by violent motion, or sitting still; by severity, or dissolution; by God's mercy, or God's anger; by every thing in providence, and every thing in manners; by every thing in nature; and every thing in chance. *Eripitur persona, manet res*; we take pains to heap up things useful to our life, and get our death in the purchase; and the person is snatched away, and the goods remain: and all this is the law and constitution of nature; it is a punishment to our sins, the unalterable event of providence, and the decree of heaven. The chains that confine us to this condition are strong as destiny, and immutable as the eternal laws of God.

"I have conversed with some men who rejoiced in the death or calamity upon others, and accounted it as a judgement upon them for being on the other side, and against them in the contention; but within the revolution of a few months the same man met with a more uneasy and unhandsome death; which when I saw, I wept, and was

(z) [Observ. on L'Estrange's Hist. of K. Ch. I. p. 2.]

(a) [Vernon's Life of Dr. Heylin, p. 256.]

(b) [Warton, Triumph of Isis.]

(c) [Milton, Lycidas.]

(d) [Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying, ch. 1. § 1.]

afraid ; for I knew that it must be so with all men : for we also shall die, and end our quarrels and contentions, by passing to a final sentence.

With what elegant vivacity of diction has he illustrated a more attractive subject, if I may make one more citation from his admirable works ! “ (c) Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms, and fills cities and churches, and heaven itself. Celibacy, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in singularity ; but marriage, like the useful bee, builds a house and gathers sweetness from every flower, and labours and unites into societies and republicks, and sends out colonies, and feeds the world with delicacies, and obeys their king, and keeps order, and exercises many virtues, and promotes the interest of mankind, and is that state of good things to which God hath designed the present constitution of the world.”

*About the same time flourished Dr. Henry More, the celebrated Platonist, esteemed one of our greatest divines and philosophers, and no mean poet. Though now perhaps little remembered, it may be proper to exemplify his style. Nor will it be found that he, who in the seventeenth century was so enthusiastically admired, wanted power of fancy or considerable vigour of expression.

“ (f) Then wilt thou say, God rules the world,
Though mountain, over mountain hurl'd,
Be pitch'd amid the foaming main :—
Though inward tempests fiercely rock
The tottering earth, that with the shock
High spires and heavy rocks fall down :—
Though pitchy blasts from hell up-borne
Stop the outgoings of the morn ;
And nature play her fiery games,
In this forc'd night, with fulgorant flames,
Baring by fits, for more affright,
The pale dead visages (ghastly sight)
Of men astonish'd at the stour
Of heaven's great rage, the rattling shower
Of hail, the hoarse bellowing of thunder,
Their own loud shrieks made mad with wonder :
All this confusion cannot move
The purged mind, freed from the love
Of converse with her body dear,
Cell of sad thoughts, sole spring of fear !”

“ (g) Whether therefore our eyes be struck with that more radiant lustre of the sun, or whether we behold that more placid and calm beauty of the moon ; or be refreshed with the sweet breathings of the open air ; or be taken up with the contemplation of those pure sparkling lights of the stars ; or stand astonished at the gushing down-falls of some mighty river, as that of Nile ; or admire the height of some insuperable and inaccessible rock or mountain ; or with a pleasant horror and chillness look upon some silent wood, or solemn shady grove ; whether the face of heaven smile upon us with a cheerful bright azure, or look upon us with a more sad and minacious countenance, dark pitchy clouds being charged with thunder and lightning to let fly

(c) [Sermon, The Marriage Ring.]

(f) [Philosophical Poems, Cambridge, 1647. p. 314.]

(g) [Mystery of Godliness, fol. 1660. The Pagans' Evasion of Polytheism, chap. 3.]

against the earth; whether the air be cool, fresh, and healthful, or whether it be sultry, contagious, and pestilential, so that while we gasp for life we are forced to draw in a sudden and inevitable death; whether the earth stand firm and prove favourable to the industry of the artificer, or whether she threaten the very foundations of our buildings with trembling and tottering earthquakes accompanied with remugient echoes and ghastly murmurs from below; whatever notable emergencies happen for either good or bad to us; these are the Joves and Vejoves that we worship, which to us are not *many* but *one God*, who has the only power to save or destroy. And therefore from whatever part of this magnificent temple of his, the world, he shall send forth his voice, our hearts and eyes are presently directed thitherward with fear, love, and veneration.

“Nor does our devotion stop here, or rather stay only without; but those more notable alterations, and commotions, we find within ourselves, we attribute also to him whose spirit, life, and power filleth all things. And therefore those very passions of love and wrath, on the former whereof dependeth all that kindly sweetness of affection that is found in either the friendship of men or love of women, as on the latter all the pomp and splendour of war; these, with the rest of the passions of the soul, we look upon as manifestations of his presence, who worketh every where for our solace, punishment, or trial.”

Hence we proceed to the learned and copious, I might say occasionally redundant, Barrow; in whom accuracy of erudition, energy of style, and force of reasoning, are alike conspicuous. His description of wit is a masterpiece of composition.

“(h) First, it may be demanded, what the thing we speak of is? Or what this facetiousness doth import? To which questions I might reply, as Democritus did to him that asked the definition of a man, ‘Tis that which we all see and know.’ Any one better apprehends what it is by acquaintance, than I can inform him by description. It is, indeed, a thing so versatile and multiform, appearing in so many shapes, so many postures, so many garbs, so variously apprehended by several eyes and judgments, that it seemeth no less hard to settle a clear and certain notion thereof, than to make a portrait of Proteus, or to define the figure of the fleeting air. Sometimes it lieth in pat. allusion to a known story, or in seasonable application of a trivial saying, or in forging an apposite tale: sometimes it playeth in words and phrases, taking advantage from the ambiguity of their sense, or the affinity of their sound: sometimes it is wrapped in a dress of humorous expression: sometimes it lurketh under an odd similitude: sometimes it is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a quirkish reason, in a shrewd intimation, in cunningly divesting or cleverly retorting an objection: sometimes it is couched in a bold scheme of speech, in a tart irony, in a lusty hyperbole, in a startling metaphor, in a plausible reconciling of contradictions, or in acute nonsense: sometimes a scenical representation of persons or things, a counterfeit speech, a mimical look or gesture, passeth for it: sometimes an affected simplicity, sometimes a presumptuous bluntness giveth it being: sometimes it riseth only from a lucky hitting upon what is strange: sometimes from a crafty wresting obvious matter to the purpose. Often it consisteth in one knows not what, and springeth up one can hardly tell how. Its ways are unaccountable, and inexplicable; being answerable to the numberless roving of fancy, and windings of language. It is, in short, a manner of speaking out of the simple and plain way, (such as reason teacheth and proveth things by,) which, by a pretty surprizing uncouthness in conceit or expression, doth affect and amuse the fancy, stirring in it some wonder, and breeding some delight

thereto. It raiseth admiration, as signifying a nimble sagacity of apprehension, a special felicity of invention, a vivacity of spirit, and reach of wit more than vulgar; it seeming to argue a rare quickness of parts, that one can fetch in remote conceits applicable; a notable skill, that he can dextrously accommodate them to the purpose before him; together with a lively briskness of humour, not apt to damp those sportful flashes of imagination. (Whence in Aristotle such persons are termed *εὐρίεργοι*, dextrous men, and *εὐεργετοί*, men of facile or versatile manners, who can easily turn themselves to all things, or turn all things to themselves.) It also procureth delight, by gratifying curiosity with its rareness, as semblance of difficulty: (as monsters, not for their beauty, but their rarity; as juggling tricks, not for their use, but their abstruseness, are beheld with pleasure :) by diverting the mind from its road of serious thoughts; by instilling gaiety and airiness of spirit; by provoking to such dispositions of spirit; in way of emulation or complaisance, and by seasoning matters, otherwise distasteful or insipid, with an unusual and thence grateful tang."

Coeval with Barrow was bishop Pearson; of whose writings the very dust has been pronounced by Bentley gold. That for exactness of method, correctness of language, and well-turned periods, he is to be ranked among our best writers, all will acknowledge who have read with attention his Exposition of the Creed. I will select his analogical illustration of the resurrection.

"(i) Beside the principles of which we consist, and the actions which flow from us, the consideration of the things without us, and the natural course of variations in the creature, will render the resurrection yet more highly probable. Every space of twenty-four hours teacheth thus much, in which there is always a revolution amounting to a resurrection. The day dies into a night, and is buried in silence and in darkness; in the next morning it appeareth again and reviveth, opening the grave of darkness, rising from the dead of night; this is a diurnal resurrection. As the day dies into night, so doth the summer into winter: the sap is said to descend into the root, and there it lies buried in the ground; the earth is covered with snow, or crusted with frost, and becomes a general sepulchre; when the spring appeareth all begin to rise, the plants and flowers peep out of their graves, revive, and grow and flourish; this is the annual resurrection. The corn by which we live, and for want of which we perish with famine, is notwithstanding cast upon the earth, and buried in the ground, with a design that it may corrupt, and being corrupted may revive and multiply; our bodies are fed by this constant experiment, and we continue this present life by succession of resurrections. Thus all things are repaired by corrupting, are preserved by perishing, and revive by dying; and can we think that man, the lord of all these things, which thus die and revive for him, should be detained in death as never to live again? Is it imaginable that God should thus restore all things to man, and not to restore man to himself? If there were no other consideration, but of the principles of human nature, of the liberty and remunerability of human actions, and of the natural revolutions and resurrections of other creatures, it were abundantly sufficient to render the resurrection of our bodies highly probable.

"We must not rest in this school of nature, nor settle our persuasions upon likelihoods; but as we passed from an apparent possibility, unto a high presumption and probability, so must we pass from thence unto a full assurance of an infallible certainty. And of this indeed we cannot be assured but by the revelation of the will of God; upon his power we must conclude that we may, from his will that we shall,

(i) [Expos. of the Creed, Art. XI. The Resurrection of the Body.]

rise from the dead. Now the power of God is known unto all men, and therefore all men may infer from thence a possibility; but the will of God is not revealed unto all men, and therefore all have not an infallible certainty of the resurrection. For the grounding of which assurance, I shall shew that God hath revealed the determination of his will to raise the dead, and that he hath not only delivered that intention in his Word, but hath also several ways confirmed the same."

Of the same period was Cowley, the ease and unaffected structure of whose sentences Dr. Johnson has especially commended. Hence a learned biographer of the critick has taken occasion to consider his injudicious partiality to Brown; and in the following discriminative remarks to introduce some of our finest writers, with a comparative estimate also of Addison and Johnson. "(k) Cowley," he observes, "may be placed at the head of those who cultivated a clear and natural style. Dryden, Tillotson, and Sir William Temple, followed. Addison, Swift, and Pope, with more correctness, carried our language well nigh to perfection. Of Addison Johnson was used to say, *He is the Raphael of Essay writers*. How he differed so widely from such elegant models, is a problem not to be solved, unless it be true, that he took an early tincture from the writers of the last century, [the seventeenth,] particularly Sir Thomas Brown. Hence the peculiarities of his style, new combinations, sentences of an unusual structure, and words derived from the learned languages. His own account of the matter is, *When common words were less pleasing to the ear, or less distinct in their signification, I familiarized the terms of philosophy, by applying them to popular ideas*. But he forgot the observation of Dryden, *If too many foreign words are poured in upon us, it looks as if they were designed, not to assist the natives, but to conquer them*. There is, it must be admitted, a swell of language, often out of all proportion to the sentiment; but there is, in general, a fulness of mind, and the thought seems to expand with the sound of the words. Determined to discard colloquial barbarisms and licentious idioms, he forgot the elegant simplicity that distinguishes the writings of Addison. He had what Locke calls a round-about view of his subject; and though he was never tainted, like many modern wits, with the ambition of shining in paradox, he may be fairly called an original thinker. His reading was extensive. He treasured in his mind whatever was worthy of notice, but he added to it from his own meditation. He collected *que reconderet, quætaque promeret*.

"Addison was not so profound a thinker. He was born to write, converse, and live with ease: and he found an early patron in lord Somers. He depended, however, more upon a fine taste than the vigour of his mind. His Latin poetry shows that he relished, with a just selection, all the refined and delicate beauties of the Roman classicks; and, when he cultivated his native language, no wonder that he formed that graceful style which has been so justly admired; simple, yet elegant; adorned, yet never over-wrought; rich in allusion, yet pure and perspicuous; correct, without labour; and though sometimes deficient in strength, yet always musical. His essays in general are on the surface of life; if ever original, it was in pieces of humour. Sir Roger de Coverley, and the tory fox-hunter, need not to be mentioned.

"Johnson had a fund of humour, but he did not know it; nor was he willing to descend to the familiar idiom, and the variety of diction, which that mode of composition required. The letter in the Rambler, No. 12., from a young girl that wants a place, will illustrate this observation.

"Addison possessed an unclouded imagination, alive to the first objects of nature and of art. He reaches the sublime without any apparent effort. When he tells us, 'If we consider the fixed stars as so many oceans of flame, that are each of them

attended with a different set of planets; if we still discover new firmaments, and new lights, that are sunk farther in those unfathomable depths of æther; we are lost in a labyrinth of suns and worlds, and confounded with the magnificence and immensity of nature.' The ease, with which this passage rises to unaffected grandeur, is the secret charm that captivates the reader.

"Johnson is always lofty; he seems, to use Dryden's phrase, to be o'er-inform'd with meaning, and his words do not appear to himself adequate to his conception. He moves in state, and his periods are always harmonious. His oriental tales are in the true style of eastern magnificence, and yet none of them are so much admired as the visions of Mirza. In matters of criticism, Johnson is never the echo of preceding writers: he thinks and decides for himself.

"If we except the Essays on the Pleasures of Imagination, Addison cannot be called a philosophical critick. His Moral Essays are beautiful; but in that province nothing can exceed the Rambler; though Johnson used to say, that the Essay on the Burthens of Mankind (in the Spectator, No. 558.) was the most exquisite he had ever read.

"Talking of himself, Johnson said, 'Topham Beauclerk has wit, and every thing comes from him with ease; but when I say a good thing, I seem to labour.' When we compare him with Addison, the contrast is still stronger. Addison lends grace, and ornament to truth; Johnson gives it force and energy. Addison makes virtue amiable; Johnson represents it as an awful duty. Addison insinuates himself with an air of modesty; Johnson commands like a dictator, but a dictator in his splendid robes, not labouring at the plough. Addison is the Jupiter of Virgil, with placid serenity talking to Venus, 'vultu, quo cœlum tempestatesque serenat.' Johnson is Jupiter tonans: he darts his lightning, and rolls his thunder, in the cause of virtue and piety. The language seems to fall short of his ideas; he pours along, familiarizing the terms of philosophy, with bold inversions, and sonorous periods; but we may apply to him what Pope has said of Homer: 'It is the sentiment that swells and fills out the diction, which rises with it, and forms itself about it; like glass in the furnace, which grows to a greater magnitude, as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intense.'

"It is not the design of this comparison to decide between these two eminent writers. In matters of taste every reader will choose for himself. Johnson is always profound, and of course gives the fatigue of thinking. Addison charms while he instructs; and writing, as he always does, a pure, an elegant, and idiomatick style, he may be pronounced the safest model for imitation."

The great master of our language, however, in the estimation of Johnson himself, is evidently Dryden. "(I) Dryden," he says, "in his prose is always *another and the same*; he does not exhibit a second time the same elegances in the same form, nor appears to have any art other than that of expressing with clearness what he thinks with vigour. His style could not easily be imitated, either seriously or ludicrously; for, being always equable and always varied, it has no prominent or discriminative characters. The beauty, who is totally free from disproportion of parts and features, cannot be ridiculed by an overcharged resemblance. From his prose, however, Dryden derives only his accidental and secondary praise: the veneration, with which his name is pronounced by every cultivator of English literature, is paid to him as he refined the language, improved the sentiments, and tuned the numbers, of English poetry."

Allowing Dryden this supremacy, the cultivators of our literature, however, will acknowledge, with pride as well as gratitude, their obligations to those who flourished near his time: to Tillotson and Temple, each distinguished for simplicity of style; the former also for his perspicuity, the latter for ease and harmony: to Swift, who, regardless of harmonious periods, writes with plainness and with precision; who "(m) studied purity," and has rarely missed it; who of correct English is a model: to Addison, "the sweetest child of Attick elegance:" to Pope, of whom Watts has said, that there is scarcely a happy combination of words, or a phrase poetically elegant in the English language, which he has not inserted into his version of Homer: to South, whose rich diction is rarely unaccompanied with honest indignation, or keen sarcasm: to the polished and graceful Atterbury: to Scott, the eloquent author of the Christian life: to Locke, who "(n) yields not the palm of metaphysical acuteness to the sullen sophistry of Hobbes, or the cold scepticism of Hume:" and to Berkeley, before whose "brilliancy of imagination, and delicacy of taste," the labour and pomp of Shaftesbury sink into insignificance.

We come now to the contemporaries of Johnson, and find in Warburton the force and freedom of the lexicographer, but not the splendid diction. The character of Warburton's style, "(b) is freedom and force united." Nobody understood the philosophy of grammar better; yet in the construction of his terms he was not nice, rather he was somewhat negligent.—To say all in a word, he possessed, in an eminent degree, those two qualities of a great writer, *sapere et fari*; I mean, superior sense, and the power of doing justice to it by a sound and manly eloquence. It was an ignorant cavil, that charged him with want of taste. The objection arose from the originality of his manners; but he wrote, when he thought fit, with the greatest purity and even elegance, notwithstanding his strength and energy, which frequently exclude those qualities." Of a different excellence of style and manner we have a most pleasing example in Goldsmith. All is inartificial. His periods, however, are "so smooth and full of melodious sounds," that to a true English ear "the harp of Orpheus cannot be more charming." To his contemporary, who assumed the name of Junius, Johnson himself has conceded (p) liveliness of imagery, pungency of periods, and fertility of allusion; but cannot think the style of this writer secure from criticism, or that his expressions are not often trite, and his periods feeble. At another time Johnson said, "(q) I should have believed Burke to be Junius, because I know no man but Burke who is capable of writing these letters; but Burke spontaneously denied it to me. The case would have been different, had I asked him if he was the author; a man so questioned, as to an anonymous publication, may think he has a right to deny it." To the eloquent, the malignant, and still unmasked calumniator, Burke is certainly not inferior in any charm of composition; and when Burke impugned the characters or opinions of others, he had recourse to "open war," and not to "covert guile." If we look for simple elegance of style, where is it more conspicuous than in his philosophical criticism on the Sublime and Beautiful? if for richer ornaments of diction, for rhetoric both splendid and affecting, where are they more thickly sown than in his tract upon the French Revolution? But by his morals as well as faculties Burke gratifies the reader; and is not found like the infidel philosopher to whom England is indebted for one of her histories, or like the learned investigator of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, sullyng the finest graces of lan-

"(m) [Johnson, Life of Swift.]

(o) [Hurd, Life of Warburton.]

(q) [Boswell, Life of Johnson.]

(n) [Professor White, Sermon I.]

(p) [Thoughts respecting Falkland's Islands.]

guage with indecent sneers against revealed religion. Lastly, as to a model of the elegant diction of modern times, and which is not made the vehicle of licentious opinions, we may resort to Warton, the historian of English poetry. His style is remarkable for its perspicuity; and the modulation or dignity of his periods is exceeded only by those of him, "WHOSE WRITINGS HAVE GIVEN HARDOUR TO VIRTUE AND CONFIDENCE TO TRUTH."

Of the power over language, which the last great writer has exercised, his preface to this Dictionary is an ample and noble specimen. But to few readers are any of Dr. Johnson's compositions unknown. Mr. Warton's delightful work, on account of its learned allusions and antiquarian research, has not been so generally explored. An extract from it, therefore, may to some be a novel display of the richness of our tongue; and may be not the less gratifying, if it opens to their view some exploded ceremonies of "the olden time."

"(r) The age of queen Elizabeth is commonly called the golden age of English poetry. It certainly may not improperly be styled the most poetical age of these annals.

"Among the great features which strike us in the poetry of this period, are the predominancy of fable, of fiction, and fancy, and a predilection for interesting adventures and pathetic events. I will endeavour to assign and explain the cause of this characteristic distinction, which may chiefly be referred to the following principles, sometimes blended, and sometimes operating singly: The revival and vernacular versions of the classics, the importation and translation of Italian novels, the visionary reveries or refinements of false philosophy, a degree of superstition sufficient for the purposes of poetry, the adoption of the machineries of romance, and the frequency and improvements of allegoric exhibition in the popular spectacles.

"When the corruptions and impostures of popery were abolished, the fashion of cultivating the Greek and Roman learning became universal: and the literary character was no longer appropriated to scholars by profession, but assumed by the nobility and gentry. The ecclesiastics had found it their interest to keep the languages of antiquity to themselves, and men were eager to know what had been so long injuriously concealed. Truth propagates truth, and the mantle of mystery was removed not only from religion but from literature. The laity, who had now been taught to assert their natural privileges, became impatient of the old monopoly of knowledge, and demanded admittance to the usurpations of the clergy. The general curiosity for new discoveries, heightened either by just or imaginary ideas of the treasures contained in the Greek and Roman writers, excited all persons of leisure and fortune to study the classics. The pedantry of the present age was the politeness of the last. An accurate comprehension of the phraseology and peculiarities of the ancient poets, historians and orators, which yet seldom went farther than a kind of technical erudition, was an indispensable and almost the principal object in the circle of a gentleman's education. Every young lady of fashion was carefully instituted in classical letters: and the daughter of a duchess was taught, not only to distil strong waters, but to construe Greek. Among the learned females of high distinction, queen Elizabeth herself was the most conspicuous. Roger Ascham, her preceptor, speaks with rapture of her astonishing progress in the Greek nouns; and declares with no small degree of triumph, that during a long residence at Windsor-castle, she was accustomed to read more Greek in a day, than some prebendary of that church

did Latin, in one week.' And although perhaps a princess looking out words in a lexicon, and writing down hard phrases from Plutarch's Lives, may be thought at present a more incompatible and extraordinary character, than a canon of Windsor understanding no Greek and but little Latin, yet Elizabeth's passion for these acquisitions was then natural, and resulted from the genius and habitudes of her age.

"The books of antiquity being thus familiarized to the great, every thing was tinctured with ancient history and mythology. The heathen gods, although discountenanced by the Calvinists on a suspicion of their tending to cherish and revive a spirit of idolatry, came into general vogue. When the queen paraded through a country-town, almost every pageant was a pantheon. When she paid a visit at the house of any of her nobility, at entering the hall she was saluted by the Penates, and conducted to her privy-chamber by Mercury. Even the pastry-cooks were expert mythologists. At dinner, select transformations of Ovid's Metamorphoses were exhibited in confectionary; and the splendid icing of an immense historic plum-cake, was embossed with a delicious basso-relievo of the destruction of Troy. In the afternoon, when she condescended to walk in the garden, the lake was covered with Tritons and Nereids: the pages of the family were converted into Wood-Nymphs, who peeped from every bower; and the footmen gamboled over the lawns in the figure of Satyrs." —

I have thus made some slight additions to Dr. Johnson's history of our language; showing a variety of style which has obtained, and humbly guiding the curious to more ample information on the subject. An elaborate and regular history of the English tongue is a desideratum in our literature; and instead of a paucity of materials subservient to this object, as Dr. Johnson would insinuate, there is abundance. Volumes are due to it. Let the investigator mark the unwearied labours of Wanley in his description of Saxon manuscripts; let him explore others, which in the libraries of our cathedrals, and colleges, and other repositories, exist, and have not received the advantage of Wanley's notice: and he will not complain of the paucity of materials. Next, let him attend to the following remark of Mr. Tyrwhitt. "In order to trace with exactness the progress of any language, it seems necessary, 1. that we should have before us a continued series of authors; 2. that those authors should have been approved, as having written, at least, with purity; and 3. that their writings should have been correctly copied. In the English language, we have scarce any authors within the first century after the Conquest; of those, who wrote before Chaucer, and whose writings have been preserved, we have no testimony of approbation from their contemporaries or successors; and lastly, the copies of their works, which we have received, are in general so full of inaccuracies, as to make it often very difficult for us to be assured, that we are in possession of the genuine words of the author." Such materials let him examine with care; and he will find, what in the present sketch I have occasionally but briefly shown, that the collation of what is printed with what is written will often establish that which has been disputed, and rectify that which has been perverted. Let him moreover precisely ascertain and compare our provincial dialects. And thus his labours may tend to form a complete history of the language, and at the same time illustrate the general philosophy of speech.]

[APPENDIX.]

Concerning the Norman Tongue.

I HAVE observed, in the history of the language, that the Norman was never popular. See p. xlvii. Brerewood, noticing the attempt of William the Conqueror to subdue the language as well as the country, pronounces his injunctions, "that French only should be taught in the schools here; and that all the laws of the land should be written, and all the pleadings performed, in that language;" as wholly unavailing to accomplish his design. "For the English being far more numerous than the Normans, the effect and result of all his labour was only that a few French words were mixed with the English. Such was the success of the Franks among the Gauls, and of the Goths among the Italians and Spaniards." The Norman of the period, when William planned his secondary conquest, might have been cited: it is as follows, in his Laws.

Concerning things found by chance.

Altresi de aver endirez e de altre tro-
veure seit mustred de treis pars del
veisined que il eit testimonie de la tro-
veure si alquens vienge a pref pur clamer
la chose duist waige e trove pleges que
se altre clamud laveir dedenz lan e un
jour qui il ait a droit en la curt celui qui
lauerat troved.

What is said of cattle may be applied
to any thing else which is found; let it
be showed in three parts of the vicinage,
that there may be evidence of the finding;
and if any one brings proof and lays
claim to what is found, let him give gages
and find pledges, that if any other person
shall claim the cattle within the year and
a day, the person who found them shall
be amenable to justice.

Edward the third enacted, as it is recorded in this old French, a law for the restoration of the language which had been disused in legal proceedings; assigning, as the reason of the statute, that, in foreign countries, justice was always observed to be best done, where their laws were studied and practised in their own language. The statute is too curious to be here omitted.

Stat. 36 Edw. III. cap. xv. Anno 1362.

Pleas shall be pleaded in the English tongue, and inrolled in Latin.

Item pur ce qe monstre est soventfoitz
au Roi par prelates ducs counts barons &
tout la communalte les grantz meschiefs
qe sont advenuz as plusours du realme de
ce qe les lées custumes et estatutz du dit
realme ne sont pas conuz communement
en mesme le realme par cause qils sont

Item, because it is often showed to the
King by the prelates, dukes, earls, barons,
and all the commonalty, of the great mis-
chiefs which have happened to divers of
the realm, because the laws, customs, and
statutes of this realm be not commonly
holden and kept in the same realm, for

pledez monstrez & jugez en la lunge Franceis qest trop desconue en le dit realme issint qe les gentz qe pledent ou sont empledez en les courtz le Roi & les courtz dautres nont entendement ne connaissance de ce qest dit pur eulx ne contre eulx par lour sergeantz & autres ple-dours & qe resonablement les dites leyes & custumes serront le plus tost apries & conuz & mieulx entenduz en la lunge usee en le dit roialme & par tant chescun du dit realme se purroit mieulx gouverner sanz faire offense a la leye & le mieulx garder sauver & defendre ses heritages & possessions & en diverses regions & pais ou le Roi les nobles & autres du dit realme ont este est bon gouvernement & plein droit fait a chescun par cause qe lour leyes & custumes sont apries & usez en la lunge du pais. Le Roi desirant le bon gouvernement & tranquillite de son poeple & de ouster & eschurer les maux & meschiefs qe sont advenuz & purront avenir en ceste partie ad pur les causes susdites ordeigne & establi del assent avantdit qe toutes plees qe serront a pleder en ses courtz queconques devant ses justices queconques ou en ses autres places ou devant ses autres ministres queconques ou en les courtz & places des autres seignurs queconques deinz le realme soient pledez monstretz defenduz responduz debatuz & jugez en la lunge Engleise & qils soient entreez & enrullez en Latin & qe les leyes & custumes du dit realme termes & processess soient tenuz & gardez come ils sont & ont este avant ces heures & qe per les auciens termes & formes de counter nul homme soit perdant issint qe la matiere del action soit pleinement monstre en la demonstrance & en le brief. Et est acorde del assent avantdit qe cestes ordeignances & estatuz de pleder comenceent & tiegnent lieu al quinzeine. Saint Hiller' prochain avenir.

that they be pleaded, showed, and judged in the French tongue, which is much unknown in the said realm, so that the people which do implead, or be impleaded, in the King's court, and in the courts of other, have no knowledge nor understanding of that which is said for them or against them by their serjeants and other pleaders; and that reasonably the said laws and customs the rather shall be perceived and known, and better understood in the tongue used in the said realm, and by so much every man of the said realm may the better govern himself without offending of the law, and the better keep, save, and defend his heritage and possessions: And in divers regions and countries, where the king, the nobles, and other of the said realm have been, good governance and full right is done to every person because that their laws and customs be learned and used in the tongue of the country: The King desiring the good governance and tranquillity of his people, and to put out and eschew the harms and mischiefs which do or may happen in this behalf by the occasions aforesaid, hath ordained and established by the assent aforesaid, that all pleas which shall be pleaded in any courts whatsoever, before any of his justices whatsoever, or in his other places, or before any of his other ministers whatsoever, within the realm, shall be pleaded, showed, defended, answered, debated, and judged in the English tongue, and that they be entered and inrolled in Latin; and that the laws and customs of the same realm, terms, and processess, be holden and kept as they be and have been before this time; and that by the ancient terms and forms of the declarations no man be prejudiced, so that the matter of the action be fully showed in the declaration and in the writ. And it is accorded by the assent aforesaid, that this ordinance and statute of pleading begin and hold place at the fifteenth of St. Hilary next coming.]

ADDITIONS TO THE PRECEDING HISTORY.

P. xlv. I ought to have observed, that the composition of Layamon occasionally exhibits an intermixture of rhymes.

P. lviii. What I have ascribed, in the note, solely to the old printers respecting the letter *z*, may be also said of old transcribers.

P. lxxiv. A Balade of the Village without Paintyng is ascribed by Ritson to Lydgate. Bibl. Poet. p. 70. Mr. Tyrwhitt considers, however, what is here cited, as one of the genuine works of Chaucer. *Canterb. Tales*, 4to. edit. vol. 2. p. 529, 530. The name of Hoccleve should have been inserted in the contents of this section.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Where this mark * follows the word, it signifies that such word is not to be found in the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson.

Where this mark † follows the word, it signifies that addition or alteration is made in respect either to the etymology, or definition, or example, of the word given by Dr. Johnson.

A, † The first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and slender. This is Dr. Johnson's distinction of the sounds of this letter; which other grammarians augment. But, in fact, it has regularly only two sounds peculiar to itself; a short and a long one; all other sounds being irregular; and those of *a* are various, according to its combination with other letters.

The broad sound resembling that of the German *a* is found in many of our monosyllables, as *all, wall, malt, salt*; in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cause*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of these words were anciently written with *au*, as, *sault, waulk*; which happens to be still retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient sound of the Saxons, since it is almost uniformly preserved in the rustick pronunciation, and in the Northern dialects, Dr. Johnson says; as, *muun* for *man*, *haund* for *hand*. But the Northern pronunciation is rather that of *mon*, and *hond* or *hont*.

A open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found, Dr. Johnson says, in *father, rather*, and more obscurely in *fancy, fast*, &c. This pronunciation is indeed found in *rath*, but not in its derivative *rather*, the *a* of which is usually uttered as in *fancy*.

A slender, or close, is the peculiar *a* of the English language, resembling the sound of the French *e* masculine, or diphthong *ai* in *pair*, or perhaps a

middle sound between them, or between the *a* and *e*; to this the Arabick *a* is said nearly to approach. Of this sound we have examples in the words, *place, face, waste*, and all those that terminate in *ation*; as, *relation, nation, generation*.

A is also, in some words, transient and unobserved, as in the last syllables of *carriage* and *marriage*; in others less faintly sounded, as in those of *captain* and *chaplain*; and in some obscurely uttered, as in *collar, jocular, pillar, regular*, where the sound most resembles that of short *u*.

A is short, as, *glass, grass*; or long, as, *glaze, graze*: it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, as, *plane*, or by an *i* added, as, *plain*. The short *a* is open, the long *a* close.

1. **A**, an article set before nouns of the singular number; *a man, a tree*; denoting the number *one*, as *a man* is coming, that is, *no more than one*; or *an* indefinite indication, as *a man* may come this way; that is, *any man*. This article has no plural signification. Before words beginning with a vowel and *h* mute, and also aspirated words accented on the second syllable, it is written *an*; as, *an ox, an egg, an honour, an habitual practice*. Formerly *an* preceded all words beginning with *h*. Indeed *an* is the original article from the Saxon. The Saxons wrote *an tpeop, a tree, an peopa, a few*; which succeeding times contracted into *a*. It is the adjective *ane, een, an, one*; applied as the French and Italians apply their numerals *un, une*; the Dutch their *een*; and the Germans their *ein*.

2. A taken materially, or for itself, is a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*.

Truly, were *great A*, before I would be willing to be so abused, I should wish myself *little a*, a thousand times.

Wallis's Correction of Hobbes, § 5.

3. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered by *Wallis* as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, I am *a* walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local surnames; as *Thomas a Becket*. In other cases, it seems to signify *to*, like the French *à*. And in some cases, Dr. Johnson might have added, it signifies *in*.

A hunting *Chloë* went.

Prior.

They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door.

Dryden.

May peace still slumber by these purling fountains!

Which we may every year

Find when we come *a* fishing here.

Wotton.

Now the men fell *a* rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled.

Wotton.

He will knap the spears *a* pieces with his teeth.

Mora, Antag. against Atheism.

Another falls *a* ringing a *Pescennius Niger*, and judiciously distinguishes the sound of it to be modern.

Addison on Medals.

His lordship might allude to the proverb of Italy, "*Me venga la morte di Spagna*," Let my death come from Spain: For then it is sure to be long *a* coming.

Bacon, P. part in the House of Commons.

Let 'em brew and bake too, husband, *a* God's name.

Benamont and Fl. Knight of the Burn. Pts. iii. 1.

Let such, *a* God's name, with fine wheat be fed.

Pope, Wigs of Bath, v. 43.

4. A, prefixed to *many* or *few*, implies one whole number, an aggregate of few or many collectively taken; and, subjoined to *many*, denotes sometimes an object separately considered.

Told of *a* many thousand warlike French.

Shakspeare.

Party in the madness of many for the gain of *a* few.

Swift.

Full *many a* flower is born to blush unseen.

Gray.

5. A has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we say, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ship's crew gained a thousand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn passes through a wide open country, during all its course through Bavaria: which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues a day.

Addison on Italy.

6. A is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense.

For cloves and nutmeg to the line-*a*,

Add even for oranges to China.

Dryden.

7. A is sometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *he*; as, will *a* come, for will *he* come.

Stand here by me, Master Robert Shallow; I will make the King do you grace; I will leer upon him as *a* comes by.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. ii.

By the faith of my body *a* has put me into such a fright, that I tremble (as they say) as *a* were an aspine leaf.

Benam. and Fl. Kn. of the Burn. Pts. iii. 1.

8. It is also a barbarous corruption for *have*.

I had not thought my body could *a* yielded

All those foul scurvy names that she has call'd me.

Beaum. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons, iii. 1.

9. A, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French *à* in these phrases, *à droit*, *à gauche*, &c. and sometimes to be contracted from *at*, Dr. Johnson says; as, *aside*, *aslope*, *asfoot*, *asleep*, *athirst*, *aware*. Yet some of these are not so contracted. They are the same as *on side*, *on foot*, *on*

sleep. So *adays* was formerly written *on days*; *aboard*, *on board*; *ablaze*, *on blaze*; and *arose*, *on rose*. As to the augment *a*, as in *awary*, (one of the examples produced, in this division, by Dr. Johnson,) this not inelegant usage yet obtains, though less than in a very brilliant era of our literature, the time of Addison. Thus *ameliorate* is written instead of *meliorat*. Thus, formerly *alongeth* by Cowet, for *longeth*; *aduant* by Skelton, for *dant*, &c. The composition of such words is explained by Lye in his Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. *A*, he says, is an initial augment, commonly altering nothing in the sense of the word; whence, in the modern language it is generally omitted: Thus from the Saxon *abreacan*, we have the English *to break*. And it is to be observed that *a*, *be*, *poþ*, *3*, *to*, are often indifferently and interchangeably prefixed to the past tense of verbs, to participles of the past tense, and to verbal nouns.

It may here also be noticed, that there are words, of which the *a* is become so component a part as not to be displaced; as, *afresh*, *alive*, *aloud*, *anew*.

I gin to be *a-weary* of the sun;

And wish the state o' the world were now undone.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

And now a breeze from shore began to blow,

The sailor ship their oars, and cease to row;

Then *hoist* their yards *a-trip*, and all their sails

Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales.

Dryden, Cezar and Alcione.

A little house with trees *a-row*,

And like its master very low.

Pope, Hor.

10. A is sometimes redundant; as, *arise*, *arouse*, *awake*; the same with *rise*, *rouse*, *wake*. See the preceding paragraph.

11. A, in abbreviations, stands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. B. batchelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A. M. master of arts, *artium magister*; or, *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*.

12. A, with the addition of the two Latin words *per se*, meaning *by itself*, is used by our elder writers to denote a *nounsuch*. It may have been adopted from the custom of the child's school, in which every letter, we may presume, was taught to be expressed *per se*. So we find in 1612 a pamphlet published with the title of "*O per se O*, or a New Cryer of Lanthorne and Candle Light;" and in another publication, called "*Wits Recreations, I per se*." But the phrase is as old as the time of Chaucer, who calls "*faire Cresceide the flowre and a per se of Troie and Greece*," *Test. of Cresceide*. Mr. Boucher has assimilated this phrase to "*I am alpha*," Rev. i. 8. which Junius had before done. But they are incorrect. For, as Dr. Jamieson has well observed, the force of the one metaphor lies in the use of *a by itself*; of the other, in its being connected with *omega*, as denoting *Him*, who is not only the First, but the Last. See Scottish Etymolog. Dictionary. They both refer, however, to the use of *alpha* among the Romans in the sense of a principal or distinguished person, as Martial calls Codrus, "*alpha penulatum*," i. e. *king of the beggars*. In our old dramattick writers the phrase *per se* is found without *a*, and also with the duplication of the letter.

In faith, my sweet honeycomb, I'll love thee *à per se a.*
Wily Beguiled, (1635.)

AAO'NIC. * *adj.* That which relates to the priesthood of Aaron.

The state of the New Testament must be more perfect than the law; but, in the law, there was one high pastor, the high priest on earth; therefore there must be one now also, and with rather. I answer, we have him indeed, our chief bishop and high priest, of whom the Aaronical priest was but a shadow, namely Jesus Christ. *Fulke's Retentive, p. 256.*

It [the surplice] was ordained by God to be worn, under the Aaronical priesthood.

Lucia's Source, in Finch's, of the Ch. of Eng. No. 14.

AB, † at the beginning of the names of places, generally shews that they have some relation to an abbey, as, *Abingdon.* *Gibson.*

This town of Abingdon was written, *abban-zune, abbat mona vel collis.* *Luc.*

ABACIST. * *n. s.* [Fr. *abaciste*, Lat. *abacista.*] He who casts accounts; a calculator. See **ABACUS.**

ABA'CK. † *adv.* [Goth. *abakai*, Sax. *on bac.*] Backwards. Obsolete.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst show,
 They drew *aback*, as half with shame and half with woe.

Spenser, Pastoral, l. 10.

All doubts put *aback*, I put you in memory that I am not of your kindred so near. *Hist. of Oliver of Castile, ch. 9.*

A noble heart ought not the sooner yield,
 Nor shrink *aback* for any weal or woe. *Mir. for Mag. p. 179.*

2. A sea term. Backward with the sails flatted against the mast. *Dict.*

ABA'CK. * *n. s.* [Fr. *abacque*, Lat. *abacus.*] A plinth, or flat square stone, on the capital of a pillar: as Cotgrave defines it. See also **ABACUS.** Ben Jonson uses it simply for a square surface.

In the center or midst of the pegen, there was an *aback* or square, in which this elegy was written. *Coronation Pageant.*

ABACOT. * *n. s.* The word is noticed in the old French glossaries, and is called by Cowel, the cap of state, used in old times by our English kings, wrought up in the figure of two crowns.

ABACTOR. † *n. s.* [Latin.] One who drives away or steals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a sheep or two. This is Dr. Johnson's definition of the word from Blount. The word was probably used formerly, like the old French *abacteur*, for a thief in general. Thus the obsolete adjective *abacted*, i. e. carried away by violence, yet exists in our old Glossaries; as also the obsolete substantive *abaction.*

ABACUS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A counting-table, anciently used in calculations.
 2. [In architecture.] The uppermost member of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column. *Dict.*

ABA'FT. † *adv.* [Goth. *aftraro*, Sax. *abaftran*, *bhind.*] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern. *Dict.*

ABA'ISANCE. *n. s.* [from the French *abaisser*, to depress, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obeysance* is considered by Skinner as a corruption of *abaisance*, but is now universally used.

To ABA'LIENATE. † *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.]

1. To make that another's which was our own before. A term of the civil law, not much used in common speech.

2. To estrange; to withdraw the affection.

The devil and his deceitful angels do so bewitch them, so *abalienate* their minds and trouble their memories.

Abp. Sandys, Sermon, fol. 132. b.

ABALIENATION. *n. s.* [Lat. *abalienatio.*] The act of giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law. *Dict.*

To ABA'ND. † *v. a.* [A word contracted from *abandon*, but not now in use. See **ABANDON.**] To forsake.

They stronger are

Than they which sought at first their helping hand,
 And Vortiger enforce'd the kingdom to *aband.*

Spenser, F. Q. ii. l. 65.

Which when Severus old did understand,

All pleasures quite and joys he did *aband.*

Pursuing war.

Mir. for Mag. p. 172.

To ABA'NDON. † *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner.*] Derived according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abbandonare*, which signifies to forsake his colours: *bandum* [i. e. *bandum*] *deserere.* *Pasquier* thinks it a coalition of *à ban donner*, to give up to a proscription: in which sense we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. So *abandon*, Sax. Chron. *denounced.* *Ban*, in our own old dialect, signifies a curse; and to *abandon*, if considered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *drive down*. To this etymology, admitted by Dr. Johnson, I must add, that the Moes-Goth. *bandi*, a band or chain, with the proposition *af*, i. e. *af-band*, loosed from the chain, set at liberty, has been also offered as the etymological explanation. But *Wachter* gives the old Goth. *band*, a standard: implying, that he who abandons himself to a particular person or purpose, *enlists himself under the standard of the same*; and so derives the word secondarily from *band* and *down*. So, in one of our very ancient songs, "I am in his *bandoun*," means, "I am at his command."

1. To give up, resign, or quit: often followed by the particle *to*; and formerly used in a good sense, but not in later times.

There founded they at home sitting

Lucrece, his wife, all environed

With women, which were *abandoned*

To werche; and she wrought eke withall.

With worthie knightes environed,

The kynge him selfe hath *abandoned*

To the temple in good intent.

If she be so *abandon'd* to her sorrow,

As it is spoke, she never will admit me.

Gower, Conf. Am. l. 8.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.

The passive gods behold the Greeks defile

Their temples, and *abandon* to the spoil

Their own abodes: we, feeble few, conspire

To save a sinking town, involv'd in fire,

Who is he so *abandoned* to sottish credulity, as to think, that

a clod of earth in a sack may ever, by eternal shaking, receive the fabrick of man's body?

Bentley, Sermon.

Must he, whose altar on the Phrygian shore,

With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy power,

Be doom'd the worst of human ills to prove,

Unless'd, *abandon'd* to the wrath of Jove?

Popé, Odyssey, i. 80.

2. To desert; to forsake: in an ill sense.

The prince, using the passions of fearing evil, and desiring to escape, only to serve the rule of virtue, not to *abandon* one's self, leapt to a rib of the ship,

Sidney, Arcadia, l. ii.

Seeing the hurt stag alone,

Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,

Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part

The flux of company.

Shakespeare, A. you like it.

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, abandon'd by my friends. *Dryden, Rn. 2.*
But to the parting goddess thus she pray'd;
Propitious still be present to my aid,
Nor quite abandon your once favour'd maid. *Dryden, Fables.*
The parts that God gave them they held in unrighteousness,
sloth, and sensuality; and this made God to desert and abandon
them to themselves; so that they have had a doting and a de-
crepit reason long before age had given them such a body.
South, Term. ii. 239.

3. To forsake; to leave.
He boldly spake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place at erst,
For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. iv. 39.*
Abandon soon, I read, the captive spoil,
Of that same outcast carcass. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 12.*

4. To drive away; to banish.
This thing confessed by Peter doth not only abandon one
heretic, but, whereas the church like a good shippe is tossed
with many waves of the sea, the same must be the bar against
all heretics!

Rp. of Chichester's Sermon before the Queen, 1576. F. v. b.
The time seems thirty [years] unto me;
Being all this time abandon'd from your bed.
Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew, Induct.

Learn by me the rather to be wise,
And to abandon hate and malice far;
To banish all ambitious bloody war. *Mir. for Mag. p. 76.*
But a Vespasian and Titus, and Antoninus Pius, and Ma-
cerinus, whipt them [delators and informers] in the amphitheatre, and abandoned them out of their dominions.

Rp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.
To ABANDON OVER.† v. a. [A form of writing not
usual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to resign.

Look on me as a man abandoned o'er
To an eternal lethargy of love;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,
And but disturb the quiet of my death. *Dryden, Sp. Friar.*
Abandoning themselves over to spending and sensuality; and,
for one particular, immoderate drinking; are evil dispositions
to eminency, and will make them both unable to maintain the
publick good, and unfit to govern others.

Dr. J. White's Sermon at Paul's Cross, (1615.) p. 22.

ABA'NDON.* n. s. [The French, in their elder gloss-
aries, interpret this word licence, or liberty; in
later times, relinquishment; as "l'abandon des biens
du monde." In which sense, our language exhi-
bits the word applied both to things and persons.]

1. A forsaker; he who has abandoned or left a
thing.

A friar, an abandon of the world, a man wholly rapt with
divine affections and extasies. *Sir E. Sandy, Sale of Religion.*

2. A relinquishment.
These heavy exactions have occasioned an abandon of all
mines but what are of the richer sort. *Ld. Kames.*

ABANDONED.† particip. adj. Corrupted in the
highest degree; as, an abandoned wretch. In this
sense, it is a contraction of a longer form, aban-
doned [given up] to wickedness.

The confusion he was in, upon such an unexpected provoca-
tion, extremely disordered him, and he immediately sent away
this abandoned prostitute with great indignation.

Kelson, Life of Bp. Bull, p. 459.

He, [the drunkard] goeth down quick to perdition, where
only he can meet with greater monsters, and more abandoned
reprobates, than those he left behind him.

Delany, Christmas Sermon.

ABA'NDONER.* n. s. [Fr. abandonneur.] A for-
saker. "Desertor; qui luisse et abandonne;" as
Huloet explains it. Cotgrave, who gives the word
abandoner also, adds to these definitions, "a prosi-
titutor of."

Oh! sacred, shadowy, cold, and constant queen,
Abandoner of revels, mute, contemplative!

Deauna and Fl. Two Nob. Kinnien, v. 5.

ABA'NDONED.† n. s. [from abandon.] This is an
old English noun, found in Huloet, Barret, and
Minshew; and by them interpreted a leaving or
forsaking. Dr. Johnson has cited an example; the
word abandoning from Clarendon, by whom
however it is used not as a noun, but as a partici-
ple; as the passage will shew: I produce from
Bishop Hall a forcible application of the sub-
stantive.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might outweigh his
present abandoning the thought of future action.

Clarendon, Hist. b. viii.

What is it that Satan can despair persuading men unto, if
he can draw them to an unnatural abandoning of life, and
pursuit of death. *Rp. Hall, Occ. Meditations, cxvii.*

ABA'NDONMENT.† n. s. [abandonnement, Fr.]

1. The act of abandoning.
The quitting, abandonment, or prostitution of a thing to
others. *Cotgrave.*

A supreme power is placed at the head of this nominal re-
publick, with a more open avowal of military despotism than at
any former period; with a more open and undisguised abandon-
ment of the names and pretences under which that despotism
long attempted to conceal itself.

Speech of W. Pitt, Feb. 3. 1800.

2. The state of being abandoned.
When thus the helm of justice is abandoned, an universal
abandonment of all other posts will succeed.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

ABANNITON. n. s. [Lat. abannitio.] A banishment
for one or two years for manslaughter. Obsolete.

Dict.

To ABA'RE. v. a. [abapian, Sax.] To make bare,
uncover, or disclose. *Dict.*

ABARTICULATION. n. s. [from ab, from, and articulus,
a joint, Lat.] A good and apt construction of
the bones, by which they move strongly and easily;
or that species of articulation that has manifest
motion. *Dict.*

To ABA'SE.† v. a. [Fr. abaisser, from the Lat. basis,
or bassus, a barbarous word, signifying low, base;
or from the Ital. abbassare. These and also the
Span. abaxar, to lessen or keep under, are all re-
ferrible to the Gr. βασις, the foot of a pillar. Hence
to abase is as much as to say, mettre à bas. Gower
writes the word abesse.]

1. To depress, to lower.
It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with whom you
speak with your eye;—yet with a demure abasing of it some-
times. *Bacon, Essay xxii.*

Saying so, he abased his lance against him that had answered.
Shelton, Trans. of D. Quix. i. 4.

2. To cast down, to depress, to bring low: in a figu-
rative and personal sense, which is the common
use.

Happy shepherd, to the gods be thankful, that to thy ad-
vancement their wisdoms have thee abased. *Sidney, b. i.*

Behold every one that is proud, and abase him. *Job, xl. 11.*

With unresisted might the monarch reigns;

He levels mountains and he raises plains;

And, not regarding difference of degree,

Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden, Fables.*

If the mind be curbed and humbled too much in children;
if their spirits be abased and broken much by too strict an hand
over them; they lose all their vigour and industry.

Locke on Education, § 46.

ABA'SED. adj. [with heralds] a term used of the wings
of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards
the point of the shield; or when the wings are shut;

the natural way of bearing them being spread with the top pointing to the chief of the angle.

Bailey and Chambers.

ABASEMENT.† *n. s.* The state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression.

There is an *abacement* because of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low estate. *Ecclesiasticus*, xx. 11.

The devil could not appear in human shape, whilst man was in his integrity; because he was a spirit fallen from his first glorious perfection, and therefore must appear in such shape, which might argue his imperfection and *abacement*, which was the shape of a beast. *Mede, Disc.* xl.

TO ABA'SH.† *v. n.* [Fr. *abaissier*, Dr. Johnson says. Ital. *abbassare*. Some also assign the Fr. *esbahir*, to affrighten, as the etymology of our English word; but the Fr. *abaissier*, is nearer of kin to it. In Wiclif and Chaucer we have the verb *abais*, and its pret. *abaisit*, for *abash*, and *abashed*. The Scotch also use *abaisit* in the same sense. The verb *abate*, peculiar to Chaucer, no doubt is derived from *esbahir*. Barret in his ancient Alvenrie or Dictionary, translates "to be *abashed* or *astonied*" by "*etre abaché et espouvanté*." After all, we must look to the Sax. *berceban*. See **TO BASH**.]

1. To put into confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame.

They heard and were *abash'd*. *Milton, P. L.* i. 331.

This heard, the imperious queen sat mute with fear;

Nor further durst incense the gloomy thunderer.

Silence was in the court at this rebuke:

Nor could the gods, *abash'd*, sustain their sovereign's look.

Dryden, Fables.

2. The passive admits the particle *at*, sometimes *of*, before the causal noun.

In no wise speak again: the truth, but he *abashed of* the error of thy ignorance. *Ecclesiasticus*, iv. 25.

I said unto her, from whence is this kid? Is it not stolen? But she replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages: however, I did not believe her, and I was *abashed at* her. *Tobit*, ii. 13, 14.

In the admiration only of weak minds

Led captive: cease to admire, and all her plumes,

Full flat, and sink into a trivial toy,

At every sudden slighting quite *abish*. *Milton, P. L.* ii. 223.

The little Cupids hovering round,

As pictures prove, with garlands crown'd,

Abash'd at what they saw and heard,

Flew off, nor ever more appear'd. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

ABA'SHMENT.* *n. s.* [from *abash*.] That this excellent old word should have escaped the notice of Mr. Boucher, surprises me. It is found in our oldest glossaries; in those of Huloet, Barret, and Minsheu; and is interpreted, "a great fear or astonying, consternatio;" and also, "hontissement, verecundia." The judicious use of the word, in modern times, has also been overlooked. Gower uses *abash* as a substantive.

1. The state of being ashamed.

She was afayde;

The ruddy shamefastness in her vysage fyll,

Which manner of *abashment* became her not yll.

Skellon's Poems, p. 38.

Is the utmost *abashment* and consternation of mind, pulling up a good heart, and taking breath, Lipsius most submissively begged pardon of his majesty for any fault he might have committed. *Translation of Boecellini*, (1626.) p. 21.

2. Cause of confusion.

Methinks it may be some *abashment* to reason, and that vast perfection to which some men would extol it, that it scarce knows what Man or Itself is.

Ellis's Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 54

TO ABA'TE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *abatre*, Ital. *abbattere*, Sp. *abatir*; which in one sense signify to beat down: in another, to subtract, as in arithmetick. See Dr. Johnson's third definition of this word. Some have proposed the privative *a* and the Belg. *batten*, which means profit or interest; because, by diminishing a thing it becomes less profitable. Barret, has defined *abating* as an arithmetical subtraction, viz. withdrawing from a greater sum.]

1. To lessen; to diminish.

Who can tell whether the divine wisdom, to *abate* the glory of those kings, did not reserve this work to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring,

And how unwillingly I left the ring,

You would *abate* the strength of your displeasure. *Shakespeare.*

Here we see the hopes of great benefit and light from expositors and commentators are in a great part *abated*; and those who have most need of their help, can receive but little from them. *Locke, Essay on St. Paul's Epist.*

2. To deject, or depress the mind.

This iron world

Brings down the stoutest hearts to lowest state:

For misery doth bravest minds *abate*.

Spenser, M. Hubbard's Tale.

Have the power still

To banish your defenders, till at length

Your ignorance deliver you,

As most *abated* captives to some nation

That won you without blows. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain,

The body, not the mind; nor can controul

Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the soul. *Dryden, Fench.*

3. In commerce, to let down the price in selling, sometimes to beat down the price in buying.

In letting leases of his impropriations, if he found the curates' wages but small, he would *abate* much of his fine to increase their pensions. *Sir G. Paul's Life of Abp. Whitgift*, p. 38.

TO ABA'TE. *v. n.*

1. To grow less: as, his passion *abates*: the storm *abates*. It is used sometimes with the particle *of* before the thing lessened.

Our physicians have observed, that in process of time, some diseases have *abated of* their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, so as to be no longer mortal.

Dryden, Hind and Panther.

2. [In common law.]

It is in law used both actively and neuterly; as, to *abate* a castle, to beat it down. To *abate* a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. A stranger *abateth*, that is, entereth upon a house or land void by the death of him that last possessed it, before the heir take his possession, and so keepeth him out. Wherefore as he that putteth out him in possession, is said to dispossess: so he that steppeth in between the former possessor and his heir, is said to *abate*. In the neuter signification thus: The writ of the demandant shall *abate*, that is, shall be disabled, frustrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abateth* by covin, that is, that the accusation is defeated by deceit. *Cowel.*

3. [In horsemanship.] A horse is said to *abate* or take down his curvets; when working upon curvets, he puts his two hind-legs to the ground both at once, and observes the same exactness in all the times. *Dict.*

ABATEMENT.† *n. s.* [*abatment*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or lessening.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thousand houses, and allowing one man to every house, who could have any share in the government, (the rest consisting of women, children and servants) and making other obvious *abatements*, these tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collectively. *Swift on the Cyn. in Athens and Rome.*

2. The state of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly combined and entangled with earthly particles. The most noxious part of oil exhales in roasting to the abatement of near one quarter of its weight. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

Another act of charity he had; the selling of corn to his poor neighbours, at a rate below the market-price; which though, as he said, he had reason to do, gaining thereby the charge of portage, was a great benefit to them, who besides the abatement of price, and possibly forbearance, saved thereby a day's work. *Fell's Life of Hammond, sect. 1.*

The law of works is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remission or abatement: so that, by that law, a man cannot be just, or justified, without an exact performance of every tittle. *Locke.*

4. The cause of abating: extenuation.

As for advantages towards practising and promoting piety and virtue were greater than those of other men: so will our excuse be less, if we neglect to make use of them. We cannot plead in abatement of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepossession of ill habits, and the bias of a wrong education. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. [In law.] The act of the abator; as, the abatement of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or passion of the thing abated; as, abatement of the writ. *Cocul.*6. [With heralds.] An accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abased, by reason of some stain or dishonourable quality of the bearer. *Dict.*

Throwing down the stars, (the nobles and senators,) to the ground; putting dishonourable abatements into the fairest coats of arms. *Dr. Spencer, Righteous Ruler, p. 27.*

ABA'TER.† *n. s.* The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured; that by which any thing is lessened.

They are both *abaters* of the joys of life, and lessen the plenitude of happiness that man is capable of.

Abaters of acrimony or sharpness, are expressed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of such; as of almonds, pistachoes, and other nuts. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

ABATIS.* *Fr.* A military term; of which our military dictionaries, however, give us no other explanation, than that it means trees cut down, and so laid with their branches, &c. turned towards the enemy, as to form a defence for troops stationed behind them. Borel, in his Treasury of old French words, and also Lacombe, explains *abateis* or *abbatis* as meaning a forest or wood; but Roquefort impugns this explanation, and defines it carnage, destruction, from *advustatio*.ABA'ROE. *n. s.* [a law-term.] One who intrudes into houses or land, void by the death of the former possessor, and yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir. *Dict.*ABVUDE. *n. s.* [A word used in old records.] Any thing diminished. *Bailey.*A'ATURE. *n. s.* [from *abatre*, French.] Those sprigs of grass which are thrown down by a stag in his passing by. *Dict.*ADD. *n. s.* The yarn on a weaver's warp; a term among clothiers. *Chambers.*ABBA.† *n. s.* [Heb. אבא] A Syriack word which signifies father.

Ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father. *Rom. viii. 15.*

A'BBACY. *n. s.* [Lat. *abbatia*.] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See ABBEY.

According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itself, since an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a secular person, who has the care of souls, is sometimes, in the canon law, also styled an abbot.

ABBA'TIAL.* *adj.* [Fr.] Relating to an abbey. It is quite a modern word.

Abbatial government was probably much more favourable to national prosperity, than baronial authority.

A'BBESS.† *n. s.* [Lat. *abbatissa*, from whence the Saxon *abbasissa*, *abusissa*, then probably *abuesse*, and by contraction *abbesse* in Fr. and *abbess*, Eng. And formerly also *abbess*, as in the *Mirour for Magistrates*, p. 235.] The superiour or governess of a nunnery or monastery of women.

They fled
Into this abbey, whither we pursued them;
And here the abbess shuts the gate upon us,
And will not suffer us to fetch him out.

Shakespeare, Com. of Errors.

I have a sister, abbess in Tereus,
Who lost her lover on her bridal-day.

Dryden, D. Sebastian.

Constantia, as soon as the solemnities of her reception were over, retired with the abbess into her own apartment. *Addison.*

A'BBEY, or ABBY. *n. s.* [Lat. *abbatia*; from whence probably first ABBACY; which see.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT.

With easy roads he came to Leicester;
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him. *Shakespeare.*

A'BBEY-LUBBER. *n. s.* See LUBBER. A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity.

This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown abbey-lubber;
this is but a diminutive sucking friar. *Dryden, Sp. Friar.*

A'BBOT. *n. s.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from אב father, which sense was still implied: so that the abbots were called *patres*, and abbesses *matres monasterii*. Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis officium jure, Paterne, geris*.] The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. Of these, some in England were mitred, some not: those that were mitred, were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having in themselves episcopal authority within their precincts, and being also lords of parliament. The other sort were subject to the diocesan in all spiritual government. See ABBEY. *Cocul.*A'BBOTSHIP. *n. s.* The state or privilege of an abbot. *Dict.*To ABBREVIATE. *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare*.]

1. To shorten by contraction of parts without loss of the main substance; to abridge.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off.

The only invention of late years, which hath contributed towards politeness in discourse, is that of *abbreviating* or reducing words of many syllables into one, by lopping off the rest. *Swift.*

2 To shorten; to cut short.

Set the length of their days before the flood; which were *abbreviated* after, and contracted into hundreds and three-scores. *Brown, Vulgar Errors, vi. 6.*

ABBREVIATE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] An abridgement.

The epistles of St. Paul, St. Peter, St. John, St. James, and Judas, the Apostles, do contain counsels and advertisements, in the form of orations, reciting divers places as well out of the Old Testament as out of the Gospels, as it were an *abbreviate*, called of the Greeks and Latins *epitome*.

Sir T. Elgot's Gov. fol. 205. b.

The *abbreviates* of life.

Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 4.

This true *abbreviate* of all his works.

Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 104.

ABBREVIATION. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

The act of abbreviating.

Abbreviation and prolongation of life stand upon the same foundation: and the self-same arguments either confirm them, or overthrow them, both together. *Smith, Old Age, p. 201.*

2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words; words contracted.

Such is the propriety and energy in them all, that they never can be changed, but to disadvantage, except in the circumstance of using *abbreviations*.

This book — was laid up as sacred in the church of Winchester; and for that reason, as graver authors say, was called "liber domus Dei," and by *abbreviation* "domesday book."

Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng.

ABBREVIATOR. † *n. s.* [*abbreviateur, Fr.*] One who abbreviates, or abridges.

In Xiphilin and Theodosius the two *abbreviators* of Dio Cassius, may be observed the like agreement and disagreement.

West on the Resurrection, p. 24.

ABBREVIATORY. * *adj.* That which abbreviates, or shortens.

ABBREVIATURE. † *n. s.* [Fr. from *abbreviatura, Lat.*]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

The hand of Providence written often by *abbreviations*, hieroglyphicks, or short characters. *Brown, Christ. Mor. p. 1. § 25.*

Of the Jews' *abbreviatures*: This short writing is common in all their authors. *Lightfoot's Miscell. p. 132.*

2. A compendium or abridgement.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own suffering; who prays for him, that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who sooner shows mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to subdue the flesh to the spirit. This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Christian.

Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

ABBREUVOIR. [In French, a watering-place. Ital. *abbeverato*, dal verbo *bevere*. Lat. *biberi*. *Abbeverari i Castellis*. This word is derived by *Menage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from *adbibere* for *adbibere*; but more probably it comes from the same root with *bric*. See **BREW**.] Among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the interstice between two stones to be filled up with mortar. *Dict.*

A'BBY. See **ABBEY**.

A, B, C. †

1. The alphabet; as, he has not learned his *a, b, c*.

To walk alone, like one that has the pestilence; to sigh, like a school-boy that has lost his *A, B, C*; to weep like a young wench that had buried her grandam.

Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

I find

They know the right and left hand file, and may with some impulsion, no doubt, be brought to pass the *A, B, C*, of war, and come

unto the horn-book. *Braun. and Fl. Th. and Theodoret, ii. 1.*

2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

Then comes question like an *a, b, c*, book. *Shakespeare.*

ABDICANT. * *part. adj.* [Lat. *abdicō*.] Abdicating, renouncing, with *of*.

All that falsely usurp this title of physician, and practise it, to the sad cost of many; what are they but the scum of the people! Take off their vizards, and underneath appears wicked Jews, murderers of Christians, monks *abdicant* of their orders, &c. *Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 93.*

TO ABDICATE. † *v. a.* [Lat. *abdicō*.]

1. To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office. Mr. Malone thinks, that at the time of the Revolution, the managers and penmen of the Bill of Rights doubtless carefully examined the history of the deposition of Richard II. and in Hall's Chronicle found the word which created so much debate. But it had been long before an established word.

Now it was no mastery to persuade a man being desperate, penitent, and full of dolor, to *abdicate* himself from his empire and imperial pre-eminence.

Hall's Chronicle, fol. viii. b.

He ought to lay down his commission, and to *abdicate* that power he hath, rather than to suffer it forced to a willing injustice.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, D. ii. c. 6.

2. To deprive of right.

The father will disinherit or *abdicate* his child, quite cashier him.

Barton, Anat. Mel. To the Reader, p. 35.

The Turks *abdicated* Cornutus, the next heir, from the empire, because he was so much given to his book.

Barton, Anat. Mel. p. 126.

Scaliger would needs turn down Homer, and *abdicate* him, after the possession of three thousand years.

Dryden, Pref. to his Third Miscellany.

TO ABDICATE. * *v. n.* To resign; to give up right.

See **ABDICATION**.

He cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses. *Swift.*

ABDICATION. † *n. s.* [*abdicatio, Lat.*]

1. The act of abdicating; resignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's *abdication* can make any other sort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death; since he cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses.

Swift on the Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man.

2. The act of renouncing any thing.

The chief sign whereby he is to be discerned, is the *abdication* and contemning of bodily pleasures.

L. Addison's Wife of Mahomed, p. 81.

3. Deprivation; rejection.

Utter, final, irreversible *abdication*.

Hammond's Works, i. 217.

The first of them a mark of their not yet total *abdication*, their continuance in sonship whom God thus chastens here, that he may not condemn them with the world. *Ibid, p. 215.*

ABDICATIVE. *adj.* That which causes or implies an abdication. *Dict.*

ABDITIVE. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding. *Dict.*

ABDITORY. * *n. s.* [Low Lat. *abditum*.] A place to hide and preserve goods, plate, or money in. *Cowel.*

ABDOMEN. *n. s.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago ensiformis and the diaphragm, sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebrae of the loins,

the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained, promoted, both for secretion and expulsion. *Quincy.*

The abdomen consists of parts containing and contained. *Wicquias's Surgery.*

ABDOMINAL. } *adj.* Relating to the abdomen.

ABDUCE. *v. a.* [*Lat. abduco.*] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. A word chiefly used in physick or science.

If we *abduce* the eye into either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position, the axis of the cones remain in the same plane, as is demonstrated in the opticks, and delivered by Galen. *Brown, Vulg. Err. iii. 20.*

ABDUCTOR. *adj.* Muscles abducent, are those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called adducent. *Dict.*

ABDUCTION. *n. s.* [*abductio, Lat.*]

1. The act of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.

They [the muscles] can stir the limb in ward, outward, forward, backward; upward, downward; they can perform adduction, abduction; flexion, extension. *Smith's Old Age, p. 62.*

2. A particular form of argument.

3. Taking away; of, as in Cockeram's Dictionary, lending away.

The forcible abduction or stealing away of man, woman, or child, from their own country, and selling them into another, was capital by the Jewish law. *Blackstone's Comm.*

ABDUCTOR. *n. s.* [*abductor, Lat.*] The name given by Anatomists to the muscles, which serve to draw back the several members.

He supposed the constrictors of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious; the *abductors* in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye. *Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus.*

TO ABEAR. *v. a.* [*Sax. abæpan.*] To bear; to behave; to demean. See **ABEANCE.**

Thus did the gentle knight himself *abeare*

Amongst that rusticke rout in all his deeds,

That even they, thy which his rivals were,

Could not maligne him, but commend him needs. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. ix. 45.*

ABEANCE. *n. s.* [*from abear.*] Behaviour. The technical term, as Mr. Boucher has observed, for such behaviour as the law deems unexceptionable; in which sense Blackstone employs it.

The other species of recognizance with sureties is for the good *abeance*, or good behaviour. *Blackstone's Comm.* Formerly it was *abearing*, in the same sense.

Not to be released, till they formed sureties for their good *abearing*. *Ld. Herbert, Hist. of Hen. VIII. p. 381.*

ABECEDARIAN. *n. s.* [*from the names of a, b, c, the three first letters of the alphabet, Lat. also, abecedarius.*] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature. This word is used, Dr. Johnson says, by Wood in his *Athene Oxonienses*, where, mentioning Farnaby the critick, he relates, that in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes. 'But this word was in general use long before Wood's application of it to Farnaby. In Cockeram's Dictionary, an *abecedarian* is "one that teacheth the cross-row."

ABECEDARY. *adj.* See **ABECEDARIAN.**

1. Belonging to the alphabet.

2. Inscribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the centre of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters, disposed round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate. *Brown, Vulg. Err. ii. 2.*

ABED. *adv.* [*from a, for at, and bed.*]

1. In bed.

It was a shame for them to marr their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abed*: when, she was of their age, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o'day. *Sidney, b. ii.*

She has not been *abed*, but in her chapel

All night devoutly watch'd. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. To bed. A vulgarism.

Her mother dream'd before she was deliver'd,

That she was brought *abed* with a buzzard. *Beaum. and Fl. False One; iv. 3.*

ABERRANCE. } *n. s.* [*from aberro, Lat. to wander*
ABERRANCY. } *from the right way.*] A deviation from the right way; an error; a mistake; a false opinion.

They do not only swarm with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deserts his reason, or complies with their *aberrancies*. *Brown, Vulg. Err. i. 3.*

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind: yet this second nature would alter the crisis of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances* as now. *Glauville, Sceptis Scientificis, c. 16.*

ABERRANT. *adj.* [*from aberrans, Lat.*] Deviating, wandering from the right or known way. *Dict.*

ABERRATION. *n. s.* [*from aberratio, Lat.*] The act of deviating from the common or from the right track.

If it be a mistake, there is no heresy in such an harmless *aberration*; the probability of it will render it a lapse of easy pardon. *Glauville, Sceptis Scientificis, c. 11.*

We draw near to God, when, repenting us of our former *aberrations* from him, we renew our covenant with him. *Bp. Hall, Rom. p. 90.*

ABERRING. *part.* [*from the verb aberr, of aberro, Lat.*] Wandering, going astray. The verb *aberr* I have found no example.

Divers were out in their account, *aberring* several ways from the true and just compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another. *Brown, Vulg. Err. iv. 12.*

TO ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averuenco, Lat.*] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Dict.*

TO ABET. *v. a.* [*from betan, Sax. signifying, Dr. Johnson says, to enkindle or animate. So in old Fr. abetter means to incite or animate. The word may also be traced to the Goth. beita, having a similar meaning.*] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. It was once indifferent, but is almost always taken by modern writers, in an ill sense; as may be seen in *ABETTER*.

To *abet* signifieth in our common law, as much as to encourage or set on. *Cowel.*

Then shall I soon, quoth he, so God me grace,

Abet that virgin's tears disconsolate,

And shortly back return. *Spenser, F. Q. i. 2. 64.*

A widow who by solemn vows,

Contracted to me,

Combin'd with him to break her word,

And has *abetted* all

Mudras, P. iii. cant. 3.

Men lay to great and strong right opinions, and eagerness of abetting them, that they account that the injury necessary.

They abetted both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, but there should be an end put to these fatal divisions.

Addison, *Freeholder*, No. 28.

ABETTER, n. s. [from the verb.] The act of abetting or assisting. Not now in use.

I am thine cine; the shame were unto me

As well as thee, if thou shouldst abet

Through mine abet that he thine honour shent.

Chaucer, *Tr. et Criseid.* 357.

Lo! favour, there thy meede unto thee take,
The meede of thy mischance and abet.

Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. iii. 11.

ABETMENT, n. s. The act of abetting.

When the principal reason of their excuse should cease, namely, these fresh stirrings so near them, which seemed to require their abetment, then they would give us more particular satisfaction.

Watson's *Rem.* p. 542.

ABETTER, or ABETTOR, n. s. He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

Whilst calumny has two such potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth, as long as men are malicious and deceiving, they will be traducers.

You shall be still plain Torridon with me,

The abettor, partner, (if you like the name)

The husband of a tyrant, but no king;

Thou deserve that title by your justice.

These considerations, though they may have no influence on the multitude, ought to sink in the minds of those who are their abettors, and who, if they escape punishment here, must know, that these several mischiefs will be one day laid to their charge.

Addison, *Freeholder*, No. 50.

ABEYANCE, n. s. [old Fr. *abeyance*, *abbaiance*,] in expectation; *bayer*, *bay*, attendre avec impressement, to look eagerly after some advantage; as, "*bayer à l'argent*;" so *beance*, "*en beance*," in expectation of. Dr. Johnson assents to the derivation of the word from *aboyer*, *allatray*, to bark at; which is not to be defended. *Abeyance* is *expectation*; though now only a forensick term.] This word, in *Littleton*, cap. *Discontinuance*, is thus used. The right of re-simple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe or the parsonage, is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in *abeyance*.

Coxe.

Sometimes the fee may be in *abeyance*, that is, as the word signifies, in expectation, remembrance, and contemplation of law; there being no person in case, in whose name rest and maintenance, though the law considers it as always presently existing, and ready to vest, whenever a proper owner appears.

Blackstone, *Commentaries*, i. 130.

TO ABGREGATE, * [Lat. *abgrego*.] To separate from the flock. The old dictionaries which sum-

Dr. Johnson with *abgregation*, exhibit also *abgregate*; and therefore this word is noticed.

ABGREGATION, n. s. [*abgregatio*, Lat.] A separation from the flock.

Dict.

TO ABHOR, n. s. [*abhorreo*, Lat.]

1. To hate with animosity; to detest to extremity; to loath; to abominate.

Whilst I was big in clamour, came a man,

Who having seen me in my wrother state,

Shunn'd my abhor'd society.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

That son, who on the quiet state of men

Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue

Rational liberty.

Milton, *P. L.* xii. 79.

The self-same thing they will abhor

One way, and long another for.

Hudibras, P. i. c. 1.

A church of England man abhors the humour of the age, in counting to bring scandals upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, cast an ignominy upon the kingdom.

Saunders, *Ch. of Eng. Man*.

2. To disdain; to neglect.

He has not despised nor abhorred the affliction of the afflicted.

Psalms xlii. 24.

When Thou lookest upon thee to deliver man, Thou didst not abhor the Virgin's womb.

Te Deum.

3 With from. A Latinism.

Many are at discord with all musick, and singing with art and curiosity, in sacred psalmody; from which neither David, nor the devoutest Jews of old, nor the holy Christians of former times, did abhor.

Hp. Taylor, *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 119.

ABHORRENCE, n. s. [from *abhor*.]

ABHORRENCY, n. s. [from *abhor*.]

1. The act of abhorring; detestation.

It draws upon him the hatred and abhorrence of all men here; and subjects him to the wrath of God hereafter.

South, *Serm.*

2. The disposition to abhor; hatred.

Even a just and necessary defence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the abhorrence of it, and insensibly dispose them to hostilities.

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be suppressed with a show of wonder and abhorrency in the parents and governors.

Locke on Education, § 110.

3 With from.

He declares himself either to affect an universal tyranny over, or an abhorrency from, society with other men.

Barrow's *Works*, l. 287.

Her knowledge, her conjugal virtues, her abhorrency from the vanities of her sex,—are likewise celebrated by our author.

Dryden, *Life of Plutarch*.

ABHORRENT, adj. [from *abhor*.]

1. Struck with abhorrence; loathing.

For if the worlds

In worlds inclos'd could on his senses burst,

He would abhorrent turn.

Thomson, *Summer*, l. 310.

2. Contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with. It is used with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypothesis, well worthy a rational belief; and yet is it so abhorrent from the vulgar, that they would as soon believe Anaxagoras, that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white.

Glauville, *Scriptis Scient.* c. 12.

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments,

Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?

Poor droning trants of impractic'd cells,

Bred in the fellowship of bearded boys,

What wonder is it if you know not men?

Dryden.

ABHORRENTLY, * *adv.* In an abhorrent manner.

ABHORRER, n. s. [from *abhor*.] The person that abhors; a hater, detester.

The abhorers of solitude are not solitary; for God, and reason concur against it.

Donne's *Devotions*, p. 20.

in many cases, that time and calmer considerations, different customs, which (like the tide or flood) sweep over both manners and minds of men, do oft

keenness of men's spirits against those

things, where sometimes were great abhorers.

Hp. Taylor, *Artif. Handsom.* p. 134.

The lower clergy were called at, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the knowledge of abhorers of episcopacy, and abused for doing nothing in the

prosecutions, by these very men who

wanted to bind up their hands.

Saunders, *Examiner*, Nov. 21.

ABHORRING, n. s. [from *abhor*.] Dr. Johnson cites

an instance of the word *abhorring* as a participial

noun, which he defines, "The object of abhor-

rence;" but considers it not to be the proper use of such a noun. The word, however, is an old English substantive, which Barret defines, "Abhorring of things; or loathing; desire or will to vomit: Nausea." Such is the use of the word in Donne. The second example belongs to Dr. Johnson's definition.

I find no decay in my strength; my provisions are not cut off; I find no abhorring in my appetite.

Donne's Devotions, p. 233.

"They shall go forth, and look upon the carcasses of the men that have transgressed against me; for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be abhorring unto all flesh."

Isaiah, lxxvi. 44.

To ABIDE. † v. n. I bode or abid. [Goth. *beidan*, to wait, Sax. *abidan*. Su. *bula*, Goth. also *gabanan*, to dwell.]

1. To dwell in a place; not remove; to stay.

Thy servant became surety for the lad unto my father, saying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant abide instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren.

Gen. xlv. 32, 33.

2. To dwell.

The Marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled

To Richmond, in the parts where he abides. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and abides for ever above the highest heavens, from whence he beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth. *Stillingfleet, Def. of Diss. on Rom. Idolat.*

3. To remain; not cease or fail; to be immovable.

They that trust in the Lord shall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but abideth for ever.

Psal. cxxv. 1.

4. To continue in the same state.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it shall abide satisfied.

Prov. xix. 23.

There can be no study without time; and the mind must abide and dwell upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them.

South.

5. To endure without offence, anger, or contradiction.

Who can abide, that against their own doctors, six whole books should by their fatherhoods be imperiously obtruded upon God and his church?

Bp. Hall.

6. It is used with the particle *with* before a person, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I should give her to another man: Abide with me.

Gen. xxix. 19.

For thy servant vowed a vow, while I abode at Geshur in Syria, saying, if the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord.

2 Sam. xv. 8.

7. It is used with *by* before a thing; as, to abide by his testimony; to abide by his own skill; that is, to rely upon them; to abide by an opinion; to maintain it; to abide by a man, is also, to defend or support him. But these forms are something low.

To ABIDE. † v. a. [Of the participle *abid*, Dr. Johnson says, he found only the example *Th*. He brings from Woodward; and should *ad* determine that *abide* in the active sense is a passive participle, or compounded preterite. *abidden*, however, is found in our dictionaries. In the seventeenth century; and is translated into the French *attendu*, *demeuré*, and *duré*. In Chaucer and Gower the preterite *abit* is found; and Chaucer also uses *abiden* and *abidden*. Woodward's usage of *abid* has been preceded in the translation of part of the *Aeneid* by Phayer; and by Turberville; poets of the sixteenth

century; and Hale writes, "a law that hath abidden the test of time."]

1. To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await; used of things prepared for persons, as well as of persons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in sumptuous bed,

Where many skilful leeches him abide,

To save his hurts.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. 17.

While lions war, and battle for their deus,

Poor harmless lamb abide their enmity. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. 3.*

Bonds and afflictions abide me.

Acts, xx. 23.

2. To bear or support the consequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know

How dearly I abide that boast so vain.

Milton, P. L.

3. To bear or support, without being conquered or destroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlasting king: At his wrath the earth shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to abide his indignation.

Jer. x. 10.

It must be allowed a fair presumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have *abid* a very rigorous test now for above thirty years, and more strictly they are look'd into, the more they are confirmed.

Woodward, Letter i.

4. To bear without aversion: in which sense it is commonly used with a negative.

Thou canst not abide Tiridates; this is but love of thyself.

Sidney, b. ii.

Thy vile race,

Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which good natures

Could not abide to be with; therefore wast thou

Deservedly confin'd into this rock.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

5. To bear or suffer.

Girt with circumcious tides

He still calamitous constraint abides.

Pope, Od. ii. iv. 750.

ABIDERS; † n. s. [from *abide*.] The person that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in use.

He said, they [soldiers] were the masters of war, and ornaments of peace, speedy goers, and strong abiders, triumphers both in camps and courts.

Sidney, Def. of Poets.

ABIDING; † n. s. [from *abide*.]

1. Continuance; stay; fixed state.

We are strangers before thee and sojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding.

1 Chron. xxix. 15.

The air in that region is so violently removed, and carried about with such swiftness, as nothing in that place can consist or have any.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

2. For *abiding* it signified, remaining behind. "*Abiding*, or *staying b. a. d.* remansio, commoratio."

exti

Barret's Alvearie.

ABJECT; † adj. [*abjectus*, Lat. thrown away as of no value.]

Johnson

and Fm; worthless; base; groveling; spoken of persons, or their qualities.

Rebellion

Came like itself in base and abject routs,

Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,

And countenanced by boys and beggary. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

I was at first as other beasts that graze

The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low.

Milton, P. L. ix. 571.

- Honest men, who tell their overrights what they expect from them, and what obedience they shall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with base and abject flatterers.

Addison, Whig Examiner.

- Spoken also of language, mean or low.

What the best critics have observed of diction in general, that its excellence consists in being perspicuous, and not abject, is peculiarly applicable to the style of an authorised biblical version.

Bp. Newcome on the Transl. of the Bible, p. 300.

3. Being of no hope or regard; used of condition.

The rarer thy example stands,
By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest pitch of *abject* fortune thou art fall'n.

Milton, Samson Agonistes.

We see man and woman in the highest innocence and perfection, and in the most *abject* state of guilt and infirmity.

Adison, Spectator, No. 273.

4. Mean and despicable; used of actions.

The rapine is so *abject* and profane,
They not from trifles, nor from gods refrain. *Drayden, Juv. viii.*
To what base ends, and by what *abject* ways
Are mortals urg'd through sacred lust of praise? *

Pope, Essay on Criticism.

A'BJECT.† *n. s.* A man without hope; a man whose miseries are irretrievable; one of the lowest condition.

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themselves together against me.

Psaln xxxv. 15.

They never became any lords, but persecuted *abjects*, as many are now *adaves*.

Bale, Course at the Romish Forge, fol. 37. b.

I deem'd it better so to die,

Than at my foemen's feet an *abject* lie. *Mir. for Mag. p. 20.*

TO ABJECT.† *v. a.* [*Lat. abjicio.*] Dr. Johnson says only that it means "to throw away," and is a word rarely used; but gives no example. The word, on the contrary, is by no means of rare occurrence; but is used, with good effect, by some of our best writers.

1. To throw or cast away.

They set forth suddenly an heavy and sorrowful countenance, as if they were *abjected* and brought unto extreme desperation.

Sir T. Elmot, Gor. fol. 138. b.

To think without faith we may enjoy the eating and drinking thereof, [the Lord's Supper,] or that that is the fruition of it, is but to dream a gross carnal feeding, basely *abjecting* and binding ourselves to the elements and creatures.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 293.

What is it, that can make this gallant so to stoop and to *abject* himself so basely unto a stock, and a stone, as to creep and kneel unto them!

Fotherby, Athromastix, p. 48.

2. To throw or cast down.

The damsell straight went, as she was directed,
Unto the rocke; and there, upon the soyle
Having herselfe in wretched wize *abjected*,
Can weepe and wayle.

Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 9.

ABJECTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *abject.*] The state of an *abject*.

Our Saviour would love at no less rate than death; and from the supereminent height of glory, joyed and abused himself to the sufferance of the extremest indignities, and sunk himself to the bottom of *abjectedness*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme.

Callice Works.

ABJECTION.† *n. s.* [from *abject.*]

1 gen.

1. Meanness of mind; want of spirit; servility; baseness.

That this should be termed baseness, *abjection* of mind, or servility, is it credible?

Hooker, b. v. § 47.

The just medium lies betwixt pride and the *abjection*, the two extremes.

L'Ettrange.

2. The state of being cast away, or lost; a powerful use of the word, which has hitherto been overlooked.

I have exiled my selfe for ever from mine own native contrie, kyndred, friends, acquaintance, (which are the great delights of this life,) and am wel contented for Jesus Christes sake, and for the comforte of my brethren there, to suffre povertie, penury, *abjection*, reproof.

Bale on the Revel. Pref. A. vi. b.

I have been informed, that Amninus did hold, as the Lutherans in Germany do, not only intercision for a time, but also abscission, and *abjection* too, for ever.

Mountagu's Appeal to Cæsar, p. 16.

2. The state of being cast down.

Abjection from heaven. *Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1651.) p. 243.*

4. The act of humbling; humiliation.

The nature of a right and religious fast consists in an humble demission and *abjection* of ourselves before Almighty God.

Mede, Disc. xli.

A'BJECTLY.† *adv.* [from *abject.*] In an *abject* manner, meanly, basely, servilely, contemptibly.

Let him, that thinks of me so *abjectly*, know, that this gold must coin a stratagem.

Tit. Andron. ii. 3.

They formerly lawnd *abjectly* upon them.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, b. 2.

A'BJECTNESS. *n. s.* [from *abject.*] *Abjection*, servility, meanness.

Servility and *abjectness* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying.

Governant of the Tongue, § 8.

By humility I mean not the *abjectness* of a base mind; but a prudent care not to over-value ourselves upon any ac-

tant.
Green, Cosmology & Sacra, ii. 7.

ABILIMENT.* *n. s.* Formerly the spelling of *habilitment*, in its various senses. See **HABILIMENT**. It is also used for *ability*.

Never liv'd gentleman of greater merit,

Hope, or *abiliment* to steer a kingdom. *Ford's Broken Heart.*

ABILITY. *n. s.* [*habilité*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength, or any other quality.

Of singing thou hast got the reputation,

Good Thyrsis, mine I yield to thy *ability*;

My heart doth seek another estimation.

Sidney, b. i.

If aught in my *ability* may serve,

To lighten what thou suffer'st, and appease

Thy mind with what amends as in my power.

Milton, S. 4.

They gave after their *ability* unto the treasure

Teren. b. 1. 9.

If any man minister, let him do it as of the *ability* which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ.

1 Pet. iv. 11.

Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance,

He assures us of the assistance of his holy spirit. *Reverend, Sermon.*

2. Capacity of mind; force of understanding; mental power.

Children in whom there was no blunish, but well-favoured, and skilful in all wisdom, and cunning in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had *ability* in them to stand in the king's palace.

Dan. i. 4.

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and sometimes the force of understanding given by nature, as distinguished from acquired qualifications.

Whether it may be thought necessary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call parishes, there should be one man, at least, of *abilities* to read and write?

Swift.

ABINTESTATE. *adj.* [of *ab*, from, and *intestatus*, Lat.]

A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, *Testet* did not make it.

ABJUDICATED.* *part. adj.* [*Lat. abjudico.*]

taken, by judgement from one to another. *Dict.*

ABJUD or IJON.* *n. s.* [*Lat. abjudico.*] Rejection.

TO ABJUGATE.† *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke, uncouple, yoke st

Dict.

ABJURATION.* *n. s.* [from *abjur.*] The act of *abjuring*; the oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the usual trial of law, but confessing his fault to the justices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forsake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration*.

There are some *abjurations* still in force among us here in England; as by the statute of the 25th of king Charles II. all

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persons that are admitted into any office, civil or military, must take the test; which is an *abjuration* of some doctrines of the Church of Rome.

There is likewise another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is, to abjure the Pretender. *Ayliffe, Par. Juris Canonici.*

TO ABJU'RE. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To cast off upon oath, to swear not to do or not to have something.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*

For ever the society of man. *Shakspeare, Mid. N. Dream.*

No man, therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reason, and sworn allegiance to a preconceived fantastical hypothesis, can undertake the defence of such a supposition. *Hale.*

2. To retract, recant, or abnegate a position upon oath.

I put myself to thy direction, and

Unspeak mine own detraction; here *abjure*

The faults and blames I laid upon myself. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

3. To banish. From the custom of *abjuring the realm* by felons who had taken sanctuary.

By the old law the person *abjured* must banish himself into a foreign, yet a Christian, country.

Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, p. 173.

Whereby he hop'd the queen to have *abjur'd*.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv.

TO ABJU'RE. *v. n.* To abjure the realm.

One Thomas Harding of Buckinghamshire, an ancient man, who had *abjured* in the year 1506, was now observed to go often into woods, and was seen sometimes reading.

Burnet, Hist. Ref. i. 166.

The case of Sanctuary is very considerable, being, of all, the most forlorn; for, being denied the privilege of Sanctuary, it could not *abjure*. For this was appendant to Sanctuary; whither the offended did first fly, and then *abjure*.

Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, p. 173.

ABJU'REMENT. *n. s.* [from *abjuro*.] Renunciation.

Such sins as the e are venial in youth, especially if expiated with timely *abjuration*. *John Hall, Pref. to his Poems.*

ABJURER. *n. s.* [from *abjuro*.] He who abjures.

TO ABLAC'TATE. *v. a.* [*Lat. ablactare*.] To

wean from the breast. This word is given by Dr.

Johnson, without reference to any authority. But, in our old dictionaries, we find *ablactat*, i. e. weaned.

ABLACTATION. *n. s.* One of the methods of grafting; and according to the signification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cyon by degrees from its mother stock, not cutting it off wholly from the stock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

ABLAQUEATION. *n. s.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the spring: Prepare also soil, and use it where you have occasion: Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is requisite.

Evelyn's Kite, iv.

The tenure in chief is the very root that doth main-
silver stem, that by many rich and fruitful branches
itself: so if it be suffered to starve, by want of
and other good husbandry, this yearly fruit will
decrease.

Bacon's W. y. Alienations.

ABLATION. *n. s.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

AB'BLATIVE. *adj.* [*ablative*, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.
2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns; the case which among other significations, includes the person from whom something is taken away. A term of grammar.

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A'BLE. *† adj.* [Sax. *abal*, strength, perhaps from the Su. Goth. *baella*, to avail; Fr. *adj. abel*, Bas Bret. *abyl*. Dr. Johnson merely mentions the Fr. *habile*, and the Lat. *habilis*.]

1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

Henry VII. was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwise, he was served by the *ablest* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have prospered as they did. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Such gambol faculties he hath, that shew a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admits him.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. p. ii.

2. Having power sufficient; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themselves *able* and sufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South's Sermons.*

Every man shall give as he is *able*, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. *Deut. xvi. 17.*

3. Before a verb, with the particle *to*, it signifies generally having the power.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able* to stand before envy?

Prov. xxvii. 4.

4. With *for* it is not often nor very properly used.

There have been some inventions also, which have been *able* for the utterance of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words.

Wilkins, Mathemat. Magic.

5. Fit; proper.

A manly man, to be an abbot *able*.

Chaucer, Prologue.

TO A'BLE. *† v. a.* To make able; to enable, which

Dr. Johnson says, is the word commonly used.

But the example which he has given of *able*, from Shakspeare, seems to present the word under another signification; that of *uphold*. I will therefore illustrate its first sense.

Whom shall we chon e

As the most apt and *abled* instrument

To minister it to him? *B. Jon. , Sejanus, ii. 1.*

The plant, thus *abled*, to itself did force

A place where no place was. *Deane's Poems, p. 298.*

One of those small bodies, fitted so,

This soul inform'd; and *abled* it to row

Itself with finny oars. *Hud. p. 351.*

Plate sin with gold,

And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;

Arm it with rage, a pigmy's straw do pierce it.

None does offend, none, I say none; I'll *able* 'em;

Take that of me, my friend. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

ABLE-BODIED. *adj.* Strong of body.

It lies in the power of every fine woman, to secure at least half a dozen *abled* men to his majesty's service.

Adams, Freeholder, No. 4.

TO A'BLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send

abroad upon some employment; to send out of the

Dict.

AB'LEGATION. *n. s.* [from *ablego*.] The act of sending abroad.

Dict.

A'BLENESS. *n. s.* [from *able*.]

1. Ability of body or mind, vigour, force.

That nation doth so excel, both for comeliness and *ableness*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, some to strive, some to learn, some to behold.

Sidney, b. ii.

2. Capability.

Would you think him wise, if he should say he had made a clock, which had a *posse*, a sufficient *ableness* to strike, though infallibly it should never strike, as being disorderly placed?

Sheldon's Miracles of Antichrist, p. 208.

A'BLEPSY. *n. s.* [*Ablepsia*, Gr.] Want of sight, blindness; unadvisedness.

Dict.

AB'LIGURATION. *n. s.* [*abliguratio*, Lat.] Prodigious expence on meat and drink.

Dict.

A B O

To A'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To **tye** up from.
Dict.

To A'BLOCATE. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire. Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another. *Calvin's Lexicon Juridicum.*

A'BLOCATION. *n. s.* [from *ablocare*.] A letting out to hire.

To ABLU'DE. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike; to differ.

Neither doth it much *ablude* from this, that our English divines at **D.** call the decree of God, whereby he hath appointed in and by Christ to save those that repent, believe, and persevere, decretum annunciatum salutis omnibus, etc.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 376.

A'BLUENT. *adj.* [*abluens*, Lat. from *abluo*, to wash away.]

1. That which washes clean.
2. That which has the power of cleansing. *Dict.*

ABLU'TION. *n. s.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing, or washing clean.
There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Bp. Taylor, Worlthy Communicant.*
2. The water used in washing.
Wash'd by th' briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and I cast th' *ablutions* in the main. *Pope, Iliad.*

3. The rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles.
4. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

A'BLV. *adv.* [from *able*.] With ability. This is an old English adverb, found in Sherwood, and by him translated *fortement*, *habilement*, &c. Yet it has escaped the notice of modern lexicographers, not excepting Dr. Ash. "The cause has been *ably* managed. The work is *ably* written."

To A'BNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

They have *abnegated* the idea of independent rights of the people. *De Lolme, Const. Eng.*

To recant or *abnegate* a position on oath.

Johnson, in F. abnegare.

ABNEGATION. *n. s.* [*abnegatio*, Lat. denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and interests, and trusts of all that man is most apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Christ. *Hammond.*

A'BNEGATOR. *n. s.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] One who denies, renounces, or opposes any thing.

A serpentine generation wholly made of fraud, policies, and practices; lovers of the world, and haters of truth and godliness; fighters against the light, protectors of darkness, persecutors of marriage, and patrons of brothels; *abnegators* and dispensers against the laws of God. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel.*

ABNODATION. *n. s.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees; a term of gardening.

Dict.

ABNORMITY. *v. n.* [Barb. Lat. *abnormitas*, i. e. *enormitas*. V. Du Cange.] Irregularity; deformity; departure from accustomed form. *Dict.*

ABNORMOUS. *adj.* [*abnormis*, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular, mislappen. *Dict.*

ABO'ARD. *adv.* [A sea-term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French *a bord*, as *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord*. *Bord* is itself a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots, *Bopd*, in the ancient Saxon,

A B O

signified a *house*; in which sense, *to go aboard*, is to take up residence in a ship.]

1. In a ship.

He loudly call'd to such as were *aboard*,
The little bark unto the shore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. 6.*
He might land them, if it pleased him, or otherwise keep them *aboard*. *Raleigh, Essays.*

2. Into a ship.

When morning rose, I sent my mates to bring
Supplies of water from a neighbouring spring;
Whilst I the motions of the winds explored;
Then summon'd in my crew, and went *aboard*.
Addison, Ovid's Metam. b. iii.

ABO'ARD. *prep.* On board; in; with.

Thou hast nothing in the world to lose
Aboard thee, but one piece of beef.
Beaumont and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune, A. & S. act.
Lucius, Oh!

Divine's patroness, and midwife, gentle
To those that cry by night, convey thy deity
Aboard our dancing boat! *Pericles, iii. i.*

ABO'DANCE. *n. s.* [from *to abode*.] An omen.

The prophet no doubt did write and intend Cherez, not Cheren; for it had been *verbum valde curat* on, an ill *abodance*, if the first of these five Egyptian cities, which were to speak the language of Canaan, should be called the city of destruction. *Dr. Jackson's Works, ii. 635.*

ABO'DE. *v. n.* [Tent. *bode* or *bed*, a house; Welsh, *bod*.] See **To ABIDE.**

1. Habitation; dwelling; place of residence.

But I know thy *abode*, and thy going out, and thy coming in. *2 Kings, xix. 27.*

Others may use the ocean as their road,
Only the English make it their *abode*;
Whose ready sails with every wind can fly.
And make a covenant with th' inconstant sky. *Waller*

2. Stay; continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*:
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.

Shakespeare, Mer. of Ven.

Making a short *abode* in Sicily the second time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reasonably judged the business but of ten months. *Dryden, Dedical. to Æneid.*

The woodcocks early visit, and *abode*
Of long continuance in our temperate clime,
Foretell a liberal harvest. *Philips.*

3. To make *abode*. To dwell, to reside, to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode*,
Thence full of fate returns, and of the god. *Dryden, Æn. 6.*

4. Stop; delay.

The knight _____
Upon his courser sett the lovely lode,
And with her fled away without *abode*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 19.

And soon without *abode* the troop went forth.

Tasso's Tasso, vi. 22.

To ABO'DE. *v. a.* [See **BODE**.] To foretoken or foreshow; to be a prognostick, to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in the sense either of good or ill.

Every man

After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and, not consulting, broke
Into a general prophecy that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The sudden breach of it. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

To ABO'DE. *v. n.* To be an omen.

This *abode's* sadly. *Decay of Christ. Piety, p. 149.*

ABO'DEMENT. *n. s.* [from *to abode*.] A secret anticipation of something future; an impression upon the mind of some event to come; prognostication; omen.

I like not this.

For many men that stumble at the threshold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.—
—Tush! man, *abodements* must not now affright us.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. iii.

My lord bishop took the freedom to ask him, [the duke of Buckingham] Whether he had never any secret *abodement* in his mind? No, replied the duke; but I think some adventure may kill me as well as another man. *Wotton's Rem. p. 235.*

ABO'DING.* *n. s.* [from *to abode*.] Presentiment; prognostication.

What strange ominous *abodings* and fears do many times on a sudden seize upon men, of certain approaching evils, whereof at present there is no visible appearance!

Bp. Bull's Works, ii. 489.

ABOLE'TE.* *adj.* [Lat. *abolitus*.] Old; out of use. *Dict.*

To ABO'LISH. *v. a.* [*abdoleo*, Latin.]

1. To annul; to make void. Applied to laws or institutions.

For us to *abolish* what he hath established, were presumption most intolerable. *Hooker, b. iii. § 10.*

On the parliament's part it was proposed, that all the bishops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and *abolished*. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

2. To put an end to; to destroy.

The long continued wars between the English and the Scots, had then raised invincible jealousies and hate, which long continued peace hath since *abolished*. *Sir John Hayward.*

That shall Perocles well requite, I wot,
And, with thy blood, *abolish* so reprobous blot.

Spenser, F. Q.

More destroyed than they,
We should be quite *abolished*, and expire. *Milton, P. L.*

Or wilt thou thyself
Abolish thy creation, and unmake
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made?

Milton, P. L. iii. 163.

Nor could Vulcanian flame
The stench *abolish* or the savour tame. *Dryden, Virg. Geo. iii.*

Fermented spirits contract, harden, and consolidate many fibres together, *abolishing* many canals; especially where the fibres are the tenderest, as in the brain. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ABO'LISHABLE.† *adj.* [from *abolish*.] That which may be abolished. Dr. Johnson gives this adjective without reference to any authority; but it is found in our old dictionaries, where Cotgrave calls it *abolishable*, *extinguishable*.

ABO'LISHER. *n. s.* [from *abolish*.] He that abolishes.

ABO'LISHMENT.† *n. s.* [Fr. *abolissement*.] The act of abolishing.

The plain and direct way had been to prove, that all such ceremonies, as they require to be abolished, are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with less benefit than the *abolishment* of them would bring. *Hooker, b. iv.*

He should think the *abolishment* of episcopacy among us, would prove a mighty scandal and corruption to our faith, and manifestly dangerous to our monarchy.

Swift, Ch. of Eng. Man.

ABOLI'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *abolition*.] The act of abolishing. This is now more frequently used than *abolishment*. And Dr. Johnson might have added, that it is a very old English word; as the example, which I bring from Abp. Cranmer, shews.

The said natures and substances remaining with all their natural properties and conditions, without transubstantiation, *abolition*, or confusion of any of the two natures.

Cranmer, Answ. to Gardiner, p. 353.

From the total *abolition* of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient condition, proposed by Agrippa, been accepted instead of *Mæcenæ's* model, that state might have continued unto this day.

Grew, Cosmol. Sacra, iii. 4.

An apoplexy is a sudden *abolition* of all the senses, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ABO'MINABLE. *adj.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful, detestable; to be loathed.*

This infernal pit

Abominable, accurs'd, the house of woe. *Milton.*

The queen and ministry might easily redress this *abominable* grievance, by endeavouring to choose men of virtuous principles. *Swift, Proj. for the Advan. of Religion.*

2. Unclean.

The soul that shall touch any unclean beast, or any *abominable* unclean thing, even that soul shall be cut off from his people. *Leviticus, vii. 21.*

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure.

They say you are a melancholy fellow.—I am so; I do love it better than laughing.—Those that are in extremity of either, are *abominable* fellows; and betray themselves to every modern censure, worse than drunkards. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

ABO'MINABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *abominable*.] The quality of being abominable; hatefulnes; odiousness.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and essential difference between virtue and vice, we must forbear to urge atheists with the corruption and *abominableness* of their principles. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABO'MINABLY.† *adv.* [from *abominable*.] Excessively; extremely; exceedingly; in an ill sense, as Dr. Johnson says; but he adds, that it is a word of low or familiar language, and not often seriously used. Yet it exists in our translation of the Bible, and in one of the best writers of our language, (as in many others which I could cite,) and is in neither a low or familiar word.

Ahab did very *abominably* in following idols. *1 Kings, xxi. 26.*

Directly to intend or endeavour that which may work his own death, is *abominably* wicked, and no less than the worst murder. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 2. c. 10.*

I have observed great abuses and disorders in your family; your servants are mutinous and quarrelsome, and cheat you most *abominably*. *Arbuthnot.*

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, detest, hate utterly.

• Pride goes hated, cursed, and *abominated* by all. *Hammond.*

We are not guilty of your injuries,

No way consent to them; but do abhor,

Abominate, and loath this cruelty. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

He professed both to *abominate* and despise all mystery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a prince or a minister. *Swift.*

ABOMINA'TION. *n. s.*

1. Hatred; detestation.

To assist king Charles by English or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new subjects, who have nothing in so great *abomination*, as those whom they hold for heretics. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred.

Every shepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians.

Genesis, xli. 34.

3. Pollution; defilement.

And there shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie.

Rev. xxi. 27.

4. Wickedness; hateful or shameful vice.

The adulterous Antony, most large

In his *abominations*, turns you off,

And gives his potent regiment to a trull,

That noses it against us.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

5. The cause of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jerusalem, which were on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon the king of Israel, had builded for Ashtoreth the *abomination* of the Zidonians, and for Chemosh the *abomination* of

the Moabites, and for Milcom, the *abomination* of the children of Ammon, did the king defile. *2 Kings, xxiii. 13.*

ABO'RID.* *n. s.* [Fr. *abord.*] Address; salutation; approach.

He [a blind man] would at the first *aboard* of a stranger, as soon as he spoke to him, frame a right apprehension of his stature, bulke, and manner of making.

Sir K. Digby's Treat. of Bodies, p. 253.

Your *aboard*, I must tell you, was too cold and unform.

Ld. Chesterfield.

To ABO'RD.* *v. a.* [Fr. *aborder.*] To approach; to come near to. The word is in our old dictionaries.

Along the coasts held by the Portingnize;

Ev'n to the verge of gold, *aboarding* Spain,

Tr. of Soliman and Perseda.

ABORI'GINAL.* *adj.* [from *aborigines.*] Primitive; pristine.

Their Language [the Bissayan] is accounted *aboriginal*, and unmixed with either Latin, French, or Spanish.

Swinburne's Trav. through Spain, Let. 44.

The *aboriginal* Britons did not suffer their invaders to advance with any degree of precipitation,

Warton's Hist. of Kiddington, p. 65.

ABORI'GINES.† *n. s.* [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced: as, the Welsh in Britain.

The antiquities of the Gentiles made the first inhabitants of most countries as produced out of the soil, calling them *Aborigines*, &c.

Selden on Drayton, viii.

That conceit of deriving the whole race of men from the *aborigines* of Attica, was entertained but by a few.

Bentley, Serm. 2.

ABO'RSEMENT.* *n. s.* Abortion. Yet Dr. Ash has asserted that the word wants authority. It certainly is not worthy to be in use.

The endeavour of these artists is not to force an *aborsement*, but to bring forward a natural birth.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. 2. C. 3.

To ABOR'T.† *v. n.* [*aborto*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miscarry.

Queen Katherine — grieving at the prosperity and fruitfulness of queen Anne, (now with child again, whereof she yet *aborted*) fell into her last sickness at Kimbolton.

Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 403.

It [the parliament] is *aborted* before it was born, and nullified after it had a being. *Sir H. Wotton to Sir E. Bacon, 1644.*

ABO'RT.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] An abortion.

Though it be against Hippocrates' oath, some of them [knaveish physicians] will — make an *abort*, if need be.

Burton, Anat. of Mkt. p. 504.

Julia, a little before, dying of an *abort* in childbed.

Wotton's Rem. p. 241.

ABO'RTION. n. s. [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

These then need cause no *abortion*.

Sandys.

2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miscarried; but, as the *abortion* proved only a female fetus, he comforted himself. *Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

Behold my arm thus blasted, dry and wither'd,

Shrunk like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd,

Like some untimely product of the seasons.

Rowe.

ABO'RTIVE. n. s. That which is born before the due time. Perhaps anciently any thing irregularly produced.

No common wind, no custom'd event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral causes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,

Abortives, and presages, tongues of heav'n
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Take the fine skin of an *abortive*, and, with starch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet.

Peacham on Drawing.

Many are preserved, and do signal service to their country, who, without a provision, might have perished as *abortives*, or

have come to an untimely end, and perhaps have brought, upon their guilty parents, the like destruction.

Addison, Guardian, No. 106.

ABO'RTIVE. adj. [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. That which is brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have child, *abortive* be it,

Prodigious, and untimely brought to light.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

All th' unaccomplish'd works of nature's hand,

Abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd,

Dissolved on earth, fleet hither.

Milton, P. L. iii. 456.

Nor will his fruit expect

The autumnal season, but, in summer's pride

When other orchards smile, *abortive* fail.

Philips.

2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time.

How often hast thou waited at my cup.

Remember it, and let it make thee crest-fall'n;

Ay, and allay this thy *abortive* pride. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. ii.*

3. That which brings forth nothing.

The void profound

Of unessential night receives him next,

Wide-gaping! and with utter loss of being

Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf.

Milton, P. L. ii. 451.

4. That which fails or miscarries, from whatever cause.

This is less proper.

Many politick conceptions, so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet, in the issue, miscarry and prove *abortive*.

South, Serm.

ABO'RTIVELY.† *adv.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time; immaturely; untimely.

If *abortively* poor man must die,

Nor reach what reach he might, why die in dread?

Young, Night Th. 7.

ABO'RTIVENESS. n. s. [from *abortive.*] The state of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT. n. s. [from *abort.*] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

Concealed treasures, now lost to mankind, shall be brought into use by the industry of converted penitents, whose wretched carcasses the impartial laws dedicate, as untimely feasts, to the worms of the earth, in whose womb those deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost *abortments*, unless those be made the active midwives to deliver them.

Bacon, Phys. Remains

ABO'VE.† *prep.* [Goth. *a-ufan*, Sax. *on ufan*, abuse, abufan, North of England, *aboon.*]

1. To a higher place; in a higher place.

So when with crackling flames a candleon fries.

The bubbling waters from the bottom rise;

Above the brims they force their fiery way;

Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.

Dryden, Æneid vii. 645.

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that passeth among them, that are unnumbered from twenty years old and *above*, shall give an offering unto the Lord.

Exodus, xxx. 14.

3. In a superiour degree, or, to a superiour degree of rank, power, or excellence.

The Lord is high *above* all nations, and his glory *above* the heavens.

Psalms cxlii. 4.

The publick power of all societies is *above* every soul contained in the same societies.

Hooker, b. i.

There is no riches *above* a sound body, and no joy *above* the joy of the heart.

Ecclesiasticus, xxx. 16.

To her

Thou didst resign thy manhood, and the place
Wherein God set thee *above* her, made of thee,

And for thee: whose perfection far excell'd

Her's in all real dignity.

Milton, P. L. x. 147.

Latona sees her shine *above* the rest,

And feeds with secret joy her silent breast. *Dryden, Æneid.*

4. In a state of being superiour to; unattainable by.
It is an old and true distinction, that things may be *above* our reason, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than.
We were pressed out of measure, *above* strength; insomuch that we despaired even of life. *2 Cor. i. 8.*
In having thoughts unconfused, and being able to distinguish one thing from another, where there is but the least difference, consists the exactness of judgment and clearness of reason, which is in one man *above* another. *Locke.*
The inhabitants of Tirol have many privileges *above* those of the other hereditary countries of the emperor. *Addison.*

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phrase chiefly used in familiar expression.
Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to profuse the conveniences of life. *Pope, Odys. Notes.*

ABOVE. † *adv.*

1. Over-head: in a higher place.
To men standing below, men standing aloft seem much lessened to those *above*, men standing below, seem not so much lessened. *Huon.*
When he established the clouds *above*; when he strengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the sea his decree, that the waters should not pass his commandment: when he appointed the foundations of the earth: then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. *Proverbs, viii. 23.*
Every good gift, and every perfect gift is from *above*, and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. *James, i. 17.*
The Trojans from *above* their foes beheld;
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. In the regions of heaven.
Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove,
And winds shall waft it to the powers *above*. *Pope, Past.*

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]
I said *above*, that these two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the success of the duel had been the same without them. *Dryden, Ded. to the Æneid.*

4. Chief in rank or power.
The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be *above* only, and thou shalt not be beneath. *Deut. xxviii. 13.*

ABOVE ALL. In the first place; chiefly.
I had also studied Virgil's design, his disposition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the sober retrenchments of his sense, which always leaves somewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleasure; but *above all*, the elegance of his expression, and the harmony of his numbers. *Dryden, Dedication to the Æneid.*

ABOVE-BOARD.

1. In open sight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expression, borrowed from gamblers, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is used only in familiar language.

It is the part also of an honest man to deal *above-board*, and without tricks. *L'Estrange.*

2. Without disguise or concealment.
Though there have not been wanting such heretofore, as have practised these unworthy arts, for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages, yet now-a-days they are owned *above-board*. *South, Sermons.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. A figurative expression, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on scrolls; where whatever is cited or mentioned before in the same page, must be *above*.
It appears from the authority *above-cited*, that this is a fact confessed by heathens themselves. *Addison on the Chr. Rel.*

ABOVE-GROUND. † An expression used to signify alive; not in the grave.
I'll have 'em, and they be *above-ground*. *Beaum. and Fl. Chance.*

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.
I do not remember, that Homer any-where falls into the fault *above-mentioned*, which were indeed the false refinements of latter ages. *Addison, Spectator No. 279.*

To ABOVE-UND. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]
1. To have in great plenty; to be copiously stored.
It is used sometimes with the particle *in*, and sometimes the particle *with*.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no relish of them, but *abound*
In the division of each several crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully *abound*. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*
A faithful man shall *abound* with blessings; but he that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent. *Prov. xxviii. 20.*

Now that languages are made, and *abound* with words, standing for combinations, an usual way of getting complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them. *Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.
And because iniquity shall *abound*, the love of many shall wax cold. *Matthew, xxiv. 12.*
Words are like leaves, and where they most *abound*,
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found. *Pope, Essay on Criticism.*

ABOUNDING. † *n. s.* [from *abound*.] Increase.
Before the execution of this judgement, [the flood,] and amidst those *aboundings* of sin and wickedness, yet God left not himself without a witness in the hearts of men. *South, Sermon, ii. 220.*

ABOUT. *prep.* [abutan, or abuton, Sax. which seems to signify encircling on the outside.]

1. Round, surrounding, encircling.
Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Bind them *about* thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverbs, iii. 3.*

She cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her vest; and, stooping to the sands,
About his neck she cast her trembling hands. *Dryden, Fab.*

2. Near to.
Speak unto the congregation, saying, get you up from *about* the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Exodus.*

Thou dost nothing, Sergius:
Thou canst endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both see and hear it; and am with thee,
By and before, *about* and in thee too. *B. Jonson, Cato.*

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.
When Constantine had finished an house for the service of God at Jerusalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy; *about* the solemn performance whereof, the greatest part of the bishops in Christendom should meet together. *Hooker.*

The painter is not to take so much pains *about* the drapery as *about* the face, where the principal resemblance lies. *Dryden.*

They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill *about* them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of. *Tillotson, Sermon i.*

Theft is always a sin, although the particular species of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth suppose positive laws *about* dominion and property. *Stillingfleet.*

Children should always be heard, and *about* kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and desire to be informed *about*. Curiosity should be as carefully cherished in children, as other appetites suppressed. *Locke.*

It hath been practised as a method of making men's court, when they are asked *about* the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade, to answer, that all things are in a flourishing condition. *Swift, Short View of Ireland.*

4. In a state of being engaged in, or employed upon.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to command the representation of his death and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking of bread, and effusion of wine; to signify to us the nature and sacredness of the liturgy we are *about*. *Bp. Taylor.*

Labour, for labour's sake, is against nature. The understanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooses always the shortest way to its end, would presently obtain the knowledge it is *about*, and then set upon some new enquiry. But this, whether laziness or haste, often misleads it. *Locke.*

Our armies ought to be provided with secretaries, to tell their story in plain English, and to let us know, in our mother-tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are *about*.

Addison, Spect. No. 309.

5. Appendant to the person; as cloaths.

If you have this *about* you,
As I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly assault the necromancers' hall.

Milton, Comus.

It is not strange to me, that persons of the fairer sex should like, in all things *about* them, that hand-someness for which they find themselves most liked. *Boyle on Colours.*

6. Relating to the person, as a servant, or dependant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, I admitted this Deiphantus *about* me, who well shewed, there is no service like his that serves because he loves.

Sidney, b. ii.

7. Relating to person, as an act or office.

Good corporal, for my old dame's sake, stand my friend: she hath no body to do any thing *about* her when I am gone, and she is old and cannot help herself. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

ABOUT. *adv.*

1. Circularly, in a round; *circum*.

The weird sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go *about*, *about*,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

2. In circuit, in compass.

I'll tell you what I am *about*. — Two yards and more. — No quips now, Pistol: indeed I am in the waist two yards *about*; but I am about no waste, I am about thrift. *Shakspeare.*

A tun *about* was ev'ry pillar there,
A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear. *Dryden, Fables.*

3. Nearly; *circiter*.

When the boats were come within *about* sixty yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no further; yet so as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

4. Here and there: every way; *circa*.

Up rose the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all *about*, if she might spy
Her lovely knight. *Spenser, F. Q. i. ii. 33.*

A wolf that was past labour, in his old age, borrows a habit, and so *about* he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the disguise of a pilgrim. *L'Estrange.*

6. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a small distance of.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons,
Suspend the fight, and silence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, *about* to perish, finds
Such noble pity in brave English minds. *Waller.*

5. Round; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way.

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight; closeness of parts; fixation; pliantness, or softness; immunity from rust; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the sure way (though most *about*) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed. *Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 328.*

Spies of the Volscians

Held me in chace, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles *about*; else had I, Sir,
Half an hour since brought my report. *Shakspeare, Coriolan.*

7. To bring about; to bring to the point or state desired; as, he has brought about his purposes.

Whether this will be brought about, by breaking his head, I very much question. *Spectator.*

8. To come about; to come to some certain state or point. It has commonly the idea of revolution, or gyration.

Wherefore it came to pass, when the time was come *about*, after Hannah had conceived, that she bare a son. *1 Sam. i. 20.*

One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wish'd was come *about*;
Well pleas'd they went to rest; and if the gale
'Till morn continued, both resolv'd to sail. *Dryden, Fables.*

9. To go about; to prepare to do it.

Did not Moses give you the law, and yet none of you keepeth the law? Why go ye *about* to kill me? *John, vii. 19.*

In common language, they say, to come *about* a man, to circumvent him.

Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French à bout; venir à bout d'une chose; venir à bout de quelqu'un.

ABP. for Archbishop; which see.

ABRAICA. A superstitious charm against agues.

Abraicabra, a mysterious word, to which the superstitious in former times attributed a magical power to expel diseases, especially the tertian ague, worn about their neck, written triangularly. *Aubrey's Misc. p. 105.*

To ABRAYDE. † v. a. [Lat. *abrado*.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waste by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued supply of what is successively *abraded* from them by decursion of waters. *Hale.*

Abreading some parts, at the same time insinuating and supplying others. *Bp. Berkeley, Ser. § 143.*

Nor deem it strange that rolling years *abrade*.
The social bias. *Shelstone, Econ. P. 1.*

ABRAHAM'S BALM. The name of an herb.

To ABRAD. * v. a. [Sax. *abradan*.] To rouse; to awake. Formerly also used as a verb neuter in this sense. But in this, as in other meanings, (which the Saxon original likewise exhibits,) the word has long ceased to be employed.

ABRASION. † [See ABRADE.]

1. The act of abrading or rubbing off.
2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive or sharp medicines, or humours. *Quincy.*
3. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

The *abrasions* of all terrestrial things being rendered volatile and elastic by fire, and at the same time lessening the volatility and expansive force of the fire, whose particles they attract and adhere to, there is produced a new fluid, more volatile than water or earth, and more fixed than fire.

Bp. Berkeley, Ser. § 163.

ABREAST. *adv.* [See BREAST.] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

My con in Suffolk,

My soul shall thine keep company to heav'n:

Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly *abreast*.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

For honour travels in a straight so narrow
Where one but goes *abreast*. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

The riders rode *abreast*, and one his shield,
His lance of cornel-wood another held. *Dryden, Fables.*

ABRENUCIATION. * n. s. [Barb. Lat. *abrenuntiatio*.]

The act of renouncing.

With his *I renounce and abhorre*, his detestations and *abrenunciations*, he [M Craig] did so appease the simple people.

that they, not able to conceive all those things, utterly gave over, falling back to poperie, or remaining still in their former ignorance. *Conference at Hampton Court*, p. 39.

Those, who were to be baptised, first made their *abrenunciacion* in the church. *Mede, Churches, &c.* p. 42.

They called the former part of this form, the *abrenunciacion*, viz. of the devil, and all those idols wherein the devil was worshipped among the heathens.

Bp. Bull's Works, ii. 553.

ABREPT'ION. * *n. s.* [from *abripio*.] The state of being carried away.

Cardan relates of himself, that he could when he pleased fall into this *abruptus*, disjunction or *abreption* of his soul from his body. *Hallywell's Melamp.* p. 73.

ABRICOCK. † *n. s.* So *apricot* was formerly written [Fr. *abricot*. Dan. *abricose*.] See **APRICOT**.

Nor there the damson wants, nor *abricock*.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 18.

To ABRIDGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]

1. To make shorter in words, keeping still the same substance.

All these sayings, being declared by Jason of Cyrene, in five books, we will essay to *abridge* in one volume. 2 *Macc.* ii. 23.

2. To contract; to diminish; to cut short.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is free. Such determination *abridges* not that power wherein liberty consists. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of; to cut off from. In which sense it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.

I have disabled mine estate,

By shewing something a more swelling port,

Than my faint means would grant continuance;

Nor do I now make moan to be *abridg'd*

From such a noble rate. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

They were formerly, by the common law, discharged from portage and moirage; but this privilege has been *abridged* them since by several statutes. *Ayliffe, Par. Juris Canonici.*

ABRIDGED OF. *part.* Deprived of; debarred from; cut short.

ABRIDGER. † *n. s.* [from *abridge*.]

He that *abridges*, a shortener.

If to make away, or give away our lives, differ not much, most men deserve the name of Senecas, or self-destroyers; at least, *abridgers* of their lives.

Whitlock, Mann. of the English, p. 4.

2. A writer of compendiums or abridgements.

We shew many causes, why we reject that prophane writing of Jason's *abridger*. *Pulke's Retentive*, p. 31.

Even the *abridger*, compiler, and translator, though their labours cannot be rankel with those of the diurnal historiographer, yet must not be rashly doomed to annihilation.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 145.

ABRIDGEMENT. † *n. s.* [For so it should be written, and not *abridgment*, as Dr. Johnson gives it, *abregement*, French.]

1. The epitome of a larger work contracted into a small compass; a compend; a summary.

Surely this commendment containeth the law and the prophet; and, in this one word, is the *abridgement* of all volume of scripture. *Hooker*, b. ii. § 5.

Idolatry is certainly the first-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very *abridgement* and sum total of all absurdities. *South, Sermon.*

2. A diminution in general.

All trying, by a love of littleness,

To make *abridgements*, and to draw to less,

Even that nothing, which at first we were.

Donne.

3. Contraction; reduction.

The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us, no body, I think, accounts an *abridgement* of liberty, or at least an *abridgement* of liberty to be complained of. *Locke.*

4. Restraint from any thing pleasing; contraction of any thing enjoyed.

It is not barely a man's *abridgement* in his external accommodations which makes him miserable, but when his conscience shall tell him that it was his sin and his folly which brought him under that *abridgement*. *Stault.*

To ABROACH. * *v. a.* [Sax. *abpræcan*. See **To BROACH**.] To tap; to set abroach. This old verb is noticed by Minshew. For indeed it is in the *Promptuarium Parvulorum*, viz. "To *abrochen* vessels with drynke." Where Chaucer uses it, Urry has altered the old reading; and given the modern set *alroche*, instead of it. Tyrwhitt has adopted the reading of the best manuscripts, in which I find the verb.

Then may'st thou chesen whether thou wilt sippe

Of thilke tonne that I shall *abroche*. *Wife of Bath's Prologue.*

ABROACH. † *adv.* [from the verb.]

1. In a posture to run out, or yield the liquor contained; properly spoken of vessels.

The jars of generous wine,

He set *abroach*, and for the feast prepar'd.

Dryden, Virgil.

The Templer spruce, while every spout's *abroach*,

Stays 'till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach.

Swift, Miscell.

2. In a figurative sense; in a state to be diffused or extended, in a state of such beginning as promises a progress.

That man that sits within a monarch's heart,

And ripens in the sunshine of his favour,

Would he abuse the count'nance of the king,

Alack! what mischiefs might be set *abroach*,

In shadow of such greatness! *Shakespeare, Hen IV.* P. ii.

If Paul and Barnabas had been persuaded, they would haply have used the terms otherwise, speaking of the masters themselves who did first set that error *abroach*.

Hooker, Discourse of Justification.

Speak; if not, this stand

Of royal blood shall be *abroach*, tilt, and run

Even to the lees of honour. *Beaumont and Fl. Philaster*, v. 1.

To ABRO'AD. * *v. n.* [Sax. *abprædan*.] To extend; to issue; to be dispersed. Dr. Jamieson notices the Scottish active verb *abraid*, in the sense of *spread abroad*; but has no example of its use: nor has it obtained any place in other dictionaries. Our old language, however, possesses it. The verb is now obsolete.

Look at the merchants of London, and ye shall see their riches must *abrode* in the country to buy farms, yea, now also to buy parsonages and benefices.

Learner's Sermons, (preached in 1552.) fol. 4.

ABRO'AD. † *adv.* [Compounded, Dr. Johnson says, of *a* and *broad*. It is the old English *on brede*: "It [the rose] ne was so sprede *on brede*," i. e. *abroad*, Chaucer's *Rom. of the Rose*. And this may be from the Sax. verb *abprædan*. The word may be also traced to the Goth. *brant*.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch

Against a wakeful foe, while I *abroad*,

Through all the coasts of dark destruction seek

Deliverance. *Milton, P. L.* ii. 463.

Again, the lonely fox roams far *abroad*,

On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;

Now haunts the cliff, now traverses the lawn,

And flies the hated neighbourhood of man.

Prior.

2. Out of the house.

Welcome, Sir,

This cell's my court; here have I few attendants

And subjects none *abroad*. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Lady — walked a whole hour *abroad*, without dying after it. *Pope, Letters.*

3. In another country.

They thought it better to be somewhat hardly yoked at home, than for ever abroad, and discredited. *Hooker, Pref.*

- Whosoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it.

Sir J. Denham.

What learn our youth abroad, but to refine

The homely vices of their native land? *Dryden, Span. Friar.*
He who sojourns in a foreign country, refers what he sees and hears abroad, to the state of things at home.

Atterbury, Serm.

4. In all directions, this way and that; with wide expansion.

Full in the midst of this infernal road,

An elm displays her dusky arms abroad. *Dryden, Virg. Æn. vi.*

5. Without, not within.

Bodies politic, being subject, as much as natural, to dissolution, by divers means, there are undoubtedly more states overthrown through diseases bred within themselves, than through violence from abroad. *Hooker, Dedication.*

To A'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul.

Laws have been made upon special occasions, which occasions ceasing, laws of that kind do *abrogate* themselves.

Hooker, b. iv. § 14.

The negative precepts of men may cease by many instruments, by contrary customs, by publick disrelish, by long omission: but the negative precepts of God never can cease, but when they are expressly *abrogated* by the same authority.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.

A'BROGATE. * *part. adj.* Annulled; abolished.

Whether they have declared to their parishioners the articles concerning the abrogation of certain superfluous holydays, and done their endeavour to persuade the said parishioners to keep and observe the same inviolably; and whether any of those *abrogate* days hath been kept as holy days.

K. Edw. VI. Injunct. Sp. p. 26.

ABROGA'TION. *n. s.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

The commissioners from the confederate Roman catholicks, demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of all those laws, which were in force against the exercise of the Roman religion.

Clarendon, b. viii.

ABROOD.* *adv.* See BROOD. In the action of brooding.

He can make all these cockatrice eggs, on which this generation of vipers (that eat out the bowels of their mother) have set so long abroad, windy at last, and addle; and he will do it.

Abp. Sanerost, Serm. p. 134.

The word in the original (as St. Hierom tells us from the Hebrew traditions) implies that the Spirit of God sate abroad upon the whole rude mass, as birds upon their eggs.

Ibid. p. 135.

ABROODING. * *n. s.* [from *abrood*.] Sitting abroad.

Incubatio, incubitus. Couvenent. *Barret.*

To ABRO'OK. *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with a superabundant, a word not in use.] *To brook, to bear, to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*

The abject people gazing on thy face

With envious looks, still laughing at thy shame.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. 2.

ABRU'PT. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. broken off.]

1. Broken, craggy.

Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes

From the rude mountain, and the mossy wild,

Tumbling through rocks *abrupt*.

Thomson, Winter.

2. Divided, without any thing intervening.

Or spread his airy flight,

Upborn with indefatigable wings,

Over the vast *abrupt*, ere he arrive

The happy isle.

Milton, P. L. ii. 409.

3. Sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.

My lady craves

To know the cause of your *abrupt* departure. *Shakspeare.*

The *abrupt* and unkind breaking off the two first parliaments, was wholly imputed to the Duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

Abrupt, with eagle-speed she cut the sky;

Instant invisible to mortal eye:

Then first he recogniz'd th' ethereal guest. *Pope, Odys. i.*

4. Unconnected.

The *abrupt* style, which hath many breaches, and doth not seem to end but fall. *B. Jonson, Discovery.*

To ABRU'PT. * *v. a.* [*abruptus*, Lat. a word not much used.] To disturb; to interrupt.

Our contentments stand upon the tops of pyramids ready to fall off, and the insecurity of their enjoyments *abrupteth* our tranquillities. *Brown, Christ. Mor. sect. ii. p. 112.*

The effects of their activity are not precipitously *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their cessation.

Brown, Vulg. Err. vi. 10.

ABRU'PTION. † *n. s.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off; violent and sudden separation.

Those which are inclosed in stone, marble, or such other solid matter, being difficultly separable from it, because of its adhesion to all sides of them, have commonly some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its *abruption* from them, on all their sides. *Woodward, Nat. Hist. p. 4.*

They feel from separation a total destitution of happiness, a sudden *abruption* of all their prospects, a cessation of all their hopes.

Johnson.

ABRU'PTLY. † *adv.* [See ABRU'PT.]

1. Hastily, without the due forms of preparation.

The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even of itself, suffered her not to enter *abruptly* into questions of Musidorus.

Sidney, b. ii.

Now missing him their joy so lately found,

So lately found, and so *abruptly* gone. *Milton, P. R. ii. 10.*

They both of them punctually observed the time thus agreed upon, and that in whatever company or business they were engaged, they left it *abruptly*, as soon as the clock warned them to retire.

Addison, Spectator, No. 241.

2. Ruggedly; unevenly.

We came to an high promontory, which lay directly cross our way, and broke off *abruptly* at the sea-side. *Mumfrell, p. 32.*

ABRU'PTNESS. † *n. s.* [from *abrupt*.]

1. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness, untimely vehemence.

Forgive the *abruptness* of your faithful servant.

Cheyne to Hammond, Ham. Works, i. 158.

Pope lengthened the *abruptness* of Waller, and at the same time contracted the exuberance of Dryden.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope, i. 10.

The *abruptness* and brevity of the sentences are much in character.

Ibid. ii. 27.

2. The state of an abrupt or broken thing; roughness, craginess; as of a fragment violently disjointed.

The crystallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, have always their root, as the jewellers call it, which is only the *abruptness*, at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the stone, or sides of the intervals; which *abruptness* is caused by its being broke off from the said stone. *Woodw. Nat. Hist. p. 4.*

It must be granted that some other languages, for their soft and smooth melting fluency, as having no *abruptness* of consonants, have some advantage of the English.

Howell's For. Trav. p. 158.

ABSCISS. † *n. s.* [*abscessus*, Lat.] A preternatural separation of some of the animal fluids from the route of circulation; a tumour filled with matter; a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the inflammation ends in a suppuration and an *abscess* in the lungs, and sometimes in some other part of the body.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

Lindanus conjectured it might be some hidden *abscess* in the mesentery, which, breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an apostem of the mesentery. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To ABSCI'ND. † *v. a.* To cut off, either in a natural or figurative sense.

When two syllables are *abscinded* from the rest, they evidently want some associate sounds to make them harmonious. *Johnson's Rambler*, No. 90.

ABSCISS. * *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson has chosen to give only the Latin word *abscissa*, not knowing that *absciss*, in the same sense, had been before used by one of the politest writers of his time.]

Suppose *x* to be one *absciss* of a curve, and *z* another *absciss* of the same curve. *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst*, § 35.

It is supposed that the *absciss* *x* and *z* are unequal. *Ibid.*

ABSCISSA. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABSCISSION. † *n. s.* [*abscissio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the *abscission* of them difficult enough, and not without danger. *Wiseman's Surgery*.

2. The act of disannulling.

The blessed Jesus had in him no principle of sin, original nor actual; and therefore this designation of his, in submitting himself to the bloody covenant of circumcision, which was a just and express *abscission* of it, was an act of glorious humility. *Bp. Taylor, Great Exemp.* p. 60.

3. The state of being cut off.

By cessation of oracles, with Montautius, we may understand this intercession, not *abscission*, or consummate desolation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.* vi. 12.

To ABSCO'ND. * *v. a.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] To conceal.

Do not *abscond* and conceal your sins; manifest them publicly both to God and men. *Hewitt, Sermon*, p. 50.

'Tis concluded by astronomers, that the atmosphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform serenity; because nothing discoverable in the lunar surface is ever covered and *absconded* from us by the interposition of any clouds or mists, but such as rise from our own globe. *Bentley, Sermon*, 3.

To ABSCO'ND. † *v. n.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] To hide one's self; to retire from the publick view: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

The marmotte or mus alpinus which *absconds* all winter, lives on its own fat: for in autumn when it shuts itself up in its hole, it is very fat; but in the spring time, when it comes forth again, very lean. *Ray on the Creation*.

If the kingdom, which the Christians expected, were of this world, they would renounce their religion rather than die, and certainly endeavour, by flight or *absconding*, to save themselves for what they expected to enjoy. *Hucker, 20th Jan. Sermon*, p. 5.

ABSCONDER. *n. s.* [from *abscondo*.] The person that absconds.

ABSENCE. *n. s.* [See **ABSENT**.]

1. The state of being absent, opposed to presence.

Sir, 'tis fit

You have strong party to defend yourself

By calmness, or by *absence*: all's in danger. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,

For what advice can ease a lover's pain?

Absence, the best expedient they could find,

Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind. *Dryden, Tristram*.

You have given no dissertation upon the *absence* of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they should support themselves under those separations. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 241.

2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense.

Absence is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a necessary *absence*, as in banished persons; this is entirely necessary. A second, necessary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the service of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable *absence*; as, that of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an *absence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandize, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *absence*, which is com-

mitted *cum dolo & culpa*, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious person, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is, by the law, in some respects, reputed as a person present. *Ayliffe, Par. Juris Canonici*.

3. Inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *absences* and distractions of mankind. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 77.

4. It is used with the particle *from*.

His *absence* from his mother off he'll mourn,

And, with his eyes, look wishes to return. *Dryden, Juv.* ii.

ABSENT. *adj.* [*absens*, Lat.]

1. Not present: used with the particle *from*.

In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love;

At morn the plains, at noon the shady grove;

But Delia always: *absent* from her sight,

Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight. *Pope, Past.*

Where there is advantage to be given,

Both more and less have given him the revolt;

And none serve with him but constrained things,

Whose hearts are *absent* too. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Whether they were *absent* or present, they were vexed alike

Wisdom, vi. 15

2. Absent in mind, inattentive; regardless of the present object.

I distinguish a man that is *absent*, because he thinks of something else, from him that is *absent*, because he thinks of nothing. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 77.

To ABSE'NT. *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

If thou didst ever hold me in thy heart,

Absent thee from felicity a while,

And in this harsh world draw thy breath in pain,

To tell my tale. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Go—for thy stay, not free, *absents* thee more.

Milton, P. In ix. 372.

Though I am forc'd thus to *absent* myself

From all I love, I shall contrive some means,

Som' efficacious intervals, to visit thee. *Southern, Spart. Dame.*

The Arango is still called together in cases of importance; and if, after due summons, any number *absents* himself, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny English. *Addison, Remarks on Italy.*

ABSENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* Relating to absence; absent.

Dict.

ABSENTEE. *n. s.* He that is absent from his station or employment, or country. A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen living out of their country.

Then was the first statute made against *absentees*, commanding all such as had land in Ireland, to return and reside thereupon. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A great part of estates in Ireland are owned by *absentees*, and such as draw over the profits raised out of Ireland, refunding nothing. *Child's Discourse on Trade.*

ABSE'NTER. * *n. s.* He that is absent from his duty.

You have heard what a deficiency there was of the special jury, which was imputed to their backwardness to serve a prosecution against the princess. He [Judge Foster] has fined all the *absenters* 20*l.* a piece.

Ed. Ch. Thurlow, in the Life of Sir M. Foster.

ABSE'NTMENT. * *n. s.* [from *absent*.] The state of being absent.

All other phrases and circumlocutions, by which human death is expressed either in holy Scripture, or in usual language—such for instance, as these in Scripture, a peregrination, or *absentment* from the body, &c. might easily be shewed to be applicable to the death of our Saviour. *Barrow's Works*, ii. 383.

ABSINTHIAN. * *adj.* [from *absinthium*.] Partaking of the nature of wormwood.

Best physick then, when gall with sugar meets,

Temp'ring *absinthian* bitterness with sweets.

Randolph's Poems, p. 60.

ABSINTHIATED. *part.* [from *absinthium*.] Imbittered, impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

ABSINTHIUM. * *n. s.* [Fr. *absinthe*, Lat. *absinthium*.] Wormwood.

To ABSISTE. *s. n.* [*absisto*, Lat.] To stand off, to leave off. *Dict.*

ABSOLVATORY. * *adj.* [from *absolve*. Fr. also, *absolvatoire*.] Relative to pardon; forgiving, as Cotgrave renders the French word.

To ABSOLVE. *v. a.* [*absolve*, Lat.]

1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense.

Your great goodness, out of holy pity,
Absolv'd him with an axe. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Our victors, blest in peace, forget their wars,
Enjoy past dangers, and *absolve* the stars. *Tickell.*

As he hopes and gives out, by the influence of his wealth, to be here *absolved*; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general scandal, or redressing the credit lost by former judgments. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

2. To set free from an engagement or promise.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act ill, I am *absolv'd* by both. *Waller, Maud's Trag.*
This command, which must necessarily comprehend the persons of our natural fathers, must mean a duty we owe them, distinct from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot *absolve* us. *Locke.*

3. To pronounce sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

But all is calm in his eternal sleep;
Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep;
Ev'n superstition loses every fear;
For God, not man, *absolves* our frailties here. *Pope, Eloisa to Abolard.*

4. To finish, to complete. This use is not common.

What cause
Mov'd the Creator, in his holy rest
Through all eternity, so late to build
In chaos; and the work begun, how soon
Absolv'd. *Milton, P. L. vii. 94.*

If that which is so supposed infinitely distant from what is now current, is distant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely, then that one circulation which preceded it, must necessarily be like ours, and consequently *absolved* in the space of twenty-four hours. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

ABSOLVER. * *n. s.* [from *absolve*.] He who pronounces sin remitted.

They that take upon them to be the only *absolvers* of sin, are themselves held fast in the snares of eternal death.

More, Against Idolatry, Preface.

A divine, a ghostly confessor,

A sin-*absolver*. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

ABSOLUTE. *adj.* [*absolutus*, Lat.]

1. Complete; applied as well to persons as things.

Because the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or main; it cannot be but that the words of his mouth are *absolute*, and lack nothing which they should have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. *Hooker, b. ii. § 6.*

What is his strength by land? —

— Great and increasing: but by sea

He is an *absolute* master. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Chop.*

2. Unconditional; as an *absolute* promise.

Although it runs in forms *absolute*, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the person to whom it is pronounced. *South, Sermon.*

3. Not relative; as, *absolute* space.

I see still the distinctions of sovereign and inferior of *absolute* and relative worship, will bear any man out in the worship of any creature with respect to God, as well at least as it doth in the worship of images.

Stillfleet, Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.

An *absolute* mode is that which belongs to its subject, without respect to any other beings whatsoever: but a relative mode is derived from the regard that one being has to others.

Watts, Logic.

In this sense we speak of the ablative case in *absolute* grammar.

4. Not limited; as, *absolute* power.

My crown is *absolute*, and holds of none;

I cannot in a base subjection live,

Nor suffer you to take, though I would give. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

5. Positive; certain; without any hesitation. In this sense it rarely occurs.

Long is it since I saw him,

But time hath nothing blurr'd those lines of favour,

Which then he wore; the snatches in his voice,

And burst of speaking were as his: I'm *absolute*,

'Twas very Cloten.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

ABSOLUTELY. *adv.* [from *absolute*.]

1. Completely, without restriction.

All the contradictions which grow in those minds, that neither *absolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. *Sidney.*

What merit they can build upon having joined with a protestant army, under a king they acknowledge, to defend their own liberties and properties, is, to me, *absolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will equally be so for ever. *Swift, Presb. Plea.*

2. Without relation; in a state unconnected.

Absolutely we cannot discommend, we cannot *absolutely* approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die.

Hooker, b. v.

These then being the perpetual causes of zeal; the greatest good, or the greatest evil; either *absolutely* so in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be zealously affected for the one against the other. *Sprat, Sermon.*

No sensible quality, as light and colour, and heat, and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves, *absolutely* considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense. These qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and positions. *Bentley, Sermon.*

3. Without limits or dependance.

The prince long time had courted fortune's love,

But, once possess'd, did *absolutely* reign:

Thus, with their Amazons, the heroes strove,

And conquer'd first those beauties they would gain.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

4. Without condition.

And of that nature, for the most part, are things *absolutely* unto all men's salvation necessary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Peremptorily, positively.

Being as I am, why didst not thou

Command me *absolutely* not to go,

Going into such danger, as thou saidst? *Milton, P. L. ix.*

ABSOLUTENESS. * *n. s.* [from *absolute*.]

1. Completeness; or, as Minshew explains the word, perfection.

To the second part of the objection, the strength whereof is, that to tie up God in his actions to the reason of things, destroys his liberty, *absoluteness*, and independency: I answer, it is no imperfection for God to be determined to good; it is no bondage, slavery, or contraction, to be bound up to the eternal laws of right and justice. *R. A. Russell's Disc. of Truth, p. 189.*

This should silence the proud regrets, and murmurings of our hearts, at the *absoluteness* of God's decrees and purposes: for why may not his decrees be *absolute* as his power?

South, Sermon. viii. 241.

2. Freedom from dependance, or limits.

The *absoluteness* and illimitableness of his commission was generally much spoken of. *Clarke, b. viii.*

There is nothing that can raise a man to that generous *absoluteness* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that which gives him that happiness within himself, for which men depend upon others. *South, Sermon.*

3. Despotism.

He kept a strait hand on his nobility, and chose rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obsequious to him, but had less interest in the people; which made for his *absoluteness*, but not for his safety. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

They dress up power with all the splendor and temptation
absoluteness can add to it. *Locke.*

ABSOLUTION. † *n. s.* [*absolutio*, Lat.]

1. Acquittal.

Absolution, in the civil law, imports a full acquittal of a person by some final sentence of law; also a temporary discharge of his farther attendance upon a mesne process, through a failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewise in the canon law, where, and among divines, it likewise signifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence pronounced either in a court of law, or else in *foro penitentiali*. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *absolution*, termed judicial, and another, stiled a declaratory or extra-judicial *absolution*.

Ayliffe, Par. Juris Canonici.

2. The remission of sins, or penance, declared by ecclesiastical authority.

The *absolution* pronounced by a priest, whether papist or protestant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the person, so atolved, confidence towards God. *South Sermon.*

3. Delivery; pronouncement.

Some men are tall and big; so some language is high and great. Then the words are chosen, their sound ample, the composition full, the *absolution* plenteous, and poured out, all grave, sinewy, and strong. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

ABSOLUTORY. *adj.* [*absolutorius*, Lat.] That which absolves.

Though an *absolatory* sentence should be pronounced in favour of the persons, upon the account of nearness of blood; yet, if adultery shall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded against as an adulterer. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

ABSONANT. † *adj.* [See **ABSONOUS.**] Contrary to reason, wide from the purpose.

For Stoicism to rejoice at funerals, and lament at births of men, is more *absonant* to nature than reason.

Quarles, Judg. & Mer. The Mourner.

ABSONOUS. † *adj.* [*absonus*, Lat. ill-sounding.]

1. Absurd, contrary to reason. Dr. Johnson says, it is not much in use; and it may be doubted whether it should be followed by *to* or *from*. He cites an instance from Glanville with *to*; which indeed I take to be the usual concomitant. But he has given no definition of a second sense, in which it is powerfully employed, and without any particle.

To suppose an uniter of a middle constitution, that should partake of some of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, most *absonous* to our reason.

Glanville, Secp. Scientifica, c. 4.

Parity of degrees in church-government, hath no foundation in holy scripture, and is as *absonous* to reason, as parity in a state or family. *Sir E. Dering's Speeches*, p. 139.

2. Unmusical; Cockeran calls *absonous* also *untunable*.

That noise, as Macrobius truly inferreth, must be of necessity either sweet and melodious, or harsh and *absonous*.

Fotherby, Atheom. p. 318.

TO ABSORB. *v. a.* [*absorbeo*, Lat. preter. *absorbed*; part. pret. *absorbed*, or *absorpt*.]

1. To swallow up.

Moses imputed the deluge to the disruption of the abyss; and St. Peter, to the particular constitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *absorpt* in water. *Burnet, Theology.*

Some tokens shew

Of fearless friendship, and their sinking mates
Sustain; vain love, tho' laudable, *absorpt*
By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vast profundity.

Philips.

2. To suck up. See **ABSORBENT.**

The evils that come of exercise are that it doth *absorb* and attenuate the moisture of the body. *Bacon.*

Supposing the forementioned consumption should prove so durable as to *absorb* and extenuate the said sanguine parts to an extreme degree, it is evident, that the fundamental parts must necessarily come into danger. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

While we perspire, we *absorb* the outward air. *Arbuthnot.*

ABSORBENT. *n. s.* [*absorbens*, Lat.]

A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either causes the asperities of pungent humours, or dries away superfluous moisture in the body. *Quincy.*

There is a third class of substances, commonly called *absorbents*; as the various kinds of shells, coral, chalk, crabs eyes, &c. which likewise raise an effervescence with acids, and are therefore called *alkalis*, tho' not so properly, for they are not salts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ABSORBENT. * *adj.* That which absorbs.

ABSORPTION. * *n. s.* [from *absorb*.] Absorption.

Where to place that concurrence of water, [the river Jordan] or place of its *absorption*, there is no authentick decision.

Sir T. Brown's Tracts, p. 165.

ABSORPT. *part.* [from *absorb*.] Swallowed up; used as well, in a figurative sense, of persons, as, in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man who has not talked these five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the present world, its customs and its manners, to be fully possessed and *absorpt* in the past. *Pope, Letters.*

ABSORPTION. † *n. s.* [from *absorb*.]

1. The act of swallowing up.

It was below the dignity of those sacred penmen, or the Spirit of God that directed them, to shew us the causes of this disruption, or of this *absorption*; this is left to the enquiries of men. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The aversion of God's face is confusion; the least bending of his brow is perdition; but his "totus iratus," his whole fury, is the utter *absorption* of the creature. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 24.

2. The state of being swallowed up.

This necessarily engages us in the history of the rise, progress, and decay of the ancient Greek philosophy: in which is shewn its original, like that of legislation, from Egypt: the several revolutions it underwent in its character, constantly attendant and conformable to the several revolutions of civil power: its gradual decay, and total *absorption* in the schools.

Warburton, Alliance Ch. and St. (1st. ed.) p. 165.

TO ABSTAIN. *v. n.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification; with the particle *from*.

If thou judge it hard and difficult,

Conversing, looking, loving to *abstain*

From love's due rites, nuptial embraces sweet;

And, with desires, to languish without hope.

Milton, P. L. x. 993.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently desirous of any thing, so that a man cannot *abstain from* it, is to lose a man's liberty, and to become a servant of meat and drink, or smoke.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

Even then the doubtful billows scarce *abstain*

From the toss'd vessel on the troubled main. *Dryden, Virgil.*

ABSTEMIOUS. *adj.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate, sober, abstinent, refraining from excess or pleasures. It is used of persons; as, an *abstemious* hermit: and of things; as, an *abstemious* diet. It is spoken likewise of things that cause temperance.

The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the *abstemious*. Abstinence in extremity will prove a mortal disease; but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Clytorean streams the love of wine expel,

(Such is the virtue of the *abstemious* well)

Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood

Extinguishes, and harks the drunken god:

Or that Melampus (so have some assured)

When the mad *Prætidæ* with charms he cur'd,

And powerful herbs, both charms and simples cast

Into the sober spring, where still their virtues last.

Dryden, Fæb.

ABSTEMIOUSLY. † *adv.* [from *abstemious*.] Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

The tone of his stomach never recovered its natural temper, even when he lived very *abstemiously* afterwards.

Whiston's Memoirs, p. 273.

A B S

ABSTEMIOUSNESS. † *n. s.* [See **ABSTEMIOUS.**] The quality of being abstemious.

The Bannians, though healthy through their *abstemiousness*, are but of weak bodies and small courage.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 115.

The best expedient he [K. Charles I.] had to reconcile it, was to contract his diet to a few dishes out of the bill of fare, and to eat in private. And his eating being usually agreeable to his exercise, this *abstemiousness* was in no wise displeasing; his temperance preserving his health.

Herbert's Memoirs.

ABSTENTION. † *n. s.* (from *abstineo*, Lat.) The act of holding off, or restraining; restraint.

The church superinduced times and manners of *abstention*, and expressions of sorrow. *Bp. Taylor, Visit. of the Sick*, iv. 5.

To ABSTERGE. *v. a.* [*abstergo*, Lat.] To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.

ABSTERGENT. *adj.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

To ABSTERSE. [See **ABSTERGE.**] To cleanse, to purify; a word very little in use, and less analogical than *absterge*.

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the stomach of the ostrich, no alteration; but we suspect this effect rather from corrosion than digestion; not any tendency to dilification by the natural heat, but rather some attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the stomach, which may *absterse* and shave the scoriaceous parts thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.* b. iii.

ABSTERSION. *n. s.* [*abstersio*, Lat.] The act of cleansing. See **ABSTERGE.**

Abstersion is plainly a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; at is found in nitrous water, which scoureth linen cloth speedily from the foulness.

Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 42.

ABSTERSIVE. * *n. s.* [Fr. *abstersif*.] A cleanser.

Abstersives are fuller's earth, soap, linseed-oil, and ox-gall.

Sir W. P. Mtg. Sprat's Hist. R. Soc. p. 295.

ABSTERSIVE. † *adj.* [Fr. *abstersif*.] That which has the quality of absterging or cleansing.

It is good, after purging, to use apozemes and broths, not so much opening as those used before purging; but *abstersive* and mundifying clysters also are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours.

Bacon Nat. Hist.

A tablet stood off that *abstersive* tree,

Where *Æthiop's* swarthy bird did build to nest. *Sir J. Denham.*

There many a flow'r *abstersive* grew,

Thy fav'rite flow'rs of yellow hue. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

ABSTINENCE. *n. s.* [*abstinentia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of any thing; with the particle *from*.

Because the *abstinence* from a present pleasure, that offers itself, is a pain, nay, oftentimes a very great one: it is no wonder that that operates after the same manner pain does, and lessens, in our thoughts, what is future; and so forces us, as it were, blindfold into its embraces.

Locke.

2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. It is generally distinguished from temperance, as the greater degree from the less; sometimes as single performances from habits; as, a day of *abstinence*, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young:

And *abstinence* engenders maladies.

Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.

And the faces of them, which have used *abstinence*, shall shine above the stars; whereas our faces shall be blacker than darkness.

2 Esdras, vii. 55.

Religious men, who hither must be sent

As awful guides of heavenly government;

To teach you penance, fasts, and *abstinence*,

To punish bodies for the soul's offence. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

ABSTINENCY. *n. s.* The same with **ABSTINENCE.**

Were our rewards for the *abstinencies*, or riots, of this present life, under the prejudices of short or infinite, the promises and threats of Christ would lose much of their virtue and energy.

Hammond on Fundamentals

A B S

ABSTINENT. † *adj.* [*abstinens*, Lat.] That uses abstinence, in opposition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is used chiefly of persons.

Seldom have you seen one continent that is not *abstinent*.

Haies, Serm. at the close of his Reqn. p. 23.

ABSTINENTLY. * *adv.* [from *abstinent*.]

O, if thou haddest ever re-admitted Adam into Paradise, how *abstinently* would he have walked by that tree!

Donne's Devotions, p. 623.

ABSTORTED. † *adj.* [Lat. *abstortus*.] Forced away; wrung from another by violence; which word Dr. Johnson has cited from some dictionary: but in our old language, the word is *abstortued*. Cockeram's Dict. "wrested away by force."

To ABSTRACT. † *v. a.* [*abstraho*, Lat.] This word appears to have been objected against as a verb, by Fulke, in his remarks on the Rhemish testament, 1617; and it is explained as being then not intelligible to the generality of readers.

1. To take one thing from another.

Could we *abstract* from these pernicious effects, and suppose this were innocent, it would be too light to be matter of praise.

Decay of Piety.

2. To separate by distillation.

Having dephlegmed spirit of salt, and gently *abstracted* the whole spirit, there remaineth in the retort a styptical substance.

Boyle.

3. To separate ideas.

Those who cannot distinguish, compare and *abstract*, would hardly be able to understand and make use of language, or judge or reason to any tolerable degree.

Locke.

4. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak, let us *abstract* them into brief compends, and review them often.

Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

ABSTRACT. † *adj.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] See the verb **To ABSTRACT.**

1. Separated from something else; generally, used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract* mathematics, *abstract* terms, in opposition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed. And though the pure do handle only *abstract* quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that which is mixed, doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject. So astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, music of sounds, and mechanics of weights and powers.

Wilkins, Mathem. Magic.

Abstract terms signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is; as, whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, mortality, life, death.

Watts, Logic.

2. With the particle *from*.

Another fruit from the considering things in themselves, *abstract* from our opinions and other men's notions and discourses on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it suggests to him.

Locke.

3. Refined; pure.

Love's not so pure and *abstract*, as they use

To say, which have no mistress but their muse.

Donne's Poems, p. 27.

ABSTRACT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You shall there find a man, who is the *abstract*

Of all faults all men follow. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

If you are false, these epithets are small;

You're then the things, and *abstract* of them all.

Dryden, Aurengzeb

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

A B S

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the sentiments he had remarked; so that he could give a tolerable analysis and *abstract* of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind.*

3. The state of being abstracted, or disjointed.

The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as it were, in *abstract*, without the necessity of states, and circumstance of time, can take no full and proportional pleasure in the exercise of any narrow bounty. *Wotton.*

ABSTRA'CTED. † *part. adj.* [from *abstract*.]

1. Separated; disjointed.

That space the evil one *abstracted* stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Refined; purified.

Abstracted spiritual love, they like
Their souls exhal'd. *Donne.*

3. Abstruse; difficult.

4. Absent of mind, inattentive to present objects; as, an *abstracted* scholar.

And now no more the *abstracted* ear attends
The water's murmuring lapse; the entranced eye
Pierces no longer through the extended rows
Of thick-rang'd trees. *Warton, Pleas. of Melancholy, v. 179.*

ABSTRA'CTEDLY. † *adv.* With abstraction, simply, separately from all contingent circumstances.

Or whether more *abstractedly* we look,
Or on the writers or the written book:
Whence, but from heaven, could men unskill'd in arts,
In several ages born, in several parts,
Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price. *Dryden, Religio Laici.*

Whether the notions of absolute time, absolute place, and absolute motion, be not most *abstractedly* metaphysical? *Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, Qu. 8.*

ABSTRA'CTEDNESS. * *n. s.* [from *abstracted*.] The state of being abstracted.

Men have added to the natural difficulty of this subject, by starting all manner of subtle and wire-drawn objections to hinder any conclusion from being established; and then they complain of the subtlety and *abstractedness* of the arguments; as if that were not occasioned by themselves.

Baxter, Eng. into the Nat. of the Soul, ii. 354.

If these latter prepositions, which supply the place of the cases, would be of such difficult invention on account of their *abstractedness*, some expedient to supply their place must have been of indispensable necessity.

A. Smith on the Formation of Languages.

ABSTRA'CTER. * *n. s.* He who makes an abstract, epitomic, or note.

In this science or mystery of words, a very judicious *abstracter* would find it a hard task to be any thing copious, without falling upon an infinite collection, &c.

Mannyngham, Disc. p. 58.

ABSTRA'CTION. † *n. s.* [abstractio, Lat.]

1. The act of abstracting.

The word *abstraction* signifies a withdrawing some part of an idea from other parts of it; by which means, such abstracted ideas are formed, as neither represent any thing corporeal or spiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body. *Watts, Logick.*

2. The state of being abstracted.

What are metaphysicks themselves but intricate subtilties and fruitless *abstractions*? *Burton, Anat. Med. p. 167.*

The great author of the method of fluxions felt this difficulty, and therefore he gave into those nice *abstractions* and geometrical metaphysicks, without which he saw nothing could be done on the received principles.

Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 35.

Instead of beginning with arts most easy (and those be such as are most obvious to the sense), they present their young unmatriculated novices at first coming with the most intellectual *abstractions* of logic and metaphysicks. *Milton, of Education.*

A B S

3. Absence of mind; inattention.

4. Disregard of worldly objects.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his *abstraction*. *Pope, Let.*
This was an age of vision and mystery; and every work was believed to contain a double, or secondary, meaning. Nothing escaped this eccentric spirit of refinement and *abstraction*. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. xcvi.*

ABSTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *abstract*.] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTIVELY. * *adv.* In an abstractive manner.

ABSTRA'CTLY. † *adv.* [from *abstract*.] In an abstract manner, absolutely, without reference to any thing else.

Virtue is but a name *abstractly* trimm'd,

Interpreting what she was in effect. *Drummond's Poems.*

Matter, *abstractly* and absolutely considered, cannot have subsisted eternally. *Bentley, Serm. 6.*

ABSTRA'CTNESS. *n. s.* [from *abstract*.] Subtlety; separation from all matter or common notion.

I have taken some pains to make plain and familiar to your thoughts, truths, which established prejudice, or the *abstractness* of the ideas themselves, might render difficult. *Locke.*

ABSTRI'CTED. *part. adj.* [abstractus, Lat.] Unbound. *Dict.*

To ABSTRIN'GE. *v. a.* To unbind. *Dict.*

To ABSTRU'DE. *v. a.* [abstrudo, Lat.] To thrust off, or pull away. *Dict.*

ABSTRU'SE. † *adj.* [abstrusus, Lat. Thrust out of sight, old Fr. astruss, hidden, difficult, Welsh, astrus, crabbed, perplexed.] This word is mentioned by P. Heylin as an uncouth and unusual word in 1656. Yet it had obtained a place in Cockeram's Dictionary long before that period, where it is defined, "Hidden, secret, not easie to be understood." And it is used by Selden, in 1622, in his Pref. to Drayton's Polyobion: "Whatsoever tastes of description, battell, story, *abstruse* antiquity, &c."

1. Hidden; remote from view.

Th' eternal eye, whose sight discerns
Abstrusest thoughts, from forth his holy mount,
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly before him, saw, without their light,
Rebellion rising. *Milton, P. L. v. 712.*

This noise lasted about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour, till it had been multiplied and reverberated from the most *abstruse* caverns of the mountain. *Sir S. Morland, Tuba Stentorophonica, p. 12.*

O, who is he that could carry news to our old father, that thou wert but alive, although thou wert hidden in the most *abstruse* dungeons of Barbary.

Shelton's Tr. of D. Quir. b. i. p. 4. ch. 15.

2. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehension: it is opposed to *obvious* and *easy*.

So spake our Sire, and, by his count'nance, seem'd
Ent'ring on studious thoughts *abstruse*. *Milton, P. L. viii.*

The motions and figures within the month are *abstruse*, and not easy to be distinguished, especially those of the tongue, which is moved through the help of many muscles, so easily, and habitually, and variously, that we are scarce able to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed. *Holder.*

No man could give a rule of the greatest beauties, and the knowledge of them was so *abstruse*, that there was no manner of speaking which could express them.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

ABSTRU'SELY. *adv.* In an abstruse manner; obscurely, not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRU'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *abstruse*.] The quality of being abstruse; difficulty, obscurity.

It is not oftentimes so much what the scripture says, as what some men persuade others it says, that makes it seem obscure, and that as to some other passages that are so indeed, since it is the *abstruseness* of what is taught in them,

that makes them almost inevitably so; it is little less saucy, upon such a score, to find fault with the style of the Scripture, than to do so with the authour for making us but men.

Boyle on the Scripture.

ABSTRUSITY. *n. s.* [from *abstruse*.]

1. **Abstruseness.**

2. That which is abstruse. A word seldom used.

Authors are also suspicious, not greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secrets, to deliver antipathies, sympathies, and the occult *abstrusities* of things. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To ABSUME. *v. a.* [*absumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up. An uncommon word.

That which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt, no not so much as any part of it; for if it had burned part after part, the whole must needs be *absumed* in a portion of time. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

ABSURD. *adj.* [*absurdus*, Lat.]

1. Unreasonable, without judgement, as used of men.

Seeming wise men may make shift to get opinion: but let no man choose them for employment; for certainly you had better take for business a man somewhat *absurd*, than over formal. *Bacon.*

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper subject, is dull and stupid; but one who shews it in an improper place, is as impertinent and *absurd*. *Addison, Spectator, No. 291.*

2. Inconsistent, contrary to reason, used of sentiments or practices.

The thing itself appeared desirable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and desire it; but then, it was after a very irrational *absurd* way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never will, a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is to be acquired. *South, Sermons.*

But grant that those can conquer, these can cheat,
'Tis phrase *absurd* to call a villain great;
Who wickedly is wise, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope, Ess. on Man.*

ABSURDITY. *n. s.* [from *absurd*.]

1. The quality of being absurd; want of judgement, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things.

How clear soever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident than the *absurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number. *Locke.*

2. That which is absurd; as, his travels were full of *absurdities*. In which sense it has a plural.

That satisfaction we receive from the opinion of some pre-eminence in ourselves, when we see the *absurdities* of another, or when we reflect on any past *absurdities* of our own. *Addison.*

ABSURDLY. *adv.* [from *absurd*.] After an absurd manner; improperly, unreasonably.

But man we find the only creature,
Who, led by folly, combats nature;
Who, when she loudly cries, Forbear,
With obstinacy fixes there;
And where his genius least inclines,
Absurdly bends his whole designs. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

We may proceed yet further with the atheist, and convince him, that not only his principle is absurd, but his consequences also as *absurdly* deduced from it. *Bentley, Sermons.*

ABSURDNESS. *n. s.* [from *absurd*.] The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impropriety. See **ABSURDITY**; which is more frequently used.

Such are the inferences that naturally flow from the articles of the Epicures' and the Atheists' creed: the folly and *absurdness* whereof I shall not endeavour to expose: themselves would not be content that they should be pursued to their proper issues. *Dr. Cave, Sermon, p. 8.*

ABUNDANCE. *n. s.* [*abundantia*, Fr.]

1. Plenty; a sense chiefly poetical.

At the whisper of thy word,
Crown'd *abundance* spreads my board.

Crashaw.

The doubled charge his subjects' love supplies,

Who, in that bounty, to themselves are kind;

So glad Egyptians see their Nihus rise,

And, in his plenty, their *abundance* find. *Dryden, Ann. Mir.*

2. Great numbers.

The river Inn is shut up between mountains, covered with woods of fir-trees. *Abundance* of peasants are employed in hewing down the largest of these trees, that, after they are barked and cut into shape, are tumbled down. *Addison on Italy.*

3. A great quantity.

Their chief enterprize was the recovery of the Holy Land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what *abundance* of noble blood hath been shed with very small benefit unto the Christian state. *Raleigh, Essays.*

4. Exuberance, more than enough.

For well I wot, most mighty sovereign,
That all this famous antique history,
Of some, th' *abundance* of an idle brain,
Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spenser.*

ABUNDANT. *adj.* [*abundans*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful.

Good, the more

Communicated, more *abundant* grows;

The author not impair'd, but honour'd more. *Milton, P. L. v.*

2. Exuberant.

If the vessels are in a state of too great rigidity, so as not to yield, a strong projectile motion occasions their rupture, and hæmorrhages; especially in the lungs, where the blood is *abundant*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Fully stored. It is followed sometimes by *in*, commonly by *with*.

The world began but some ages before these were found out, and was *abundant with* all things at first; and men not very numerous; and therefore were not put so much to the use of their wits, to find out ways for living commodiously. *Burnet.*

4. It is applied generally to things, sometimes to persons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and *abundant* in goodness and truth. *Exod. xxxiv. 6.*

ABUNDANTLY. *adv.* [from *abundant*.]

1. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the moving creature that hath life. *Genesis, i. 20.*

God on thee

Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd;

Inward and outward both, his image fair. *Milton, P. L. viii.*

2. Amply, liberally; more than sufficiently.

Ye saw the French tongue *abundantly* purified. *Sprat.*

Heroick poetry has ever been esteemed the greatest work of human nature. In that rank has Aristotle placed it; and Longinus is so full of the like expressions, that he *abundantly* confirms the other testimony. *Dryden, State of Lun. Pref.*

What the example of our equals wants of authority, is *abundantly* supplied in the insinuations of friendship, and the repeated influences of a constant conversation. *Rogers, Serm.*

ABUSAGE.* *n. s.* This word, as well as its kindred *abusion*, is obsolete. Abuse.

Howbeit it hath pleased the common sort of men, to stile these festival days with the name of good times; yet by reason of the gross *abusage*, to which the corruption of men hath made them subject, they may very well receive an alteration of their title. *Whateley's Redemption of Time, (1634.) p. 1.*

To ABUSE. *v. a.* [*abutor*, *abusus*, Lat.] In *abuse* the verb, *s* has the sound of *z*; in the noun, the common sound.

1. To make an ill use of.

They that use this world, as not *abusing* it; for the fashion of this world passeth away. *1 Cor. vii. 31.*

He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer await the perverseness of men, no longer suffer his compassion to be *abused*. *Rogers, Serm.*

2. To violate; to defile.

Arachne figured how Jove did *abuse*
Europe like a bull, and on his back
Her through the sea did bear.

When Absalom *abused* his father's wives, was not the act
of that incestuous whoredom the due reward of justice, for
that David had *abused* the wife of his servant Urias?

Crowley's Apologie, fol. 55.

3. To deceive, to impose upon.

He perhaps,
Out of my weakness and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with such spirits,
Abuses me to damn me.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

The world hath been much *abused* by the opinion of making
gold: the work itself I judge to be possible; but the means
hitherto propounded, are, in the practice, full of error.

Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 126.

It imports the misrepresentation of the qualities of things
and actions, to the common apprehensions of men, *abusing*
their minds with false notions; and so, by this artifice, making
evil pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns
of life.

South, Sermons.

Nor be with all these tempting words *abus'd*;
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.

Pope.

4. To treat with rudeness; to reproach.

I am no strumpet, but of life as honest

As you that thus *abuse* me.

Shakespeare, Othello.

But he mocked them, and laughed at them, and *abused*
them shamefully, and spake proudly.

Mac. vii. 34.

Some praise at morning what they blame at night,

But always think the last opinion right.

A muse by these is like a mistress used,

This hour she's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*.

Pope, Ess. on Crit.

The next criticism seems to be introduced for no other
reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff, whom the author every
where endeavours to imitate and *abuse*.

Addison.

ABUSE. *n. s.* [from the verb *abuse*.]

1. The ill use of any thing.

The casting away things profitable for the sustenance of
man's life, is an unthankful *abuse* of the fruits of God's good
providence towards mankind.

Hooker, b. v. § 9.

* Little knows

Any, but God alone, to value right

The good before him, but perverts best things

To worst *abuse*, or to their meanest use.

Milton, P. L. b. iv.

2. A corrupt practice, bad custom.

The nature of things is such, that, if *abuses* be not remedied,
they will certainly increase.

Swift, Advancem. of Relig.

3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him to have deceived me, and through
the deceit *abused* me, and after the *abuse*, forsaken me, but
that he must now, of all the company, and before all the com-
pany, lay want of beauty to my charge?

Sidney, b. ii.

4. Unjust censure, rude reproach, contumely.

I dark in light, exposed

To daily fraud, contempt, *abuse*, and wrong.

Milton, S. A.

ABUSER. *† n. s.* [from the verb *abuse*. Fr. also *abuscur*.]

1. He that makes an ill use.

The rest are cheated with a thick intoxicating potion, which
a certain softness, the *abuser* of love's name, carries about.

Milton, Apol. for Smeectm.

Abusers of God's graces.

Hammond, Sermon. p. 561.

2. He that deceives.

Next thou, the *abuser* of thy prince's ear.

Denham, Sophy.

He was no brewer of holy water in court, no dallier, no
abuser, but ever real and certain.

Bacon, Observ. upon a Libel, 1592.

3. He that reproaches with rudeness.

The honour of being distinguished by certain *abusers*, I regard
as a sufficient balance to any disadvantages that can arise from
their *abuse*.

Dr. Brown to Louth, p. 6.

4. A ravisher, a violator.

That day of vengeance, wherein God will destroy the mur-
derers and *abusers* of his servants, and burn up their polluted
city.

Spencer on Prodigies, p. 127.

Retire a while
Behind this bush, till we have known that vile
Abuser of young maidens.

Fletcher, Faithful Sheph. v. 1.

ABUSEFUL. ** adj.* [from *abuse* and *full*.] Abusive.

He *abusefully* reviles the king and parliament by the *abuseful*
names of hereticks and schismatics. *Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 397.*

ABUSION. ** n. s.* [Old Fr. *abusion*.]

1. Corrupt, or improper usage.

The king's highness is bound to obviate, redress, and redress
the *abusions* and exactions of annates or first fruits.

Acts of Parl. xxxiii. 2 § Hen. 8.

2. Reproach.

Shame light on him; that, through so false illusion,
Doth turn the name of soldiers to *abusion*.

Spenser, Moth. Hubb. ver. 220.

ABUSIVE. *† adj.* [from *abuse*. Fr. also *abusif*.]

1. Practising abuse.

An *abusive* and strange apprehension of covenants.

Milton, Eikonoclastes. § xiv.

In that sense or aspect, both the things themselves, and the
abusive use of them, may be, branded with marks of God's dis-
like.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 20.

The tongue mov'd gently first, and speech was low,

Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,

And wicked wit arose, thy most *abusive* foe.

Pope, Miscell.

Dame Nature, as the learned show,

Provides each animal its foe;

Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox

Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks.

Thus envy pleads a natural claim,

To persecute the muse's fame,

On poets in all times *abusive*,

From Homer down to Pope inclusive.

Swift, Miscell.

2. Containing abuse; as an abusive lampoon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause,

Till her licentious and *abusive* tongue

Waken'd the magistrates coercive pow'r.

Roscommon.

A man's strength does not lie in his treasures of ill words, in
a voluble dexterity of throwing out scurrilous *abusive* terms.

South, Sermons, viii. 200.

3. Deceitful; a sense little used, yet not improper.

Cotgrave mentions this sense of *deceitful*, and adds
to the senses of *abusive* that of *against custom*.

It is verified by a number of examples, that whatsoever is
gained by an *abusive* treaty, ought to be restored *in integrum*.

Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.

ABUSIVELY. *adv.* [from *abuse*.]

1. Improperly, by a wrong use.

The oil, *abusively* called spirit, of roses swims at the top of
the water, in the form of a white butter; which I remember not
to have observed in any other oil drawn in any linbeck.

Boyle, Sceptical Chymist.

2. Reproachfully.

ABUSIVENESS. *† n. s.* [from *abusc*.] The quality of
being abusive; foulness of language.

Who could have believed so much insolence durst vent itself
from out the hide of a varlet, as thus to censure that which men
of mature judgement have applauded to be writ from good
reason? But this contents him not: he falls now to rave in
his barbarous *abusiveness*.

Milton, Colasterion.

Pick out of mirth, like stones out of thy ground,

Profaneness, filthiness, *abusiveness*.

These are the scum, with which coarse wits abound:

The fine may spare these well, yet not go lesse.

Herbert.

TO ABUT. *† v. n.* [aboutir, to touch at the end,
Fr.] Dr. Johnson hastily pronounces the word
obsolete. To end at; to border upon; to meet, or
approach to, with the particle *upon*.

Two mighty monarchies,

Whose high upreared and *abutting* fronts

The narrow perilous ocean parts asunder.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

The Loosers are two several corporations, distinguished by
the addition of east and west, *abutting* upon a navigable creek,
and joined by a fair bridge of many arches.

Carew.

On the south of Buckingham-green [the ridged bank] *abutting*
with a considerable breadth and elevation on the east end of
Cowley.

Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 55.

A B Y

ABUTTAL. † *n. s.* [Barb. Lat. *abutare*, Sax. *abutan*, old Fr. *aboutir*.] The butting or boundaries of any land. A writing declaiming on what lands, highways, or other places, it does abut. *Abuttals* are also known by the name of *headlands*. In a terrier, or description of the site of land, the sides on the breadth are called *adjacentes*, lying or bordering; and the ends only in length are *abutantes*, abutting or bounding; which in old surveys were sometimes expressed by *capitare*, to head; whence this designation of *abuttal*. See *Cowel*. See also *BUT*, a boundary.

Declaration must be made of the *abuttals* and sides of the land seized. *Spelman*.

ABUTMENT. † *n. s.* [from *abut*.] That which abuts or borders upon another.

The canal, which the Scharins of Babylonia, who were driven to Egypt, carried on from the upper point of Delta to the Red Sea, was an immense operation. They undertook it; and however other people may dispute the point, it was finished. This is evident from the *abutments* of the floodgates, which are still existing between the hills, through which it passed.

Bryan's Anal. of Anc. Mythol. iii. 524.

TO ABY.* *v. a.* [Sometimes synonymous with *abide*, in our elder writers, as denoting to endure; to submit to; (see *ABIDE*;) but usually meaning to compensate, or pay for something done amiss, by suffering for it; and accordingly may so be traced to *buy*, with the ancient and accustomed prefix *a*. Gower writes the preterperfect of this verb *abought*.]

1. To endure.
Whodyes, the utmost dolor doth *abye*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. iv. 38.
2. To pay dearly; to suffer for it.
Whoso hardie hand on her doth lay,
It dearly shall *aby*, and death for handsell pay.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. xi. 15.

Lo, now my sonne, what it is,
A man to cast his eie amiss;
Which Acteon hath dere *abought*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. 1.
Fool-hardy knight, full soon shalt thou *aby*
This fond reproach. *Beaum. and Fl., Kn. of the Burn. Pest.* iii. 1.

TO ABY.* *v. n.*

1. To remain. [Sax. *abidan*.]
But nought that wanteth rest can long *aby*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 3.
2. To pay; as the active verb is used.
If I catch him in this company,
By Stygian lake I vow, whose sad annoy
The gods do dread, he dearly shall *aby*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iii. vi. 24.

ABY'SM. *n. s.* [*abyssme*, old Fr. now written contractedly *abime*.] A gulf; the same with *abyss*.
My good stars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires
Into the *abyss* of hell. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

ABY'SS. *n. s.* [*abyssus*, Lat. *ἄβυσσος*, bottomless, Gr.]

1. A depth without bottom.
Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyss*,
And, through the palpable obscure, find out
His uncouth way. *Milton, P. L.* ii. 5.
Thy throne is darkness in the *abyss* of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no further than thyself reveal'd.
Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
To give it the first push, and see it roll
Along the vast *abyss*. *Addison, Guardian*, No. 110.
2. A great depth, a gulph; hyperbolically.
The yawning earth disclos'd the *abyss* of hell.
Dryden, Virg. Georg. i.

A C A

3. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost.

For sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall

In time's *abyss*, the common grave of all. *Dryden, Juv. Sat.* x.

If, discovering how far we have clear and distinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of those things, that are within the reach of our understandings, and launch not out into that *abyss* of darkness, out of a presumption, that nothing is beyond our comprehension. *Locke*.

4. The body of waters supposed at the centre of the earth.

We're here to consider what is generally understood by the great *abyss*, in the common explication of the deluge; and 'tis commonly interpreted either to be the sea, or subterraneous waters hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet's Theory*.

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that insatiable *abyss*,
Where flames devour, and serpents hiss,
Promote me to thy seat of bliss.

Roscommon.

AC. AK. OR AKE.

Being initials in the names of places, as *Acton*; signify an oak, from the Saxon *ac*, an oak. *Gibson's Camden*.

ACACIA. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being supposed the inspissated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of sloes, boiled to the same consistence.
Dictionnaire de Comm. Savary, and Treuxem.
2. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *pseudocacia*, or *Virginian acacia*.
Millar.

ACADEME.* *n. s.* [Lat. *academia*.]

1. A society of persons.
Our court shall be a little *academe*,
Still and contemplative in living art.
Shakespeare, Love's Lab. Lost, i. 1.
Tainting our towns and hopeful *academes*.
Marston's Scourge, i. 3.
The sacred *academ* above
Of doctors. *Donne's Poem's*, p. 341.
Into whose house, which was an *academe*.
Beaum. and Fl., Th. and Theodoret, i. 2.
2. The Academy, a school of philosophy. See **ACADEMY**. Dr. Johnson is mistaken in assigning this application of the word exclusively to Milton. It was used by *Peacham* many years before Milton.
Thy solitary *Academe* should be
Some shady grove upon the Thames' fair side.
Peacham's Emblems, Rura mihi, &c.
See there the olive grove of *Academe*,
Plato's retirement. *Milton, P. R.* iv. 244.
And lo! where, rapt in beauty's heavenly dream,
Hoar Plato walks his oliv'd *Academe*.
T. Warton's Newmarket, v. 192.

ACADEMIAL. *adj.* [from *academy*.] Relating to an academy, belonging to an academy.

ACADEMIAN. † *n. s.* [from *academy*.] A scholar of an academy or university; a member of an university. Wood, in his *Athene Oxonienses*, mentions a great feast made for the *academians*; as Dr. Johnson has observed; and Wood has also mentioned them elsewhere. But the word was not coined by Wood.

They were entered into the said school, there to be educated till they were fit to be *academians* or apprentices.

Life of A. Wood, p. 21.

Then straight comes Friscus, that neat gentleman,
That new-discarded *academian*,
Who, for he could cry Ergo in the school,
Straightway with his huge judgement darrs controul
Whatsoever he views.

Marston's Scourge, ii. 6.

ACADEMICAL. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to an university.

He drew him first into the fatal circle, from a kind of resolved privateness; where, after the *academical* life, he had taken such a taste of the rural, as I have heard him say, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired course. *Wotton*.

No solemn day, no triumph, no publick joy, no great business, but eating must be the solemnest and most ceremonious part; coronations of kings, consecrations of bishops, *academical* acts and proceedings, &c. *Hales, Sermon*.

2. Relating to the philosophy of the academy.

Nor shall ever any one have my consent to pass for a philosopher, who keeps himself so ignorant of the Scripture, as with devotion to admire that *academical* inscription, *ἀγνῶσθαι βίη*. *Smith's Old Age*, p. 256.

ACADEMICALLY. * *adv.* In an academical manner.

These doctrines I propose *academically*, and for experiment sake. *Cabalistical Dialogue*, (1682.) p. 17.

ACADEMICIAN. † *n. s.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally used, Dr. Johnson says, in speaking of the professors in the academies of France; but in later times it is not so.

Don Antonio Ulloa, who, in company with the late Don George Juan, travelled into Peru to assist the French *academicians* in ascertaining the figure of the globe, published an account of their tour. *Swinburne, Trav. Spain*, Let. 42.

Milton recommended this species on the organ, as the fittest mean for composing the minds of his young *academicians* after they had concluded their gymnastick exercises. *Mason, Ch. Mus.* p. 56.

In this country an academy could be expected to do but little. If an *academician's* place were profitable, it would be given by interest; if attendance were gratuitous, it would be rarely paid, and no man would endure the least disgust. Unanimity is impossible, and debate would separate the assembly. *Johnson, Life of Roscommon*.

ACADEMICK. † *n. s.* [from *academy*.]

1. A student of an university.

A young *academick* shall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade, and be lavish in the praise of the author; while persons skilled in those subjects, hear the tattle with contempt. *Watts, Improvement of the Mind*.

2. An academick philosopher.

Mellifluous streams, that water'd all the schools
Of *Academicks* old and new. *Milton, Par. Reg.*
Thales, Pythagoras, all the *Academicks* and Stoicks, and not many to be excepted, unless the Epicures, taught this divinity. *Macle, Apostasy of the Later Times*, p. 111.

ACADEMICK. † *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.]

1. Relating to an university.

While through poetick scenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academick* groves. *Pope, Dunciad*, iv. 481.

2. Applicable to a particular philosophy.

Plato's philosophy took its name of *Academick* from the academy. *Harris's Phil. Inquiries*.

The exalted Stoick pride, the Cynick sneer,
The slow-compenting *Academick* doubt. *Thomson, Lib.* part 2.

ACADEMISM. * *n. s.* [from *academy*.] The doctrine of the academical philosophy.

This is the great principle of *academism* and scepticism, that truth cannot be perceived, on maintaining of which their honour is staked. *Baxter, Enq. into the Nat. of the Soul*, ii. 275.

ACADEMIST. † *n. s.* [Fr. *academiste*.]

1. The member of an academy. This is not often used.

It is observed by the Parisian *academists*, that some amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the sea-calf or seal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large. *Ray on the Creation*.

2. An academical philosopher.

A certain great author is sometimes a dogmatist, and gives us a scheme of virtue independent of any Deity; and sometimes a regular and precise *academist*.

Baxter, Enq. into the Nat. of the Soul, ii. 276.

ACA'DEMY. † *n. s.* [Anciently, and properly, with the accent on the first syllable, now usually on

the second. *Academia*, Lat. from *Academus* of Athens, whose house was turned into a school, from whom the *Groves of Academe* in Milton.] Dr. Johnson has given an example of this word from Shakespeare, where the reading should be *academe*, as the best editions give it; a word, as I have shewn, not unusual. Another example, therefore, must be supplied, of the first sense which Dr. Johnson assigns to *academy*.

1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art.

In the private *academies* of Italy, whither I was favoured to resort. *Milton, Reas. of Ch. Gov.* i.

The learned and affable meeting of frequent *academies*.

Id. ii.

It [the book] took so here, that the new *academy* of wits have given a publick and far higher clogium of it than it deserves. *Howell's Letters*, i. 6.

2. The places where sciences are taught.

Amongst the *academies*, which were composed by the rare genius of those great men, these four are reckoned as the principal; namely the Athenian school, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden, Dufrsnoy*.

Give me leave to complain: where can I do it better than at a court, the professed *academy* of honour?

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 45.

3. An university.

How much are all we bound, that are scholars, to those munificent Ptolemies, bountiful Mecanates, heroic patrons, divine spirits,—that have provided for us so many well-furnished libraries as well in our publick *academies* in most cities, as in our private colleges. How shall I remember Sir Thomas Bodley, &c.

Burton, Anat. Mel. p. 278.

Some Jesuits, and two reverend men
Of our two *academies* I nam'd. *Donne, Poems*, p. 130.

4. A place of education, in contradistinction to the universities or publick schools. The thing, and therefore the name is modern. Dr. Johnson says; but the name, in this sense, is old.

Affliction is a school or *academy*, wherein the best scholars are prepared, &c. *Burton, Anat. Mel.* p. 717.

The first [request] is, that you would employ the utmost of this your power and interest, both with the king and parliament, to suppress and extinguish those private, blind, conventicling schools or *academies* of grammar and philosophy, set up and taught secretly by fanatics, here and there all the kingdom over. *South, Sermons*, v. 45.

5. The academy; the school of philosophy.

Had the poor vulgar rout only, who were held under the prejudices and prepossessions of education, been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, as to adore a marble, or a golden deity, it might have been detested indeed, or pitied, but not so much to be wondered at: But for the Stoas, the *Academy*, or the Peripaton, to own such a paradox,—this (as the Apostle says) was without excuse. *South, Sermons*, ii. 245.

ACANTHUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-breech, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapter.

On either side

Acanthus, and each odorous bushy shrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Milton, P. L.* iv. 696.

ACATALE'TICK. *n. s.* [*ἀκαταληκτός*, Gr.] A verse which has the compleat number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

ACATALEPSIA. * *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀκαταληψία*, from *ἀ* and *καταλαμβάνω*. Fr. *acatalepsie*.] Impossibility of complete discovery.

That shutteth up all our endeavours for knowledge under an *acatalepsia*, impossibility of certainty, or full discovery, even of nature, while we look in this glass of the body.

Whitlock on the Manners of the English, p. 222.

ACATER.* *n. s.* [See **ACATES.**] Provider or purchaser of provisions. Obsolete. In the dramatic personæ of B. Jonson's *Sad Shepherd*, we find "Robin Hood's bailiff or acater." Chaucer best defines the character.

A gentil manciple was ther of a temple,
Of which *achatours* might take ensemple,
For to ben wise in buying of vitaille.

Prologue, C. T.

ACA'TES.* *n. s.* [Old Fr. *acat*, *achat*, purchase; *acheter*, pronounced *acaten* in Picardy and Languedoc, to purchase. Ital. *accattare*, to beg or borrow.] Provisions; victuals; viands; in more modern language, *catcs*. This is a frequent word in our elder writers. Cotgrave, explaining the word *pittance*, says, that it meant "meat, food, *acates*, victual of all sort, bread and drink excepted." Chaucer uses the word in the singular number more than once; and defines coemption as "comen *achate* or buying together."

Transl. of Boeth. p. 362. col. 1.

The kitchen clerk, that hight Digestion,
Did order all th' *acates* in seemly wise.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 31.

To see him served by all the damsels with marvellous silence
— the setting before him such variety of *acates*, and those so excellently dressed as his appetite knows not to which of them it shall first address his hand.

Shelton's Tr. of D. Quir. B. 1. P. 4. ch. 23.

To ACCE'DE.† *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] The existence of this word may be traced to the beginning of the seventeenth century. "To accede, to approach, or have access unto; also to assent unto." *Florio's New World of Words*, 1611.

1. To be added to, to come to; generally used in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

An accessory is said to be that which does *accede* unto some principal fact or thing in law.

Ayliffe, Par. Jur. Case.

This obvious reflection convinced me of the absurdity of the treaty of Hanover in 1725, between France and England, to which the Dutch afterwards *acceded*.

Chesterfield.

To *accede* to, or to be added to. *Johnson in F. Accrue.*

2. To come over; to assent.

We must therefore only thus far *accede* to the account of the people of Suyrna.

Bryant on Troy.

To ACCELERATE. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]

1. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion; to give a continual impulse to motion, so as perpetually to encrease.

Take new beer, and put in some quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the grosser parts may fall down into lees.

Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 307.

By a skilful application of those notices, may be gained the *accelerating* and bettering of fruits, and the emptying of mines, at much more easy rates than by the common methods.

Glanville, Scep. Sc.

If the rays endeavour to recede from the densest part of the vibration, they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded by the vibrations overtaking them.

Newton, Opticks.

Spices quicken the pulse, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and dissipate the fluids; from whence leanness, pains in the stomach, loathings, and fevers.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Lo! from the dread immensity of space

Returning with *accelerated* course,

The rushing comet to the sun descends. *Thomson, Sum. 1690.*

2. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophical language; but is sometimes used on other occasions.

In which council the king himself, whose continual vigilancy did suck in sometimes causeless suspicions, which few else knew, inclined to the *accelerating* a battle.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

- Perhaps it may point out to a student now and then what may employ the most useful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the most momentous enquiries. *Watts.*

ACCELERATION.† *n. s.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileo, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the spaces through which it passes, will be as the squares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the spaces.

2. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either coacervate or interspersed, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them.

Hale, Origin of Mankind.

3. The act of hastening.

Considering the languour ensuing that action in some, and the visible *acceleration* it maketh of age in most, we cannot but think venery much abridgeth our days.

Brown.

We most humbly desire an *acceleration* of his majesty's answer, according to his good time and royal pleasure.

Bacon, Speech in Parliament, Jac. 7.

ACCELERATIVE.* *adj.* [from *accelerate*.] Increasing the velocity of progression. The word is used by Sir Isaac Newton to express one kind of quantity of centripetal force.

Sir Isaac Newton explains very distinctly what he understands by the absolute quantity, what by the *accelerative* quantity, and what by the motive quantity of a centripetal force.

Keid's Inquiry.

To ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire; a word very rarely used.

Our devotion, if sufficiently *accended*, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort.

De'gay of Piety.

ACCEN'SION. *n. s.* [*accensio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its *accension*, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun, and makes an explosion so forcible as sometimes to kill the miners, shake the earth, and force bodies, of great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

ACCENT. *n. s.* [*accentus*, Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, Sir, I am up flatterer; he that beguiled you in a plain *accent* was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

2. The sound given to the syllable pronounced.

Your *accent* is something finer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

3. In grammar, the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute *accent* raising the voice in some certain syllables to a higher, i. e. more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, i. e. more vigorous pronunciation.

Holder.

4. Poetically, language or words.

How many ages hence

Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er,

In states unborn, and *accents* yet unknown.

Shakspeare, Julius Caesar.

Winds on your wings to heaven her *accents* bear;

Such words as heaven alone is fit to hear. *Dryden, Virg. Past. 3.*

5. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die;

When the rough seaman's louder shouts prevail,
When fair occasion shews the springing gale.

To AC'CENT. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat. formerly elevated at the second syllable, now at the first.]

1. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got somebody to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, in words above two syllables (which is enough to regulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words) let her read daily in the gospels, and avoid understanding them in Latin, if she can.

Locke on Education, § 177.

2. In poetry, to pronounce or utter in general

O my unhappy lines! you that before
Have serv'd my youth to vent some wanton cries,
And, now congeal'd with grief, can scarce implore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies!

Wotton.

3. To write or note the accents.

ACCE'NTUAL.* *adj.* from *accent.*] Rhythmical; relating to accent.

The term *figurate*, which we now employ to distinguish florid from more simple melody, was used to denote that which was simply rhythmical or *accentual*.

Mason, Ch. Mus. p. 28.

In order to form any judgement of the versification of Chaucer, it is necessary we should know the syllabical value (if I may use the expression) of his words, and the *accentual* value of his syllables.

Tyrrhitt on Chaucer's Versification.

To ACCE'NTUATE. *v. a.* [*accentuare*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *accentuate*.]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

2. Marking the accent in writing.

The division, scansion, and *accentuation* of all the rest of the Psalms in the bishop's edition, is left naked and destitute of demonstration, of all colour or shadow of proof whatsoever.

Lowth, Conf. of Bp. Hare, p. 18.

To ACCE'PT. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is distinguished from *receive*, as *specifick* from *general*; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand.

Malachi, i. 10.

God is no respecter of persons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is *accepted* with him.

Acts, x. 34, 35.

You have been graciously pleased to *accept* this tender of my duty.

Dryden, Dedication to his Fables.

Charm by *accepting*, by submitting away,
Yet have your humour most when you obey.

Pope.

2. It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.

They slaughtered many of the gentry, for whom no sex or age could be *accepted* for excuse.

Sidney.

His promise Palamon *accepts*, but pray'd
To keep it better than the first he made.

Dryden, Fables.

Those who have defended the proceedings of our negotiators at the treaty of Gertruydenburgh, dwell upon their zeal and patience in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but say nothing of the probability that France would ever *accept* them.

Swift.

3. In the language of the Bible, to *accept* persons, is to act with personal and partial regard.

He will surely reprove you, if ye do secretly *accept* persons.

Job, xiii. 10.

4. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*.

I will appease him with the present that goeth before me, and afterwards I will see his face; peradventure he will *accept* of me.

Genesis, xxxii. 20.

5. To acknowledge, in a commercial sense. See **ACCE'PTANCE**, in law, &c.

The curate comforted him, and said, that as soon as his lord were found, he would deal with him to renew his grant, and write it in paper, according to the common use and practice;

forasmuch as those which were written in tablets, were of no value, and would never be *accepted* or accomplished.

Sheldon, Tracts of D. Quin, fol. 59. b.

ACCEPTAB'ILITY. *n. s.* The quality of being acceptable. See **ACCEPTABLE**.

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed, for the remission of our sins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance.

Bp. Taylor, Worthly Communicant.

ACCE'PTABLE. *adj.* [*acceptable*, Fr. from the Latin.]

It is pronounced by some with the accent on the first syllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the second, which is more analogical.

1. That which is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleasing. It is used with the particle *to* before the person *accepting*.

This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help,
And gav'st me as thy perfect gift, so good,
So fit, so *acceptable*, so divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill.

Paradise Lost, b. ii.

I do not see any other method left for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves *acceptable* to the laity.

Swift.

After he had made a peace so *acceptable* to the church, and so honourable to himself, he died with an extraordinary reputation of sanctity.

Addison on Italy.

ACCEPTABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *acceptable*.] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableness* of that conjunction.

Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 2.

ACCE'PTABLY. *adv.* [from *acceptable*.] In an acceptable manner; so as to please; with the particle *to*. For the accent, see **ACCEPTABLE**.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory; for he that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he suffers, so he be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he prays, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*.

Bp. Taylor.

If you can teach them to love and respect other people, they will, as your age requires it, find ways to express it *acceptably* to every one.

Locke on Education, § 145.

ACCE'PTANCE. *n. s.* [*acceptance*, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his sovereignty, they also accepted of his laws; why then should any other laws be now used amongst them?

Spenser, State of Ireland.

If he tells us his noble deeds, we must also tell him our noble *acceptance* of them.

Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom us'd
Permissive, and *acceptance* found.

Milton, P. L. viii. 435.

Some men cannot be fools with so good *acceptance* as others.

South, Sermons.

2. The meaning of a word as it is received or understood; *acceptation* is the word now commonly used.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleasure, is an assertion most certainly true, though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only false but odious: for, according to this, pleasure and sensuality pass for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this sense, alters the subject of the discourse.

South.

ACCE'PTANCE. *n. s.* [In law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himself, for ever, to allow a former fact done by another, whether it be in itself good or bad. *Cowel*.—[In commerce.] The acknowledgement of being accountable for the payment of a sum at a given period: as, the bill has been presented for *acceptance*.

ACCE'PTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *accept*.]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large sense seems now wholly out of use.

Yet, poor soul! know he no other, but that I do suspect, neglect, yea, and detest him! For, every day, he finds one way

or other to set forth himself unto me; but all are rewarded with the like coldness of acceptance. *Sidney, b. ii.*

What is new finds better acceptance, than what is good or great. *Denham, Sophy.*

2. Good reception; acceptance.

Cain, envious of the acceptance of his brother's prayer and sacrifice, slew him; making himself the first manslayer, and his brother the first martyr. *Raleigh, History of the World, b. i.*

3. The state of being acceptable; regard.

Some things, although not so required of necessity, that, to leave them undone, excludeth from salvation, are notwithstanding of so great dignity and acceptance with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. *Hooker, b. ii.*

They have those enjoyments only as the consequences of the state of esteem and acceptance they are in with their parents and governors. *Locke on Education, § 53.*

4. Acceptance in the juridical sense. This sense occurs rarely.

As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required a surrender of all right on his part that gives; so there is required also an acceptance on his part to whom it is given. *South, Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the earl of Lauderdale made a discourse upon the several questions, and what acceptance these words and expressions had. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

All matter is either fluid or solid, in a large acceptance of the words, that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and coherency, and the most rapid intestine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley, Sermon.*

ACCEPTER. † n. s. [from accept.] The person that accepts.

God is no accepter of persons; neither riches nor poverty are a means to procure his favour. *Chillingworth, Sermon 3.*

ACCEPTILATION. † n. s. [acceptilatio, Lat.] A term of the civil law, importing the remission of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

This payment or imaginary discharge of a debt, is made from the creditor to a debtor in this form: *Tiens tu pas pour en, et receve ce que je t'ay promis* ? says the debtor; whereto the other answers, *Ouy, je le tiens.* *Codgrave.*

ACCEPTION. † n. s. [acceptio, Fr. from acceptio, Lat.]

1. The received sense of a word; the meaning; which however, Dr. Johnson says, is not in use.

That this hath been esteemed the due and proper acceptance of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To let pass the original sense and diverse acceptations of the word. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Belief hath two acceptions most considerable; one more general and popular, the other more restrained and artificial.

Barrow, Expos. of the Creed, Works, i. 359.

2. Acceptance; the state of being accepted.

Neither those places of the scripture before alleged, neither the doctrine of the blessed martyr Cyprian, neither any other godly and learned man, when they, in extolling the dignity, profit, fruit, and effect, of virtuous and liberal alms, do say that it washeth away sins, and bringeth us to the favour of God, do mean that our work and charitable deeds is the original cause of our acceptance before God.

Homilies, b. ii. of Alms-Deeds.

ACCEPTIVE. * adj. [from accept.] Ready to accept.

The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any meritable work. *B. Jonson, Case is altered, ii. 7.*

ACCES. † n. s. [In some of its senses, it seems derived from accessus; in others, from accessio, Lat. acces, Fr. It is found often in modern works, with the accent on the first syllable.]

1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

The access of the town was only by a neck of land. *Bacon.*
There remained very advantageous accesses for temptations to enter and invade men, the fortifications being very slender,

little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life, and no assurance that repentance would be admitted for sin.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

And here the access a gloomy grove defends;

And here the unavigable lake extends,
O'er whose unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird presumes to steer his airy flight. *Dryden, Æneid, vi.*

2. The means or liberty of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our griefs,
We are deny'd access unto his person,
Ev'n by those men that most have done us wrong. *Shakespeare.*

They go commission'd to require a peace,
And carry presents to procure access. *Dryden, Æneid, vii. 209.*

He grants what they besought;
Instructed that to God is no access
Without Mediator, whose high office now
Moses in figure bears. *Milton, P. L. xii. 239.*

3. Encrease; enlargement; addition.

The gold was accumulated, and store of treasure, for the most part; but the silver is still growing. Besides, infinite is the access of territory and empire by the same enterprise.

Bacon, Holy War.

Nor think superfluous their aid;
I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Access in every virtue; in thy sight
More wise, more watchful, stronger. *Milton, P. L. b. ix.*

Although to opinion there be many gods, may seem an access in religion, and such as cannot at all consist with atheism, yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the same; for unity is the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity.

Brown, Vulg. Err. i. 10.

The reputation
Of virtuous actions past, if not kept up
With an access, and fresh supply of new ones,
Is lost and soon forgotten. *Denham, Sophy.*

4. It is sometimes used, Dr. Johnson says, after the French, to signify the returns or fits of a distemper; but that this sense seems yet scarcely received into our language; to which, however, I do not accede. In this sense it is a word frequently occurring in the works of the father of English poetry; and common in later authors. Mr. Boucher has also observed that the glossarists pronounce the word to be common in Lancashire, Northumberland, and Scotland, as denoting the ague. The French *accès de fièvre* is also traced to the Latin. *Alfè tribus puteis pari mensura aquas miscent, et prolabant novo fœtilli: reliquum dant in tertius accessu febrium bibendum.* Plin. Nat. Hist. l. xxviii. c. 4. The Italians use *accesso* for a fit of an ague. See Florio's Dictionary.

— Upon him he had an hot access,
That day by day him shoke full pitouslie.

Chaucer, Black Knight, ver. 126.

If a man take their seeds [the seeds of the colocintida] of even number, and hang them about the neck or arms of them that have the ague, they will drive the access, or fit, away.

Holland, Tr. of Pliny, ii. 38.

The first accesses of this sickness. *Donne's Devotions, p. 35.*

For all relapses make diseases

More desperate than their first accesses. *Hudibras.*
There were many very apparent suspicions of his being poisoned: for though the first access looked like an apoplexy, yet it was plain in the progress of it that it was no apoplexy.

Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, 1685.

ACCESSARILY. * adv. [from accessory.] In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSARINESS. n. s. [from accessory.] The state of being accessory.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative accessariness to the mischief.

Devy of Picty

ACCESSARY. adj. [A corruption, as it seems, of the word accessory, which see; but now more commonly

used than the proper word.] That which, without being the chief constituent of a crime, contributes to it. But it had formerly a good and general sense.

As for those things that are *accessary* hereunto, those things that so belong to the way of salvation, &c. *Hooker*, b. iii. § 3.

He had taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehension or imagination, that it would ever make him *accessary* to rebellion. *Clarendon*, b. viii.

A'CESSARY.* *n. s.* Formerly used in the senses of **ACCESSORY**, which see.

ACCE'SSIBLE.† *adj.* [*accessibilis*, Lat. *accessibile*, Fr.] That which may be approached; that which we may reach or arrive at.

It is applied both to persons and things, with the particle *to*, and without it.

Some lie more open to our senses and daily observation; others are more occult and hidden, and though *accessible*, in some measure, to our senses, yet not without great search and scrutiny, or some happy accident. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

Those things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been racked and tortured to discover themselves, while the plainer and more *accessible* truths, as if despicable while easy, are clouded and obscured. *Decay of Piety.*

As an island, we are *accessible* on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power at sea. *Addison, Freeholder.*

It [charity] is most frankly *accessible*, most affable, most tractable, most sociable, most apt to interchange good offices.

Barrow's Works, i. 260.

In conversation, the tempers of men are open and *accessible*, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions; and what is spoken is generally more affecting, and more apposite to particular occasions. *Rogers.*

ACCE'SSION.† *n. s.* [*accessio*, Lat. *accession*, Fr.]

1. Encrease by something added, enlargement, augmentation.

Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large *accessions*, raise a fortune to his heir; but after vast sums of money, and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

There would not have been found the difference here set down betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received some little *accession* during the trial. *Boyle, Spring of the Air.*

The wisest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an *accession* thereof would accrue to them, by such an addition of property, used all means to prevent it. *Swift.*

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence are the proper discharge of such over-proportioned *accessions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. *Rogers, Sermon.*

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, *accession* to a confederacy.

Beside, what wise objections he prepares

Against my late *accession* to the wars?

Does not the fool perceive his argument

Is with more force against Achilles bent?

I am free from any *accession* by knowledge, contriving, counsel, or any other way, to his late majesty's death. *Dryden, Fables.*

Mar. of Argyle, Speech on the Scaffold.

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne.

King Edward after his restoration, or rather first *accession* to the crown, ever appeared more favourable and partial to the Normans than was well resented by his English subjects in general. *Temple, Intr. Hist. of England.*

4. Approach.

Should steady spring exclude summer's *accession*?

Or summer spoil the spring with furious hot oppression?

More, Song of the Soul, 2. iii. § 4.

5. The beginning of a paroxysm, like *access*.

These disabilities may be increased by the *accession* of bodily distempers. *South, Sermon*, ix. 223.

A'CESSORILY. *adv.* [from *accessory*.] In the manner of an accessory.

A'CESSORY. *adj.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the *accessory* augmentation of our bliss. *Hooker.*

A'CESSORY.† *n. s.* [*accessorius*, Lat. *accessoire*, Fr.] This word, which had anciently a general signification, is now almost confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to persons.

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *accessory* to the offence of another, after two sorts, by the common law, or by statute: and, by the common law, two ways also; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviseth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof; for his presence makes him also a principal; wherefore there cannot be an *accessory* before the fact in manslaughter; because manslaughter is sudden and not premeditated. *Accessory* after the fact, is, when one receiveth him, whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Accessory* by statute, is he that abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed an offence made felony by statute. *Cowell.*

By the common law, the *accessories* cannot be proceeded against, till the principal has received his trial.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

But pause, my soul! and study, ere thou fall

On accidental joys, th' essential.

Still before *accessories* do abide

A trial, must the principal be try'd.

Donne.

Now were all transform'd

Alike, to serpents all, as *accessories*

To his bold riot.

Milton, P. L. x. 520.

2. Applied to thing.

An *accessory* is said to be that which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law; and, as such, generally speaking, follows the reason and nature of its principal. *Ayliffe.*

3. That which advances a design; he who contributes towards it.

When there is joy in the presence of the angels of God for a sinner that repents, he may be an immediate *accessory* to that blessed triumph, and be concerned beyond the rate of a bare spectator. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 3.

Diet was a casual thing, and an *accessory* to their lives, who were bred in Parthian education, and had nothing until they could catch it. *Gayton, Notes on Don Quix.* iv. 22.

A'CCIDENCE.† *n. s.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat. It is written *accedence* by Milton, as *accidentiary* is written *accedentiary* by bishop Morton.] The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

I do confess I do want eloquence,

And never yet did learn mine *accidence*. *Taylor the Water-poet.*

Learning first the *accidence* then the grammar.

Milton, Accedence commenced Grammar.

A'CCIDENT. *n. s.* [*accidens*, Lat.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.

If she were but the body's *accident*,

And her sole being did in it subsist,

As white in snow, she might herself absent,

And in the body's substance not be miss'd. *Sir John Davies.*

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is such a mode as is not necessary to the being of a thing; for the subject may be without it, and yet remain of the same nature that it was before; or it is that mode which may be separated or abolished from its subject. *Watts, Logic.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing else but the informing of ourselves, what composites of letters are, by consent and institution, to signify such certain notions of things, with their modalities and *accidents*. *Holder, Elements of Speech.*

3. That which happens unforeseen; **casualty, chance.**

General laws are like general rules in physics, according whereunto, as no wise man will desire himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard whereof, that whereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like accident, recover health, would be, to him, either hurtful, or, at the best, unprofitable. *Hooker, v. 9.*

The flood, and other accidents of time, made it one common field and pasture with the land of Eden. *Raleigh, Hist. World.*

Our joy is turn'd
Into perplexity, and new amaze
For whither is he gone? What accident
Hath rapt him from us?

Milton, P. R.

And trivial accidents shall be forborn,
That others may have time to take their turn. *Dryden, Fables.*

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an instrument of it (as the logicians speak) by accident. *Swift, Miscell.*

ACCIDENTAL. † *n. s.* [accidental, Fr. See **ACCIDENT.**]

A property nonessential.

Its similitude consisteth partly in essentials, or the likeness of nature; partly in accidentals, or the likeness in figure, or affections. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

Conceive, as much as you can, of the essentials of any subject, before you consider its accidentals. *Watts, Logick.*

ACCIDENTAL. † *adj.* [from accident.]

1. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential; used with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres.

A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumstances, which are merely accidental to the tragedy. *Rymer, Tragedies of the last Age.*

This is accidental to a state of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotson.*

2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Thy sin's not accidental, but a trade. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

So shall you hear
Of accidental judgements, casual slaughters;
Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc'd cause.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Look upon things of the most accidental and mutable nature; accidental in their production, and mutable in their continuance; yet God's prescience of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us. *South, Serm.*

3. In the following passage it seems to signify **adventitious.**

Ay, such a minister as wind to fire,
That adds an accidental fierceness to
Its natural fury.

Denham's Sophy.

ACCIDENTALLY. † *adv.* [from accidental.]

1. After an accidental manner; nonessentially.

Other points no less concern the commonwealth, though but accidentally depending upon the former. *Spenser, State of Irel.*

I conclude choler accidentally bitter, and acrimonious, but not in itself. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Casually, fortuitously.

Although virtuous men do sometimes accidentally make their way to preferment, yet the world is so corrupted, that no man can reasonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue. *Swift, Miscell.*

ACCIDENTALNESS. *n. s.* [from accidental.] The quality of being accidental. *Dict.***ACCIDENTIARY.** † *adj.* [from accident.] Belonging to the accidents or accident.

You know the word "sacerdotes" to signify priests, and not the lay-people, which every accidentiary boy in schools knoweth as well as you. *Bp. Marton's Discharge, p. 186.*

ACCIPIENT. *n. s.* [accipiens, Lat.] A receiver, perhaps sometimes used for recipient. *Dict.***To ACCITE.** † *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson derives this from the doubtful word *accito*; Mr. Boucher, from *accitus*, the participle of the preter tense of the verb

accitor, to be sent for, or summoned. The word is now written *cited*.] To call; to summon; a word not in use now.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*

(As I before remember'd) all our state;

And, heaven consigning to my good intents,

No prince, no peer, shall have just cause to say,

Heaven shorten Harry's happy life one day. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He under foot hath trodden in my sight

My strong men; he did company *accite*

To break my young men.

Donne's Poems, p. 354.

To ACCLAIM. † *v. n.* [Lat. *acclamo*. Dr. Johnson erroneously says, that this verb is lost. See the substantive **ACCLAIM.**] To applaud.

That, which is the purer from error and corruption, must take the wall, managré all the loud throats of *acclaiming* parasites. *Rp. Hall, Remains, p. 403.*

Attended by a glad *acclaiming* train

Of those he rescued had from gaping hell,

Then turn'd the knight.

Thomson, Castle of Indol. c. 2.

ACCLAIM. † *n. s.* [*acclamo*, Lat. from which probably first the verb *acclaim*, now lost, Dr. Johnson says, but not accurately; and then the noun.] A shout of praise, acclamation.

Back from pursuit thy Powers, with loud *acclaim*,

Thee only extol'd.

Milton, P. L. iii. 397.

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament

With loud *acclaims*, and vast applause, is rent. *Dryden, Fables.*

ACCLAMATION. † *n. s.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.].

1. Shouts of applause; such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general.

It hath been the custom of Christian men, in token of the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of *acclamation*, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow. *Hooker, v. 29.*

Gladly then he mix'd

Among those friendly Powers, who him receiv'd

With joy, and *acclamations* loud, that one,

That, of so many myriads fall'n, yet one

Return'd, not lost.

Milton, P. L. vi. 23.

Such an enchantment is there in words, and so fine a thing does it seem to some, to be ruined plausibly, and to be ushered to their destruction with panegyrick and *acclamation*. *South.*

2. Unanimous and immediate election.

When they [the Saxons] consented to any thing, it was rather in the way of *acclamation*, than by the exercise of a deliberative voice, or a regular assent or negative.

Burke, Abr. Eng. Hist. ii. 7.

ACCLAMATORY. † *adj.* [from *acclaim*.] Pertaining to acclamation.

ACCLIVE. † *adj.* [Lat. *acclivis*.] Rising.

From hence to Gorhamby is about a little mile, the way easily ascending, hardly so *acclive* as a desk.

Letters, Aubrey's Acc. of Verulam, ii. 231.

ACCLIVITY. *n. s.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the *declivity*. *Quincy.*

The men, leaving their wives and younger children below, do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheese, and do all the dairy work.

Ray on the Creation.

ACCLIVOUS. † *adj.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Rising with a slope.

To ACCLOY. † *v. a.* [Junius refers the etymology of this word to *clog*; which indeed seems to give occasionally the same meaning. Others cite the Fr. *encloquer*, to lock up, from *claudo*. The Promptuarium Parvulorum gives *acclavo*. The modern word is *cloy*.]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd, to stuff full; a word almost obsolete.

At the well-head the purest streams arise :
But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 3.

- 2 To fill to satiety ; in which sense *clay* is still in use.
They that escape best in the temperate zone, would be accloyed with long nights, very tedious, no less than forty days.

Ray on the Creation.

To ACCOIL. *v. n.* See COIL. To croud, to keep a coil about, to bustle, to be in a hurry ; a word now out of use.

About the cauldron many cooks accoil'd,
With hooks and ladles, as need did require ;
The while the viands in the vessel boil'd,
They did about their business sweat, and sorely toil'd.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 3.

A'CCOLENT. *n. s.* [*accolens*, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place ; a borderer. *Dict.*

ACCOMMODABLE. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That which may be fitted ; with the particle *to*.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times, and places ; so we must be furnished with such general rules as are *accommodable* to all this variety, by a wise judgement and discretion. *Watts, Logic.*

ACCOMMODABLENESS. * *n. s.* The capability of accommodating.

To ACCOMMODATE. † *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

1. To supply with conveniencies of any kind. Sometimes having *with*.

These three, —

(The rest do nothing,) with this word, stand, stand,
Accommodated by the place, (more charming
With their own nobleness, which could have turn'd
A distaff to a lance,) gilds pale looks. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

He, for his part, would so *accommodate* him with all things necessary, as he might enter into the town with decency and authority due to his person. *Shelton, Trans. of D. Quix. i. iv. 15.*

2. With the particle *to*, to adapt, to fit, to make consistent with.

He had altered many things, not that they were not natural before, but that he might *accommodate* himself to the age in which he lived. *Dryden on Dram. Poet.*

'Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis, that could not be *accommodated* to the nature of things, and human affairs ; his principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God had settled in the world. *Locke.*

3. Without *to*.

If my lord of Ormond, in this interim, doth *accommodate* things well, (as it is said he doth,) I take it, he hath always good understanding with your lordship. *Bacon to the Earl of Essex.*

Mankind by tradition had learned to *accommodate* the worship of their God by appropriating some place to that use.

Mede, Reverence of God's House, p. 5.

4. To reconcile ; to adjust what seems inconsistent or at variance ; to make consistency appear.

Part know how to *accommodate* St. James and St. Paul better than some late reconcilers. *Norris.*

The dispute between the king and the pope was *accommodated*. *Louth, Life of Wykeham, § 3.*

5. Phillips, in his Dictionary, defines this word thus : To fit, to apply ; also to lend. In this last sense it is still used among monied men ; who advance sums, they say, by way of *accommodation*.

To ACCOMMODATE. *v. n.* To be conformable to.

They make the particular ensigns of the twelve tribes *accommodate* unto the twelve signs of the zodiac. *Brown.*

Neither sort of chymists have duly considered how great variety there is in the textures and consistencies of compound bodies ; and how little the consistence and duration of many of them seem to *accommodate* and be explicable by the proposed notion. *Boyle, Scept. Chym.*

ACCOMMODATE. *adj.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit ; used sometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to*.

They are so acted and directed by nature, as to cast their eggs in such places as are most *accommodate* for the exclusion of their young, and where there is food ready for them so soon as they be hatched. *Ray on the Creation.*

In these cases, we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propose means *accommodate* to the end.

L' Estrange.

God did not primarily intend to appoint this way of worship, and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and agreeable to him, but that he condescended to it as most *accommodate* to their present state and inclination. *Tillotson.*

ACCOMMODATELY. † *adv.* [from *accommodate*.] Suitably, fitly.

Of all these [causes] *Moses* his wisdom held fit to give an account *accommodately* to the capacity of the people.

More, Conj. Cabb. p. 130.

ACCOMMODATENESS. * *n. s.* [from *accommodate*.] Fitness.

I have now shown the fitness and suitableness of the Gospel to the end for which it was designed, in that it is furnished with all those arguments of credibility that may beget assent in rational persons ; but its aptness and *accommodateness* to the great purpose of men's salvation may further be demonstrated.

Hallywell, Sav. of Souls, p. 80.

ACCOMMODATION. † *n. s.* [from *accommodate*.]

1. Provision of conveniencies.

We read of the prophet's *accommodation* and furniture in the house of the Shunamite, (11 Kings, iv. 10.) a little chamber, a table, a stool, and a candlestick. *South, Sermon ix. 276.*

Ambition, or untimely desire of promotion to an higher state, or place, under colour of *accommodation* or necessary provision, is a common temptation to men of eminency, especially being single men. *Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 9.*

2. In the plural, conveniencies, things requisite to ease or refreshment.

The king's commissioners were to have such *accommodations*, as the other thought fit to leave to them ; who had been very civil to the king's commissioners. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhabitant, yet bad *accommodations* will make him dislodge.

South, Sermon ix. 157.

3. Adaptation, fitness ; with the particle *to*.

Indeed that disputing physiology is no *accommodation* to your designs, which are not to teach men to cant endlessly about *materia* and *forma*. *Glennville, Sceptis.*

The organization of the body, with *accommodation* to its functions, is fitted with the most curious mechanism. *Hale, Origin.*

4. Without *to*.

I am neither prophet nor prophetick prelate, but account it enough for my purpose, if I can bring my present business and the text together, not by design, but *accommodation*.

South, Sermon v. 57.

5. Having *with*.

Socinus's main design, or pretence at least, was to bring all the mysteries of Christianity to a full *accommodation* with the general notions of man's reason ; and so far the design was, no doubt, fair and laudable enough, had it kept within the bounds of a sober prosecution. *South, Sermon v. 127.*

6. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

The discords of the citizens, used to be healed by *accommodations*, were decided by the sword.

Fanshawe, Disc. on the Civ. Wars of Rome.

So great a demand, as the bishop had upon his predecessor's executors for dilapidations, could not very soon, or very easily, be brought to an *accommodation* : however, the account was at last settled between them without proceeding on either side to any action at law. *Louth, Life of Wykeham, § 3.*

ACCOMMODATOR. * *n. s.* He who manages or adjusts a thing.

Mahomet wanted the refinement of our modern *accommodators*. *Wurburton, Doct. of Grace, ii. 331.*

ACCOMPANABLE. *adj.* [from *accompany*.] Sociable ; a word now not used.

A show, as it were, of an *accompanable* solitariness, and of a civil wildness. *Sidney, Arcad. i. 6.*

ACCOMPANIER. *n. s.* [from *accompany*.] The person that makes part of the company; companion. *Dict.*
ACCOMPANIMENT.* *n. s.* [from *accompany*.] That which attends a thing or person.

Modern composers judiciously affix a violin accompaniment to the vocal part. *Mason on Church Music*, p. 74.

Without the accompaniment of the scenery and action of the opera, without the assistance either of the scene-painter, or of the poet, or of both, the instrumental music of the orchestra could produce none of the effects which are here ascribed to it.

A. Smith on the Imitative Arts, ii.

Anger is drawn with great force, and his accompaniments are boldly feigned.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry.

Just enough of the towering structure is shewn, to make an accompaniment to the tufted expanse of venerable verdure, and to compose a picturesque association.

Warton, Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems.

To ACCOMPANY. *v. a.* [from *accompagner*, Fr.]

1. To be with another as a companion. It is used both of persons and things.

Go visit her, in her chaste bower of rest,
 Accompany'd with angel-like delights. *Spenser, Sonnet iii.*

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wisely ordered by nature that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas. *Locke*.

As folly is usually accompanied with perverseness, so it is here. *Swift, Short View of Ireland*.

2. To have commerce with another sex; as Johnson explains *converse*. Our old dictionaries notice this sense of the word: "Dishonestly to accompany a woman; to constiprate." Cockeram. Sir T. Smith uses the verb *company* in the same signification. See also **ACCOMPANY.** *v. n.*

In gross darkness the phasma, having assumed a bodily shape, or other false representation, accompanies her, at least as she imagines. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 374.

To ACCOMPANY. *v. n.*

1. To associate with; to become a companion to.
 No man in effect doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, voice, or fashion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. To cohabit.

The king—took the maid away with him, advanced her above her lady, loved her, and accompanied with her only, till he married Elfrida. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* b. v.

ACCOMPLICE. *n. s.* [from *complice*, Fr. from *compleo*, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in use.]

1. An associate, a partaker; usually in an ill sense.

There were several scandalous reports industriously spread by Wood and his accomplices, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project. *Swift*.

2. A partner, or co-operator; in a sense indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of speech, and accomplices of sound, about it. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 247.

3. It is used with the particle *to* before a thing, and *with* before a person.

Childless Arturius, vastly rich before,
 Thus by his losses multiplies his store,
 Suspected for accomplice to the fire,
 That burnt his palace but to build it higher. *Dryden, Juv. Sat.*
 Who, should they steal, for want of his relief,
 He judg'd himself accomplice with the thief. *Dryden, Job.*

To ACCOMPLISH. *v. a.* [from *accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.]

1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to accomplish a design.

He that is far off shall die of the pestilence, and he that is near shall fall by the sword, and he that remaineth, and is besieged, shall die by the famine. Thus will I accomplish my fury upon them. *Ezekiel*, vi. 12.

2. To complete a period of time.

He would accomplish seventy years in the desolations of Jerusalem. *Daniel*, ix. 2.

3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy.

The vision,

Which I made known to Lucius ere the stroke
 Of this yet scarce cold battle, at this instant
 Is full accomplish'd. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

We see every day those events exactly accomplished, which our Saviour foretold at so great a distance. *Addison*.

4. To gain, to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)

He bear himself with honourable action;
 Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies
 Unto their lords, by them accomplished. *Shakespeare, Tam. of S.*

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap.
 Oh miserable thought, and more unlikely,
 Than to accomplish twenty golden crowns. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.

From the tents

The armourers accomplishing the knights,
 With busy hammers closing rivets up,
 Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

ACCOMPLISHABLE.* *adj.* Capable of accomplishment.

ACCOMPLISHED. *part. adj.*

1. Complete in some qualification.

For who expects that, under a tutor, a young gentleman should be an accomplished public orator or logician. *Locke*.

2. Elegant; finished in respect of embellishments; used commonly of acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,

O that I never had! fond wish too late,
 Was in the vale of Soree, Dalila,
 That specious monster, my accomplish'd snare. *Milton, S. A.*

ACCOMPLISHER. *v. n.* [from *accomplish*.] The person that accomplishes.

Such inspiration as this is no distractor from, but an accomplicher and enlarger of, human faculties.

Morc, Conj. Cabb. Pref. A. 7. b.

Mahumed did not make good his pretences of being the last accomplicher of the mosaical economy.

L. Addison, Life of Mahumed, p. 41.

ACCOMPLISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *accomplissement*, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, in case, by their evil, either through destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. *Sir John Haywood*.

Thereby he might evade the accomplishment of those afflictions, he now but gradually endureth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He thought it impossible to find, in any one body, all those perfections which he sought for the accomplishment of a Helena; because nature, in any individual person, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden, Dufres. Pref.*

2. Completion; as, of a prophecy.

The miraculous success of the apostles preaching, and the accomplishment of many of their predictions, which, to those early Christians, were matters of faith only, are, to us, matters of sight and experience. *Atterbury, Sermons*.

3. Embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs, and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other accomplishments unnecessary, are of no manner of use but to keep up their families. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 123.

4. The act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainment; completion.

The means suggested by policy and worldly wisdom, for the attainment of those earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpose, not only upon the account of their insufficiency for, but also of their frequent opposition and contrariety to, the accomplishment of such ends. *South, Sermons*.

ACCOMPT. *n. s.* [Fr. *compter* and *compte*, anciently *acompter*. Skinner.] An account, a reckoning.

See **ACCOUNT**.

The soul may have time to call itself to a just *account* of all things past, by means whereof repentance is perfected.

Hooker, *iv.* 46.

Each Christmas they *accounts* did clear;
And wound their bottom round the year.

ACCO'MPTABLE.* *adj.* Accountable.

I am deaf,
And, following my will, I do not stand
Accomptable to reason.

Braun, and Fl. Span. Cur. A. and S. ult.

ACCO'MPTANT. *n. s.* [Accomptant, Fr.] A reckoner, computer. See ACCOUNTANT.

As the account runs on, generally the *accountant* goes backward.

South, Sermons.

ACCO'MPTING-DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be settled.

To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay;
Think on the debt against the *accounting-day*.

Sir J. Denham.

To ACCORD.† *v. a.* [Fr. *accorder*; derived, by some, from *corda*, the string of a musical instrument, by others, from *corda*, hearts; in the first, implying *harmony*, in the other, *unity*.]

1. To make agree; to adjust one thing to another; with the particle *to*.

The first sports the shepherds showed, were full of such leaps and gambols, as being *accorded* to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the satyrs.

Sidney, b. i.

Her hands *accorded* the lute's musick to the voice; her panting heart danced to the music.

Sidney, b. ii.

The lights and shades, whose well *accorded* strife
Gives all the strength and colour of our life.

Pope, Epist.

2. To bring to agreement; to compose; to accommodate.

Men would not rest upon bare contracts without reducing the debt into a specialty, which created much certainty, and *accorded* many suits.

Sir M. Hale.

Which may better *accord* all difficulties.

South, Sermons.

3. To grant; as, he *accorded* his request. But it is rarely so used.

To ACCORD.† *v. n.*

1. To agree, to suit one with another; with the particle *with*.

Things are often spoke, and seldom meant;
But that my heart *accordeth* with my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preserve my sovereign from his foe.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Several of the main parts of Moses's history, as concerning the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well *accord* with the most ancient accounts of profane history.

Tillotson, Sermon i.

Jarring interests of themselves create
The *according* musick of a well-mixt state.

Pope.

2. With the particle *in*.

The lusty throstle, early nightingale,
Accord in tune, though vary in their tale.

B. Jonson, Masques. Vis. of Delight.

ACCO'RD. *n. s.* [accord, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement; adjustment of a difference.

There was no means for him to satisfy all obligations to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an *accord* and peace between them.

Bacon's Hen. VII.

If both are satisfy'd with this *accord*,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword.

Dryden, Fab.

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won,
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun.

Spenser, F. Q.

They gathered themselves together, to fight with Joshua and Israel, with one *accord*.

Joshua, x. 2.

3. Harmony, *symmetry*, just correspondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution.

Dryden, Duffrenoy, Pref.

4. Musical note.

Try if there were in one steeple two bells of union, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 281.

We must not blame Apollo, but his lute,
If false *accords* from her false strings be sent.

Sir J. Davies.

5. Own accord; voluntary motion: used both of persons and things.

Ne Guyon yet spake word,

Till that they came unto an iron door,

Which to them open'd of its own *accord*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men should be compelled to do, that are not willing of themselves.

Hooker.

All animal substances, exposed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord*; and some vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk with thee.—

—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,

Wanting a hand to give it that *accord*?

Titus Andronicus.

ACCO'RDABLE.* *adj.* [Fr. One of our oldest adjectives, adopted immediately from the French.]

Agreeable; consonant. Not now in use.

It is not discordable

Unto my words, but *accordable*.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

ACCO'RDANCE.† *n. s.* [from *accord*.]

1. Agreement with a person; with the particle *with*.

And prays he may in long *accordance* bide

With that great worth which hath such wonders wrought.

Fairfax, ii. st. 63.

2. Conformity to something.

The only way of defining of sin, is, by the contrariety to the Will of God; as of good, by the *accordance* with that Will.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

3. With *to*.

There are but two principal ways to understand every *accordance* to the Word of God.

Bp. Morton, Epis. Asserted, p. 24.

In *accordance* to which his generous freedom in alms and hospitality, he further obliged his parishioners in the setting of their tithes and dues belonging to him.

Fell, Life of Hammond, § 1.

4. It is also used without any preposition.

The best reason of *accordance*.

Bp. Morton, Cath. Appeale, p. 301.

Holy Athanasius interposed, shewing them their own unknown, and unacknowledged *accordance*.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 61.

ACCORDANCY.* *n. s.* The same as ACCORDANCE.

This *accordancy* shews, that it was the narrative upon which the persons acted, and which they had received from their teachers.

Paley, View of the Evid. of Christianity.

ACCO'RDANT.† *adj.* [accordant, Fr.] Dr. Johnson

gives an example of this word in the sense of *willing*, in good humour; but says, that it is not in use. It is, however, in use; and very justly, in the sense of *consonant*, or *corresponding*. The word, indeed, is properly the participle present of the verb *accord*; the termination of the present tense being formerly, after the Latin idiom, *ant* and *and*; as, *glitterand*, *walkand*, &c. It is found indeed in our oldest writers. "Take in remembrance a title *accordant* unto this," Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.

The prince discovered that he loved your niece, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and, if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the present title by the top, and instantly break with you of it.

Shakspeare, Much ado about Nothing.

It must lose all power of pleasing, if novel arrangements of melodious sounds do not rather lead than follow their *accordant* harmonies.

Mason on Church Musick, p. 68.

— Thou, Humanity shalt lead along
The accordant passions in their moral song,
And give our mental concert truest harmony. *Mason, Elfrida.*

ACCORDANTLY. * *adv.* In an accordant manner.

ACCORDER. * *n. s.*

An *acorder*, with, or assenter unto, another; an assistant, helper, favourer. *Colgrave in V. Astipulateur.*

ACCORDING. † *prep.* [from *accord*, of which it is properly a participle, and is therefore never used but with *to*.]

1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, *according* to their several degrees and orders. *Hooker, v. 13.*

Our zeal, then, should be *according* to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, *according* to the true, saving, evangelical knowledge. It should be *according* to the Gospel, the whole Gospel: not only *according* to its truths, but precepts: not only *according* to its free grace, but necessary duties: not only *according* to its mysteries, but also its commandments. *Sprat, Sermons.*

Noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according* to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham.

Addison, Spectator.

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and measure, and gave them to be considered by us *according* to these properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Holder on Time.*

3. In proportion. The following phrase is, I think, vitious.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Ch. of Englandman.*

4. Spenser, by a poetical licence, once quits the usual adjunct *to*.

To adornethly forme *according* thy desert. *F. Q. ii. iv. 26.*

ACCORDINGLY. *adv.* [from *accord*.] Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so the laws thereof must *accordingly* be distinguished. *Hooker, b. i.*

Sirrah, thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world;
And squar'st thy life *accordingly*. *Shakspeare, Mens. for Mens.*

Whoever is so assured of the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, shall be saved. *Tillotson's Preface.*

Mealy substances, fermented, turn sour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they still retain their nature; for bread will give them the colick. *Arbuthnot on Measles.*

TO ACCORPORATE. * *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus*, Lat.] To unite. Dr. Johnson notices *adcorporate*, under which word he refers to the more usual expression *accorporate*, as existing in his dictionary; of which, however, there is no other notice.

Custom being but a mere face, as echo is a mere voice, rests not in ~~the~~ unaccomplishment, until by secret inclination she *accorporate* herself with error.

Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Div. Pref.

TO ACCOST. † *v. a.* [Fr. *accoster*, Ital. *accostare*, from the Lat. *ad* and *costa*.]

1. To approach; to draw near; to come side by side, or face to face. See *Colgrave in Accoster*. The word did not mean, in Shakspeare's time, "to speak to first, to address, or to salute," as Dr. Johnson has asserted; and perhaps there is no example, as Mr. Malone observes, of its being used in that sense so early as that period.

Accost, Sir Andrew, *accost*: What's that? — *Accost*, is, front her, board her, woo her, assail her. *Twelfth Night, i. iii.*

2. To speak to first; to address.

At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,
With soothing words renew'd him thus *accosts*.

Milton, Par. Reg. iii. 6.

I first *accosted* him; I sued, I sought,
And, with a loving force, to Pheneis brought. *Dryden, Eneid.*
He [St. Paul] was not only *accosted*, but even worried with a messenger from Satan. *South, Sermon vi. 173.*

TO ACCOST. * *v. n.* To adjoin. Obsolete.

all the shores, which to the sea *accost*,

He day and night doth ward both far and wide.

Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 42.

ACCO'STABLE. † *adj.* [from *accost*.] Easy of access; familiar; which, however, Dr. Johnson says, is not in use. Neither it, nor its derivatives *accostableness*, or *accostably*, are indeed common.

The French are a free and *accostable* people, both men and women. *Honch's Letters, li. 12.*

They were both indubitable, strong, and high-minded men yet of sweet and *accostable* nature, almost equally delighting in the press and affluence of dependents and servants.

Wotton, Rem. p. 183.

ACCO'STED. * *part. adj.* In heraldry, signifies *side by side*.

ACCOUCHEUR. * *n. s.* Fr. what we call a man-midwife. It is now commonly used as the delicate appellation for our own strange compound.

ACCOUNT. *n. s.* [from the old French *acompt*, from *computus*, Lat.; it was originally written *acompt*, which see; but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account*.]

1. A computation of debts or expenses; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my *accounts*,

Laid them before you; yon would I throw them off,

And say you found them in mine honesty. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

When my young master has once got the skill of keeping *accounts* (which is a business of reason more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not be amiss, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concerns. *Locke on Educ.*

2. The state or result of a computation; as, the *account* stands thus between us.

Behold the have I found, saith the preacher, counting one by one, to find out the *account*. *Ecclesiast. viii. 27.*

3. Such a state of persons or things, as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning. Value, or estimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kindred, was in least *account* with them: but the greatest and principal fear was for the holy temple.

2 Maccab. xv. 18.

That good affection, which things of smaller *account* have once set on work, is by so much the more easily raised higher.

Hooker, v. 35.

I should make more *account* of their judgment who are men of sense, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greatest part of painters. *Dryden, Dufresne.*

4. Profit; advantage; to *turn to account* is to produce advantage.

We would establish our souls in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will *turn to account* in that great day, when it must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice.

Addison, Spect. No. 399.

5. Distinction, dignity, rank.

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing Ennius, it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and distinction. *Pope, Odys. Notes.*

6. A reckoning verified by finding the value of a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Considering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three. *Swift.*

The soul may have time to call itself to a just *account* of all things past, by means whereof repentance is perfected.

Hooker, *¶* 46.

Each Christmas they *accounts* did clear;
And wound their bottom round the year.

Prior.

ACCOMPTABLE. * *adj.* Accountable.

I am deaf,

And, following my will, I do not stand
Accomptable to reason.

Beaum. and Fl. Span. Cür. A. and S. ult.

ACCOMPTANT. *n. s.* [accomptant, Fr.] A reckoner, computer. See ACCOUNTANT.

As the account runs on, generally the *accomptant* goes backward.

South, Sermons.

ACCOMPTING-DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be settled.

To whom thou much dost owe, thou much must pay;
Think on the debt against the *accompting-day*.

Sir J. Denham.

To ACCORD. † *v. a.* [Fr. *accorder*; derived, by some, from *corda*, the string of a musical instrument, by others, from *corda*, hearts; in the first, implying *harmony*, in the other, *unity*.]

1. To make agree; to adjust one thing to another; with the particle *to*.

The first sports the shepherds showed, were full of such leaps and gambols, as being *accorded* to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the satyrs.

Sidney, b. i.

Her hands *accorded* the lute's musick to the voice; her panting heart danced to the musick.

Sidney, b. ii.

The lights and shades, whose well *accorded* stripes
Gives all the strength and colour of our life.

Pope, Epist.

2. To bring to agreement; to compose; to accommodate.

Men would not rest upon bare contracts without reducing the debt into a specialty, which created much certainty, and *accorded* many suits.

Sir M. Hale.

Which may better *accord* all difficulties.

South, Sermons.

3. To grant; as, he *accorded* his request. But it is rarely so used.

To ACCO'RD. † *v. n.*

1. To agree, to suit one with another; with the particle *with*.

Things are often spoke, and seldom meant;
But that my heart *accordeth with* my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preserve my sovereign from his foe.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Several of the main parts of Moses's history, as concerning the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well *accord with* the most ancient accounts of profane history.

Tillotson, Sermon i.

Jarring interests of themselves create
The *according* musick of a well-mixt state.

Pope.

2. With the particle *in*.

The lusty throstle, early nightingale,
Accord in tune, though vary in their tale.

B. Jonson, Masques. Vis. of Delight.

ACCO'RD. *n. s.* [accord, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement; adjustment of a difference.

There was no means for him to satisfy all obligations to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an *accord* and peace between them.

Bacon's Hen. VII.

If both are satisfy'd with this *accord*,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword.

Dryden, Fab.

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won,
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun.

Spenser, F. Q.

They gathered themselves together, to fight with Joshua and Israel, with one *accord*.

Joshua, ix. 2.

3. Harmony, symmetry, just correspondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing else but a just *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution.

Dryden, Dufresnoy, Pref.

4. Musical note.

Try if there were in one steeple two bells of unison, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist. Nb. 281.

We must not blame Apollo, but his lute,
If false *accords* from her false strings be sent.

Sir J. Davies.

5. Own accord; voluntary motion: used both of persons and things.

Ne Guyon yet spake word,

Till that they came unto an iron door,

Which to them open'd of its own *accord*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men should be compelled to do, that are not willing of themselves.

Hooker.

All animal substances, exposed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord*; and some vegetable, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk with thee. —

— No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,

Wanting a hand to give it that *accord*?

Titus Andronicus.

ACCORDABLE. * *adj.* [Fr. One of our oldest adjectives, adopted immediately from the French.]

Agreeable; consonant. Not now in use.

It is not discordable

Unto my worde, but *accordable*.

Tower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

ACCORDANCE. † *n. s.* [from *accord*.]

1. Agreement with a person; with the particle *with*.

And prays he may in long *accordance* bide

With that great worth which hath such wonders wrought.

Fairfax, ii. st. 63.

2. Conformity to something.

The only way of defining of sin, is, by the contrariety to the Will of God; as of good, by the *accordance with* that Will.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

3. With to.

There are but two principal ways to understand every *accordance* to the Word of God.

Bp. Morton, Epis. Asserted, p. 24.

In *accordance* to which his generous freedom in aims and hospitality, he farther obliged his parishioners in the setting of their tithes and dues belonging to him.

Pell, Life of Hammond, § 1.

4. It is also used without any preposition.

The best reason of *accordance*.

Bp. Morton, Cath. Appeals, p. 301.

Holy Athanasius interposed, shewing them their own unknown, and unacknowledged *accordance*.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 61.

ACCORDANCY. * *n. s.* The same as ACCORDANCE.

This *accordancy* shews, that it was the narrative upon which the persons acted, and which they had received from their teachers.

Paley, View of the Evid. of Christianity.

ACCORDANT. † *adj.* [accordant, Fr.] Dr. Johnson

gives an example of this word in the sense of *willing, in good humour*; but says, that it is not in use. It is, however, in use; and very justly, in the sense of *consonant, or corresponding*. The word, indeed, is properly the participle present of the verb *accord*; the termination of the present tense being formerly, after the Latin idiom, *ant* and *and*; as, *glitterand, walkand, &c.* It is found indeed in our oldest writers. "Take in remembrance a title *accordant* unto this," Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.

The prince discovered that he loved your niece, and meant to acknowledge it this night in a dance; and, if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it.

Shakspeare, Much ado about Nothing.

It must lose all power of pleasing, if novel arrangements of melodious sounds do not rather lead than follow their *accordant* harmonies.

Mason on Church Musick, p. 68.

Thou, Humanity shalt lead along
The *accordant* passions in their moral song,
And give our mental concert truest harmony. *Mason, Elfrida.*

ACCORDANTLY. * *adv.* In an *accordant* manner.

ACCORDER. * *n. s.*

An *acorder*, with, or assenter unto, another; an assistant, helper, favourer. *Cotgrave in V. Astipulateur.*

ACCORDING. † *prep.* [from *accord*, of which it is properly a participle, and is therefore never used but with *to*.]

1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, *according* to their several degrees and orders. *Hooker, v. 12.*

Our zeal, then, should be *according* to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, *according* to the true, saying, evangelical knowledge. It should be *according* to the Gospel, the whole Gospel: not only *according* to its truths, but precepts: not only *according* to its free grace, but necessary duties: not only *according* to its mysteries, but also its commandments. *Sprat, Sermons.*

Noble is the fame that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according* to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham.

Addison, Spectator.

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and measure, and gave them to be considered by us *according* to these properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Helder on Time.*

3. In proportion. The following phrase is, I think, vitious.

A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Ch. of Englishman.*

4. Spenser, by a poetical licence, once quits the usual adjunct *to*.

To adorn thy form *according* thy desert. *F. Q. ii. iv. 26.*

ACCORDINGLY. *adv.* [from *accord*.] Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so the laws thereof must *accordingly* be distinguished. *Hooker, l. i.*

Sirrah, thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world;
And squar'st thy life *accordingly*. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

Whoever is so assured of the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, shall be saved. *Tillotson's Project.*

Mealy substances, fermented, turn sour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they still retain their nature; for bread will give them the colick. *Arbutnot on Misan.*

TO ACCORPORATE. * *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus*, Lat.] To unite. Dr. Johnson notices *acorporate*, under which word he refers to the more usual expression *acorporate*, as existing in his dictionary; of which, however, there is no other notice.

Custom being but a mere face, as echo is a mere voice, rests not in the unaccomplishment, until by secret inclination she *acorporate* herself with error.

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Considering the usual motives of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find their *account* in any of the three. *Swift.*

7. A reckoning referred to, or sum charged upon any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard; consideration; sake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee ought, put that on my account. *Philemon*, i. 8.

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come into the account of recreation, that is not done with delight.

Locke on Educ. § 197.

In matters where his judgement led him to oppose men on a publick account, he would do it vigorously and heartily.

Atterbury, Sermon.

The assertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the person of Abraham, the father of the faithful; who, on the account of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Atterbury.*

These tribune kindled great dissensions between the nobles and the commons, on the account of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had impeached.

Swift, Contests in Athens and Rome.

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other account, but either as it promotes our present, or is a means to assure to us a future happiness. *Rogers, Sermon v.*

Sempronius gives no thanks on this account. *Addison, Cato.*

8. A narrative, relation; in this use it may seem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

9. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magistrate took an account of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his servants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents. *Matt. xix. 23, 24.*

10. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God, who sees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to account the proudest offender. *Locke.*

11. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It is easy to give account, how it comes to pass, that though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so contrarily. *Locke.*

It being, in our author's account, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten, it was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right, being consequent to, and built on, an act perfectly personal, made that power so too, and impossible to be inherited. *Locke.*

12. An opinion previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea, there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats to transport the land forces, under the wing of the great navy: for they made no account, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. *Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

A prodigal young fellow, that had sold his clothes, upon the sight of a swallow, made account that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt too. *L'Estrange, Table cxxvii.*

13. The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all accounts, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eyewitnesses, they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith, and of right reason, to give credit to this history. *Addison.*

14. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an account unto another; as, a bailiff toward his master, a guardian to his ward. *Cowell.*

To ACCO'UNT.† *n. a.* [See ACCOUNT. Nor must we here omit the old Fr. *acouter*, and the Ital. *accontare*; to declare, tell, or shew.]

1. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That also was accounted a land of giants. *Deut. ii. 20.*

2. To reckon, to compute.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consisteth of whole numbers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. To assign to, as a debt; with the particle *to*.

For some years, really accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the king's coffers; and it was, in truth, the only project that was accounted to his own service. *Clarendon.*

4. To hold in esteem; with *of*.

Silver was not any thing accounted of in the days of Solomon. *2 Chron. ix. 20.*

To ACCO'UNT. *v. n.*

1. To reckon.

The calendar months are likewise arbitrarily and unequally settled by the same power; by which months we, to this day, account, and they measure, and make up, that which we call the Julian year. *Holder on Time.*

2. To give an account, to assign the causes; in which sense it is followed by the particle *for*.

If any one should ask, why our general continued so easy to the last? I know no other way to account for it, but by that unmeasurable love of wealth, which his best friends allow to be his predominant passion. *Swift.*

3. To make up the reckoning; to answer; with *for*.

Then thou shalt see him plung'd, when least he fears, At once accounting for his deep arrears. *Dryd. Jur. Sat. xiii.*

They have no uneasy presages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleasures they now taste, must be accounted for; and, may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains, which shall then lay hold of them. *Atterbury, Sermons.*

4. To appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of fresh chyle, must make that circulation still more uneasy; which, indeed, is the case of consumptive and some asthmatick persons, and accounts for the symptoms they are troubled with after eating. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *account*.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for: followed by the particle *to* before the person, and *for* before the thing.

Accountable to none,

But to my conscience and my God alone. *Oldham.*

Thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own legs, or being accountable for their own conduct, they very seldom trouble themselves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magistrate will make no distinction; for the judgement is God's; and he will look upon himself as accountable at his bar for the equity of it. *Atterbury, Sermons.*

ACCO'UNTABLENESS. * *n. s.* The state of being accountable.

Reason and liberty imply accountableness. *Duncan's Logick.*

ACCO'UNTANT. *adj.* [from *account*.] Accountable to; responsible for. Not in use.

His offence is so, as it appears

Accountant to the law upon that pain.

Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

I love her too,

Not out of absolute lust (though, peradventure,

I stand accountant for as great a sin)

But partly led to diet my revenge. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

ACCO'UNTANT. *n. s.* See ACCOMPTANT. A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers states; the short and irreconcilable years of some; the exceeding error in the natural frame of others; and the false deductions of ordinary accountants in most. *Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

ACCO'UNT-BOOK. *n. s.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour to comfort myself upon the loss of friends, as I do upon the loss of money; by turning to my account-book, and seeing whether I have enough left for my support. *Swift.*

ACCO'UNTING. *n. s.* [from *account*.] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method faithfully observed, must keep a man from breaking, or running behind hand in his spiritual estate; which, without frequent accountings, he will hardly be able to prevent.
South, Sermon.

To ACCOUPLE. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together. We now use *couple*.

He sent a solemn embassy to treat a peace and league with the king; *accoupling* it with an article in the nature of a request.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

ACCOUPLEMENT. *n. s.* [old Fr. *accouplement*.] A junction or union.

The son, born of such an *accouplement*, shall be most untoward.
Trial of Men's Wits, p. 318.

To ACCOURAGE. *v. a.* [Obsolete. See **COURAGE**.] Accented, for the rhyme's sake, by Spenser on the last syllable. To animate.

That forward pair she ever would assuage,
When they would strive the reason to exceed;
But that same froward twain would *accourage*,
And of her plenty add unto their need. *Spenser, F. Q.* ii. 2.

To ACCOURT. *v. a.* See **To COURT**. To entertain with courtship, or courtesy; a word now not in use.

Who all this while were at their wanton rest,
Accourting each her friend with lavish feast. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To ACCOUTRE. *v. a.* [*accouttrer*, Fr.] To dress, to equip.

Is it for this they study? to grow pale,
And miss the pleasures of a glorious meal?
For this, in rags *accoutred* are they seen,
And made the may-game of the publick spleen? *Dryden.*
The same wind that carries a ship well ballasted, if ill-rigged
or *accoutred*, it drowns it. *South, Sermon*, viii. 123.

ACCOUTREMENT. *n. s.* [*accoutrement*, Fr.] Dress, equipage, furniture relating to the person; trappings, ornaments.

I profess *requital* to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple office of love; but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Christianity is lost among them, in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it; with which, instead of adorning religion, they have strangely disguised it, and quite stifled it in the croud of external rites and ceremonies. *Tillotson, Sermon*, xxviii.

I have seen the pope officiate at St. Peter's, where, for two hours together, he was busied in putting on or off his different *accoutrements*, according to the different parts he was to act in them. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 201.

How gay with all the *accoutrements* of war,
The Britons come, with gold well-fringed they come. *Philips.*

To ACCOY. *v. a.* [old Fr. *accoisir*, i. e. adoucir, mulcere, placare. V. Lacombe. We now abbreviate the word into *coy*, Fr. *coi*. Lat. *glacius*.]

1. To render quiet, or diffident.

Then is your careless courage *accoyed*. *Spenser, Past. Feb.*
The voice

These solemn sages not at all *accoyes*;
'Tis common. *II. More, Phil. Poems*, p. 76.

2. To soothe; to caress; in which sense, Spenser has adopted the expression from Chaucer.

With kind words *accoy'd*, vowing great love to me.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. viii. 59.

To ACCREDIT. *v. a.* [old Fr. *acrediter*, to put or get into credit. V. Cotgrave. Lat. *acredo*. This useful word is of older date in our language than may be supposed, although Johnson has taken no notice of it, and Mason has given only the participle *accredited*, from the modern writers, Chesterfield and Burke. The word is wanting in the vocabulary of Ash.] To countenance; to procure honour or credit to any person or thing.

Being moved as well by these reasons, as by many other which I could tell you, which *accredit* and fortify mine opinion.
Shelton, Trans. of D. Quir. i. 4. 6.

A company, consisting wholly of people of the first quality, cannot, for that reason, be called good company in the common acceptation of the phrase, unless they be, into the bargain, the fashionable and *accredited* company of the place.
Ed. Chesterfield.

Do we not see their most considerable and *accredited* ministers active in spreading mischievous opinions?
Burke.

ACCREDITATION. *n. s.* [from *accredit*; a word of recent introduction into our language.] That which gives a title to credit.

Having received my instructions and letters of *accreditation* from the earl of Hillsborough, secretary of state, on the 17th day of April 1780, I took my departure for Portsmouth, &c.
Mem. of R. Cumberland, i. 417.

ACCRESCENT. *part. adj.* [Lat. *acresco*, old Fr. *acrescer*, and also the substantive *acresce*, i. e. increase. The Scottish writers use the verb *acresce*; but I know of no instance of it in our writers.] Increasing.

We may trace a gradual increase of the circulation of it, [vegetative life] from the more inert parts, as it were, of matter to the trees, and shrubs, and plants, and flowers, whose living growths are more and more conspicuous, daily ornamented with new appearances of *acrescent* variety and alteration.
Shuckford, Creation and Fall of Man, p. 93.

ACCRETION. *n. s.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, so as to encrease it.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* No. 602.

The changes seem to be effected by the exhaling of the moisture, which may leave the tinging corpuscles more dense, and something augmented by the *accretion* of the oily and earthy parts of that moisture. *Newton, Opticks.*

Infants support abstinence worst, from the quantity of aliment consumed in *accretion*. *Abathnot on Abstinence.*

ACCRETIVE. *adj.* [from *accretion*.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

If the motion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the *accretive* motion of plants and animals: and the sly shadow steals away upon the dial; and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone. *Glauville, Scipius.*

To ACCROACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook; to gripe, to draw away by degrees what is another's. This word is used anno 25 Ed. III. stat. 3. cap. 8. and signifies there as much as to *encroach*. See **Cowel**: where, under *encroachment*, the synonymous word given is *accerachment*. Blackstone explains it as a verb meaning to attempt at exercising authority. The older sense is that of *encroachment*, as in Gower.

The *acceraching* or attempting to exercise royal power (a very uncertain charge,) was in 21 Edw. III. held to be true on a knight of Hertfordshire, who forcibly assaulted and detained one of the king's subjects, till he paid him ninety pounds. *Blackstone.*

Fire, when it to towre approacheth,
To hym amonge the strength *acceracheth*,
Till with his hete it be devoured;
The towre he may not be succoured. *Gower, Conf. Am.* B. v.

ACCROACHMENT. *n. s.* [from *aceroach*.] The act of accroaching. *Dict.*

To ACCRUE. *v. n.* [from the participle *accru*, formed from *accroître*, Fr.]

1. To accede to, to be added to; as, a natural production or effect, without any particular respect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that personal subsistence; no alteration, thereby *accruing* to the nature of God. *Hooker, v. 54.*

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a sense inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently used by later authors.

From which compact there arising an obligation upon every one, so to convey his meaning, there *accrues* also a right to every one, by the same sign, to judge of the sense or meaning of the person so obliged to express himself. *South, Sermon.*

Let the evidence of such a particular miracle be never so bright and clear, yet it is still but particular; and must therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accrues* to a standing general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and consented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and interests, of all ages and nations. *Atterbury, Sermon.*

3. To append to, or arise from; as, an ill consequence; this sense seems to be less proper.

His scholar Aristotle, as in many other particulars, so likewise in this, did justly oppose him, and became one of the authors; choosing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accrue* from the disrespect of ignorant persons. *Walkers.*

4. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise; as, profits.

The yearly benefit, that, out of those his works, *accrue*th, to her majesty, amounteth to one thousand pounds. *Carew, Surv.*

The great profits which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his free port, have set several of the states of Italy on the same project. *Addison on Italy.*

5. To follow, as loss; a vitious use.

The benefit or loss of such a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple, Misc.*

ACCRUMENT.* *n. s.* [old Fr. noun, *accruer*, an encrease.] Addition; encrease.

The same persons, enlarged in their endowments or achievements, are likewise enhanced and ennobled in their *accruments*. *Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 235.*

That joy is charitable, which overflows our neighbour's fields, when ourselves are unconcerned in the personal *accruments*. *Bp. Taylor, Great Exemplar, p. 48.*

ACCUBATION.* *n. s.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Lat.]

The ancient posture of leaning at meals. It will appear, that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations. *Brown, Vulgar Er.*

TO ACCUMB. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.*

ACCUMBENT.* *adj.* [*accumbens*, Lat.] Leaning.

The Roman recumbent, or, more properly, *accumbent* posture in eating, was introduced after the first Punic war. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

ACCUMBENT.* *n. s.* One who is placed at a dinner-table, but without reference to the ancient mode of leaning.

What a penance must be done by every *accumbent* in sitting out the passage through all these dishes. *Bp. Hall, Occas. Med. v.*

TO ACCUMULATE.* *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.]

To heap one thing upon another; to pile up, to heap together. It is used either literally, as, to *accumulate* money, or figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedness.

If thou dost slander her, and torture me, Never pray more; abandon all remorse; On horror's head horrors *accumulate*. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Crusht by imaginary treasons weight, Which too much merit did *accumulate*. *Sir John Denham.*

TO ACCUMULATE.* *v. n.* To encrease.

The poor, by being prevented from making alliances with the rich, have left wealth to flow in its ancient channels, and thus to *accumulate*, contrary to the interests of the state. *Goldsmith, Hist. Eng. George II.*

ACCUMULATE.* *adj.* Heaped; collected.

Greatness of relief, *accumulate* in one place, doth rather invite a swarm and surcharge of poor, than relieve those that are naturally bred in that place. *Bacon, on Sutton's Estate.*

Christ promises not only heaven, but treasure in heaven, which imports a more *accumulate* degree of felicity. *South, Sermon, viii. 147.*

ACCUMULATION.* *n. s.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. The act of accumulating.

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant, For quick *accumulation* of renown, Which he achiev'd by th' minute, lost his favour. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Some, perhaps, might otherwise wonder at such an *accumulation* of benefits, like a kind of embroidering, or listing of one favour upon another. *Wolton.*

2. The state of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in some people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhausted, it looks as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ACCUMULATIVE.* *adj.* [from *accumulate*.]

1. That which accumulates.

2. That which is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekness, it then acquires another *accumulative* guilt, and stands answerable not only for its own positive ill, but for all the accidental, which it causes in the sufferer. *Government of the Tongue.*

ACCUMULATIVELY.* *adv.* In an accumulating manner; in heaps.

ACCUMULATOR.* *n. s.* [from *accumulate*.] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Injuries may fall upon the passive man, yet, without revenge, there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries. *Decoy of Piety.*

ACCURACY.* *n. s.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactness, nicety.

This perfect artifice and *accuracy* might have been omitted, and yet they have made shift to move. *Morc.*

Quickness of imagination is seen in the invention, fertility in the fancy, and the *accuracy* in the expression. *Dryden.*

The man who hath the stupid ignorance, or hardened censure, to insult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance to make his own perfections the measure of the Divinity; or, at best, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an insipid *accuracy*; or demonstrate a plain proposition, in all formality; these now are the only men worth mentioning. *Delany.*

We consider the uniformity of the whole design, *accuracy* of the calculations, and skill in restoring and comparing passages of ancient authors. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

ACCURATE.* *adj.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance, applied to persons.

It is often impossible in the nature of the thing to please all, or not offend some, however *accurate* and careful we be in our conduct. *Waterland, Sermon, i. 16.*

2. Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Reaumur, that brightest ornament of France. *Colson.*

Rich and *accurate* dressings, or lovely adornings, such as were usual to the Persian delicacy, softness, and luxury. *Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 19.*

3. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those conceive the celestial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon these things below, than indeed they have but in gross. *Bacon.*

ACCURATELY.* *adv.* [from *accurate*.] In an accurate manner; exactly, without error, nicely.

The sine of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the sine of refraction. *Newton.*

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so *accurately* and harmoniously adjusted in this great

variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material causes, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom.

ACCURATENESS. † *n. s.* [from *accurate*.] Exactness, nicety.

But sometime after, suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient *accurateness*, I repeated the experiment.

It is a work of art, as Longinus observes, man admires the curiosity and *accurateness*; in a work of nature, the vastness and magnificence thereof.

To ACCURSE. *v. a.* See **CURSE.** To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had so accursed it, that it should never shine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him.

When Hildebrand *accursed* and cast down from his throne Henry IV. there were none so hardy as to defend their lord.

ACCURSED. † *part. adj.*

1. That which is cursed or doomed to misery.

'Tis the most certain sign the world's *accursed*,
That the best things corrupted are and worst.

2. That which deserves the curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; and by consequence, wicked; malignant.

A swift blessing
May soon return to this our suffering country,
Under a hand *accurs'd*.

The chief part of the misery of wicked men, and those *accursed* spirits, the devils, is this, that they are of a disposition contrary to God.

They, like the seed from which they sprung, *accurst*,
Against the gods immortal hatred nurst.

ACCUSABLE. *adj.* [from the verb *accuse*.] That which may be censured; blameable; culpable.

There would be a manifest defect, and Nature's improvision were justly *accusable*; if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler.

ACCUSANT. * *n. s.* [Lat. *accusans*.] He who accuses.

Cotgrave notices this word also as an adjective.
We conceive the law hath ever been in the parliamentary proceedings, that if a man were impeached, as of treason, being the highest crime, the *accusant* must hold him to the proof of the charge, and may not fall to any meaner impeachment upon failing of the higher.

ACCUSATION. *n. s.* [from *accuse*.]

1. The act of accusing.

Thus they in mutual *accusation* spent
The fruitless hours, but neither self-condemning,
And of their vain contest appear'd no end.

2. The charge brought against any one by the accuser.

You read
These *accusations*, and these grievous crimes
Committed by your person, and your followers.

All *accusation*, in the very nature of the thing, still supposing, and being founded upon some law: for where there is no law, there can be no transgression; and where there can be no transgression, I am sure there ought to be no *accusation*.

3. In the sense of the courts: A declaration of some crime preferred before a competent judge, in order to inflict some judgement on the guilty person.

ACCUSATIVE. † *adj.* [accusativus, Lat.]

1. A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, on which the action, implied in the verb, terminates.

2. [From *accuse*.] Censuring, accusing.

This hath been a very *accusative* age: yet I have not heard any superstition (much less idolatry) charged (much less proved)

upon the several bishops of London, Winchester, Chester, Carlisle, Chichester.

ACCUSATIVELY. * *adv.* [from *accusative*.]

1. In an accusative manner.

2. Relating to the accusative case, in grammar.

ACCUSATORY. † *adj.* [Fr. *accusatoire*, Lat. *accusatorius*.] That which produceth or containeth an accusation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the *accusatory* libel, some certain and definite time.

It was contrived to have petitions *accusatory* from many parts of the kingdom against episcopal government.

To ACCUSE. *v. a.* [accuso, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of* before the subject of accusation.

He stripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth;
And, calling western winds, *accus'd* the spring of sloth.

The professors are *accused* of all the ill practices which may seem to be the ill consequences of their principles.

2. It sometimes admits the particle *for*.

Never send up a leg of a fowl at supper, while there is a cat or dog in the house, that can be *accused* for running away with it: But, if there happen to be neither, you must lay it upon the rats, or a strange greyhound.

3. To blame or censure, in opposition to applause or justification.

Their conscience bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while *accusing* or else excusing one another.

Your valour would your sloth too much *accuse*,
And therefore, like themselves, they princes choose.

ACCUSER. *n. s.* [from *accuse*.] He that brings a charge against another.

There are some persons forbidden to be *accusers*, on the score of their sex, as women; others, of their age, as pupils and infants; others, upon the account of some crimes committed by them; and others, on the score of some filthy lucre to propose to gain thereby; others, on the score of their conditions, as libertines against their patrons; and others, through a suspicion of calumny, as having once already given false evidence; and, lastly, others on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei.

That good man, who drank the poisonous draught,
With mind serene, and could not wish to see
His vile *accuser* drink as deep as he.

If the person accused maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuser* is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent person is quadruply recompensed.

ACCUSERESS. * *n. s.* [Lat. *accusatrix*.] She who accuses. This old substantive is found in Sherwood; but, like Shakspeare's poetical usage of *accuse* for *accusation*, and Spenser's of *accusment* for the same word, it is not now in use.

To ACCUSTOM. † *v. a.* [accoſtumer, Fr.]

1. To habituate, to enure, with the particle *to*. It is used chiefly of persons.

How shall we breathe in other air
Less pure, *accustom'd* to immortal fruits?

It has been some advantage to *accustom* one's self to books of the same edition.

2. Of things, with the particle *with*.

Such instructions as they had been *accustomed with*.

To ACCUSTOM. † *v. n.*

1. To be wont to do any thing. Obsolete.

A boat over-freighted sunk, and all drowned, saving one woman, that in her first popping up again, which most living things *accustom*, got hold of the boat.

2. To cohabit.

Much better do we Britons fulfil the work of nature than you Romans; we with the best men *accustom* openly; you with the basest commit private adulteries. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. II.*

ACCUSTOM. * *n. s.* [from the verb.] Custom.
Justinian or Tribonian defines matrimony "a conjunction of man and woman containing individual *accustom* of life."
Milton, Tetrach.

ACCUSTOMABLE. *adj.* [from *accustom*.] Of long custom or habit; habitual; customary.

Animals even of the same original, extraction, and species, may be diversified by *accustomable* residence in one climate, from what they are in another. *Hale, Orig. of Man.*

ACCUSTOMABLY. *adv.* †

1. According to custom.

Touching the king's fines *accustomably* paid for the purchasing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they grew up with the chancery.

Bacon, Aliens.

Men, by a certain address and instinct of nature to declare their mutual love and amity one towards another, have *accustomably* used certain manners of outward actions, having some agreeableness with the same thing which they would witness to be within them, some after one fashion, others after another.

Harmar, Tr. of Beza, p. 17.

2. Habitually.

Whether any sister of this house hath any familiarity with religious men, secular priests, or lay men, being not near of kin unto them? Item: whether any sister of this house hath been taken and found with any such *accustomably* so communing, and could not shew any reasonable cause why they so did?

Visit. of Monasteries, Burnet i. Rec. B. iii. i.

ACCUSTOMANCE. *n. s.* [*accoutumance*, Fr.] Custom, habit, use.

Through *accustomance* and negligence, and perhaps some other causes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Boyle.*

ACCUSTOMARILY. *adv.* † In a customary manner; according to common or customary practice.

Go on, rhetorick, and expose the peculiar eminency which you *accustomarily* marshal before logick to publick view.

Cleveland.

ACCUSTOMARY. † *adj.* [from *accustom*.] Usual; practised; according to custom.

Christ, in the fifth of Matthew, forbiddeth not all kind of swearing, but the ordinary and *accustomary* swearing then in use among the Jews.

Featley, Dippers Dipt, p. 160.

This office time hath now made *accustomary*.

Rycaut, Gr. Ch. p. 446.

ACCUSTOMED. *adj.* [from *accustom*.] According to custom; frequent; usual.

Look how she rubs her hands. — It is an *accustomed* action with her, to seem thus washing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour.

Shakspeare, Mac.

ACCUSTOMEDNESS. * *n. s.* [from *accustom*.]

Accustomedness to sin hardens the heart. *Pierce, Sermon, p. 230.*

ACE. † *n. s.* [As not only signified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. Thus *As* signified the whole inheritance.

Arbutnot on Coins. Gr. *us.* Fr. *as.* Ital. and

Span. *asso.* Germ. *ess.*]

1. An unit; a single point on cards or dice.

When lots are shuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man blindfold casts a die, what reason in the world can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black, or throw an *ace* rather than a six.

South.

2. A small quantity; a particle; an atom.

He will not bate an *ace* of absolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him he must go for an indisputable truth.

Govern. of the Tongue.

I'll not wag an *ace* farther: the whole world shall not bribe me to it.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

ACELDAMA. *n. s.* [Heb. A field of blood. The word has long been figuratively used in our language.]

Such were his [Dominick's] anathemas and sentences, the effects whereof made that part of the world an *aceldama*, a field of blood.

Worthington, Miscell. p. 63.

No mystery — but that of love divine,
Which lifts us, on the seraph's flaming wing,
From earth's *aceldama*, this field of blood,
Of inward anguish, and of outward ill.

Young, Night Th. 6.

What an *aceldama*, what a field of blood, Sicily has been in ancient times.

Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

ACEPHALI. * *n. s.* [Gr. ἀκεφαλος.]

1. In the laws of Henry I. those are called *acephali*, who were the levellers of that age, who acknowledged no head or superiour.

Cowel.

2. A sect of Christian hereticks so called, inasmuch as they also acknowledged no head or superiour; who first appeared about the beginning of the sixth century.

ACEPHALOUS. *adj.* [ἀκεφαλῶς Gr.] Without a head.

Dict.

ACERB. *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness, as most fruits are before they are ripe.

Quincy.

To ACERBATE. * *v. a.* [from *acerb*.] To make sour.

Dict.

ACERBITY. † *n. s.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough sower taste.

2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper; severity.

True it is, that the talents for criticism, namely, smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark, indeed all but *acerbity*, seem rather the gifts of youth than of old age.

Pope.

3. Dr. Johnson applies this word only to men; it is equally forcible when applied to things. And in the former sense it is of older authority than Pope.

Thus Zophar with *acerbity* reply'd:

Think'st thou by talking to be justify'd? *Sandys's Job, p. 17.*

It is ever a rule, that any over great penalty (besides the *acerbity* of it) dreads the execution of the law.

Bacon, touching the Laws of Eng.

We may easily imagine what *acerbity* of pain must be endured in his limbs being stretched forth, racked, and tendered.

Barrow, Expos. of the Creed.

The *acerbity* of this punishment [crucifixion] appears, in that those who were of any merciful disposition would first cause such as were adjudged to the cross to be slain, and then to be crucified.

Pearson on the Creed, iv.

The English seminaries of Romish priests abroad never harboured a more excellent scribe than was Mr. Parsons, whether we observe his elegancy in style, dexterity in invention, subtilty in contrivance, audacity in undertaking, or *acerbity* and scurrility in his invectives against his adversaries.

Bp. Morton, Discharge, p. 203.

To ACERVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up.

Dict.

ACERVATION. † *n. s.* [from *acervate*.] The act of heaping together. The word is of Dr. Johnson's introduction, and he furnishes an example of it in his own definition of *aggregate*.

ACERVOSE. *adj.* Full of heaps.

Dict.

ACE'SCENCY. * *n. s.* [Lat. *acesco*.] Sourness; acidity.

Nurses should never give suck after fasting; the milk having an *acescency* very prejudicial to the constitution of the recipient.

Jones, Life of Bp. Horne, p. 350.

ACESCENT. † *n. s.* [*acescens*, Lat.] That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity.

The same persons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a sufficient quantity of *acescents*; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

ACETOSE. † *adj.* [Fr. *aceteux*.] That which has in it any thing sour; sharp.

Dict.

ACETO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *acetose*.] The state of being acetose, or of containing sourness. *Dict.*

ACETOUS. *adj.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, *Lat.*] Having the quality of vinegar; sour.

Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of grapes, inspissated in the skins or husks by the evolation of the superfluous moisture through their pores, being distilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous* spirit. *Boyle.*

ACHE. *n. s.* [ace, *Sax.* *æx*, *Gr.*, now generally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one syllable; the primitive manner being preserved chiefly in poetry, for the sake of the measure. If it were necessary, I could produce numerous examples of the dissyllabick pronunciation of *áchés* (the *ch* not being sounded as *k*,) which continued to be the plural of *ache*, certainly in verse, if not in prose, till the time of Swift; though there are not wanting editions of Johnson's Dictionary and of Swift's Works, in which the line, that is presently cited, is corrupted; and instead of "old *áchés* throb," we find "old *akes* will throb." Barret, one of our oldest lexicographers, distinguishes the verb and substantive, the former as *ake*; the latter, *ache*. I am not contending for a revival of the distinction and different pronunciation; but I am shewing correctly what was long established usage.] A continued pain. See **AKE**.

I'll rack thee with old cramps; •

Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beasts shall tremble at thy din. *Shakspeare.*

A coming shower your shooting corns presage,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage. *Swift.*

To ACHÉ. *v. n.* See **ACHE**. To be in pain.

Upon this account, our senses are dulled and spent by any extraordinary intention, and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly discerned object. *Glanville.*

ACHIEVABLE. ** adj.* [from *achieve*.] Possible to be done.

To raise a dead man to life—doth not involve contradiction, and is therefore an object of power, and at least *achievable* by Omnipotence. *Barrow, Sermon, ii. 407.*

ACHIEVANCE. ** n. s.* [Fr. *achever*.] Performance.

Of what prowess he was in arms, and how valiant and good a captain in battle, it may sufficiently appear to them that will read his noble acts and *achievements* in the books before remembered. *Sir T. Flyot, Gov. 195. b.*

To ACHIEVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr. to complete.]

1. To perform, to finish a design prosperously.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with sure success:
The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the less. *Dryden.*

2. To gain, to obtain.

Experience is by industry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the swift course of time. *Shakspeare.*

Tranio, I burn, I pine, I perish, Tranio,
If I *achieve* not this young modest girl. *Shakspeare.*

Thou hast *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd
Within hell-gates till now. *Milton.*

Show all the spoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd. *Prior.*

ACHIEVER. *n. s.* He that performs: he that obtains what he endeavours after.

A victory is twice itself, when the *achiever* brings home full numbers. *Shakspeare, Much ado about Nothing.*

Those conquerors and *achievers* of mighty exploits (those Alexanders and Césars) who have been renowned for doing things which seemed great, rather than for performing what was truly good. *Barrow, Works, i. 39.*

ACHIEVEMENT. *n. s.* [*achievement*, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coast that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* still pursue. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then shall the war, and stern debate, and strife
Immortal, be the bus'ness of my life;
And in thy lane, the dusty spoils among,
High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be hung;
Rank'd with my champion's bucklers, and below,
With arms revers'd, the *achievements* of the foe. *Dryden.*

Achievement, in the first sense, is derived from *achieve*, as it signifies to *perform*; in the second, from *achieve*, as it imports to *gain*.

A'CHING. *n. s.* [from *ache*.] Pain; uneasiness.

When old age comes to wait upon a great and worshipful sinner, it comes attended with many painful girds and *achings*, called the gout. *South.*

ACHOR. *n. s.* [*achor*, *Lat.* *αχώρα*, *Gr.* *surfur*.]

A species of the herpes; it appears with a crusty scab, which causes an itching on the surface of the head, occasioned by a salt sharp serum oozing through the skin. *Quincy.*

ACHROMATICK. ** adj.* [Gr. *α* and *χρῶμα*, Fr. *achromatique*.] A term in opticks, applied to telescopes of an invention contrived to remedy aberrations and colours.

A'CID. *adj.* [*acidus*, *Lat.* *acide*, Fr.] Sour, sharp.

Wild trees last longer than garden trees; and in the same kind, those whose fruit is *acid*, more than those whose fruit is sweet. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Acid, or sour, proceeds from a salt of the same nature, without mixture of oil; in austere tastes the oily parts have not disentangled themselves from the salts and earthy parts; such is the taste of unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'CID. ** n. s.* [*Lat.* *acetum*, *Goth.* *accets*, *Sax.* *æcob*.]

An acid substance; any thing sour; the generic chymical term for a large classe of words.

The chymist can draw subtil spirits, that will work upon one another at some distance, viz. spirits of alkalies and *acids*. *Aubrey, Misc. p. 147.*

Salts, sulphurs, and mercuries, *acids*, and alkalies, are principles which can smooth things to those only who live about the furnace. *A. Smith, Hist. of Astron. § 2.*

Liquors and substances are called *acids*, which being composed of pointed particles, affect the taste in a sharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with syrup of violets, when it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that syrup green. *Quincy.*

A'CIDIST. ** n. s.* [from *acid*.] One who maintains the doctrine of acids.

I will at present instance only in brimstone, which is a mild soft body, and agreeable to what the *acidists* would call an alkali. *Dr. Stare on Alk. and Acids, Hist. of the R. S. iv. 442.*

ACIDITY. *n. s.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; an acid taste; sharpness; sourness.

Fishes, by the help of a dissolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meat, skin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cream; and yet this liquor manifests nothing of *acidity* to the taste. *Ray.*

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundancy of a bilious alkali, and demands a quite different diet from the case of *acidity* or sourness. *Arb. on Aliments.*

A'CIDNESS. *n. s.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; acidity. See **ACIDITY**.

ACIDULÆ. *n. s.* [that is, *aqua acidulæ*.]

Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum-springs are. *Quincy.*

The *acidulæ*, or medical springs, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than usual; and even the ordinary springs, which were before clear, fresh and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake lasts. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To ACIDULATE. *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a slight degree.

A diet of fresh unsalted things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient substances, sour milk, butter, and acid fruits.

Arbuthnot on Aliaments.

ACIDULOUS. * *adj.* [Lat.] Sourish.

Dulcified from *acidulous* tincture.

Burke.

TO ACKNOWLEDGE. * *v. a.* [Lat. *agnosco*, Sax. *cnapan*.] To acknowledge; to confess. Not now in use, except as a northern provincialism.

You will not be *acknowled*, sir; why, 'tis wise:
Thus do all gamesters, at all games, dissemble.

B. Jonson, For. v. 6.

Some say, he was married to her privilage, but durst not be *acknowled* of it.

Harington, Life of Ariosto, p. 418.

TO ACKNOWLEDGE. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it seems, between the Latin and English, from *agnosco*, and *knowledge*, which is deduced from the Saxon, *cnapan*, to know.]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind,
And will *acknowledge* you and Jessica,
In place of lord Bassanio and myself.

Shakspeare.

None that *acknowledge* God, or providence,
Their souls eternity did ever doubt.

Davies.

2. To confess; as, a fault.

For I *acknowledge* my transgressions; and my sin is ever before me.

Psaln li. 1.

3. To own; as, a benefit; sometimes with the particle *to* before the person conferring the benefit.

His spirit

Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledg'd* not.
In the first place, therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge* to the Almighty power the assistance he has given me in the beginning, and the prosecution of my present studies.

Dryden.

ACKNOWLEDGING. *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received. A Gallicism, *reconnoissant*.

He has shewn his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compassionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, fickle and self-interested.

Dryden, Virgil.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. * *n. s.* [from *acknowledge*.] Johnson writes *acknowledgment*. It was formerly, and more correctly, written *acknowledgement*. Several authors have revived this orthography; retaining the *e* to soften, as Lowth observes on *judgement*, the preceding *g*; and as Johnson himself analogically writes *lodgement*.]

1. Concession of any character in another; as, existence, superiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgement* of the Deity; because it carries every thinking man to an original of every successive individual.

Hale, Origin of Mankind.

2. Concession of the truth of any position.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgement* of the christian faith, the eukuch was baptized by Philip.

Hooker.

3. Confession of a fault.

4. Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.

5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage.

There be many wide countries Ireland, which the laws of England were never established in, nor any *acknowledgement* of subjection made.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

6. Something given or done in confession of a benefit received.

The second is an *acknowledgement* to his majesty for the leave of fishing upon his coasts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our side, and custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by any treaty between us, it may with justice be insisted on.

Temple, Miscell.

ACME. * *n. s.* [*ἀκμή*, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arche*, the beginning or first attack. 2. *Anabasis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declension of the distemper.

Quincy.

Its *acmé* of human prosperity and greatness.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

ACOLLE. * *adv.* [Properly a participle from the old verb *kele*, or *akele*, to cool. Dutch *koelen*.]

To the lovers Ovid wrote,

And taught, if love be too hote,

In what manner it should *akele*.

Gower, Conf. Am. b. 4.

Thus laic this poore in great distresse,

Acolde and hongred at his gate.

Ibid. b. 6.

Poor Tom's *acold*.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

ACOLUTHIST. *n. s.* [*ἀκολυθιστής*, Gr.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c.

It is duty, according to the papal law, when the bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *acolythist*, to keep the sacred vessels.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

ACOLYTE. * } *n. s.* The same with **ACOLUTHIST**.

At the end of every station, an *acolyte* (an inferior kind of officer) dips this pitiful patch into the oil of a burning lamp; and having wiped it as clean as he can, comes to the pope for a blessing.

Brevint's Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 321.

ACONITE. * *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀκόνιον*. Fr. *aconit*.] Our elder writers use also the Latin *aconitum* instead of *aconite*.] Properly the herb wolfs-bane, but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.

Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,

Nor nourishes the lion's angry seed;

Nor pois'nous *aconite* is here produc'd,

Or grows unknown, or is, when known, refus'd.

Dryden.

Despair, that *achite* does prove,

And certain death to others' love,

That poison never yet withstood,

Does nourish mine, and turns to blood.

Girardville.

As strong

As *aconitum*, or rash gunpowder. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. 2. iv. 4.*

ACOP. * *adv.* [Sax. *cop* or *coppe*; Welsh, *copa*; a top, or point.] At the top; high up.

Marry, she is not in fashion yet; she wears

A hood, but it stands *acop*.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 6.

ACORN. * *n. s.* [Æcepn, Sax. from *ac*, an oak, and *corn*, corn or grain; that is, the grain or fruit of the oak.] The seed or fruit borne by the oak.

Errors, such as are but *acorns* in your younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible.

Brown.

Content with food which nature freely bred,

On wildings and on strawberries they fed;

Cornels and bramble berries gave the rest,

And falling *acorns* furnish'd out a feast.

Dryden, Ovid.

He that is nourished by the *acorns* he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself.

Locke.

ACORNED. * *adj.* [from *acorn*.]

1. Fed with acorns.

Like a full-*acorn'd* boar.

Shakspeare.

2. *Acorned* is the heraldick term for an oak tree with acorns on it.

ACOUSTICK. * *adj.* That which relates to hearing.

ACOUSTICKS. *n. s.* [*ἀκουστικά*, of *ἀκούω*, Gr. to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.

2. Medicines to help the hearing.

Quincy.

TO ACQUAINT. *v. a.* [*acquaint*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar with; applied either to persons or things. It has *with* before the object.

We that *acquaint* ourselves *with* every zone,

And pass the tropicks, and behold each pole;
When we come home, are to ourselves unknown,
And unacquainted still with our own soul.

Davies.

There *with* thee, new welcome saint,
Like fortunes may her soul *acquaint*.

Milton.

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be *acquainted with* it.

Locke on Education.

Acquaint yourselves *with* things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domestick and national; things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well *acquainted with* God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own spirits.

Watts, *Logick*.

2. To inform. *With* is more in use before the object than *of*.

But for some other reasons, my grave Sir,

Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father of this business.

Shakspeare, *Twelfth Night*.

A friend in the country *acquaints* me, that two of three men of the town are got among them, and have brought words and phrases, which were never before in those parts.

Tatler.

- ACQUAINTABLE.* *adj.* [Old Fr. *accountable*.] Easy to be acquainted with; accessible. This word is in our old lexicography, and it is also in the poetry of Chaucer. It is worthy of revival.

Wherefore be wise, and *acquaintable*,

Goodly of word, and reasonable.

Rom. of the Rose, 2213.

- ACQUAINTANCE. *n. s.* [*accountance*, Fr.]

1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. It is applied as well to persons as things, with the particle *with*.

Nor was his *acquaintance* less *with* the famous poets of his age, than *with* the noblemen and ladies.

Dryden.

Our admiration of a famous man lessens upon our nearer *acquaintance with* him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities.

Addison.

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance with* God: let us study to resemble him. We must be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance.

Atterbury.

2. Familiar knowledge, simply without a preposition.

Brave soldier, pardon me,

That any accent breaking from my tongue,
Should 'scape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear.

Shakspeare.

This keeps the understanding long in converse with an object, and long converse brings *acquaintance*.

South.

In what manner he lived with those who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance*, how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them, I forbear particularly to say.

Atterbury.

3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied to persons.

I hope I am pretty near seeing you, and therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance*: because if you do not know me when we meet, you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterpart of my heart.

Swift to Pope.

A long noviciate of *acquaintance* should precede the vows of friendship.

Bolingbroke.

4. The person with whom we are acquainted; him of whom we have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship. In this sense, the plural is, in some authors, *acquaintance*, in others, *acquaintances*.

But she, all vow'd unto the red-cross knight,

His wand'ring peril closely did lament,

Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,

But her dear heart with anguish did torment.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

That young men travel under some tutor, I allow well, so that he be such a one that may be able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they are to seek, what exercises or discipline the place yieldeth.

Bacon.

This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends, as there are persons who have the honour to be known to you: mere *acquaintance* you have none, you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours.

Dryden.

We see he is ashamed of his nearest *acquaintances*.

Boyle against Bentley.

- ACQUAINTANT.* *n. s.* [Perhaps the original of the word ACQUAINTANCE in Johnson's fourth meaning of that word, which see.] The person with whom we are acquainted.

Thealma and Clearchus, a pastoral history in smooth and easy verse, written long since by John Chalkhill, Esq. an *acquaintant* and friend of Edmund Spenser.

Iz. Walton.

By the time that an author hath written out a book, he and his readers are become old *acquaintants*, and grow very loth to part.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*.

- ACQUAINTED. *adj.* [from *acquaint*.] Familiar, well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;

That war or peace, or both at once, may be

As things *acquainted* and familiar to us.

Shakspeare.

- ACQUEST. *n. s.* [*acquest*, Fr. from *acquérir*, written by some *acquist*, with a view to the word *acquire*, or *acquisito*.] Attachment, acquisition; the thing gained.

New *acquests* are more burden than strength.

Bacon.

Mud, reposed near the ostia of rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the sea, and preserving these shells as trophies and signs of its new *acquests* and encroachments.

Woodward.

- To ACQUIESCE. *v. n.* [*acquiescer*, Fr. *acquiescere*, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with, without opposition or discontent. It has *in* before the object.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worthy to be examined than *acquiesced in*.

Boyle.

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, lastly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can pass before God for a man's willing of such things; and, consequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquiesce in* an airy ungrounded persuasion, that they will those things which really they not will, they fall thereby into a gross and fatal delusion.

South.

He hath employed his transcendent wisdom and power, that by these he might make way for his benignity, as the end wherein they ultimately *acquiesce*.

Grew.

- ACQUIESCENCE. *n. s.* [from *acquiesce*.]

1. A silent appearance of content, distinguished on one side from avowed consent, on the other from opposition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of contradiction to that; but an entire *acquiescence* in all the bishops thought fit to do.

Clarendon.

2. Satisfaction; rest; content.

Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either from disappointment, or from experience of the little pleasure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldness of old age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and *acquiescence* in their present enjoyments of it.

Addison.

3. Submission; confidence.

The greatest part of the world take up their persuasions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquiescence* in the word of those, who shall represent things to them under these characters.

South.

- ACQUIESCENT.* *adj.* Easy; submitting.

He that goes into the highlands with a mind naturally *acquiescent*, and a credulity eager for wonders, may come back with an opinion very different from mine.

Johnson, *Journ. West. Islands*.

- To ACQUIET.* *v. a.* [Low Lat. *acquieto*.] To render quiet; to compose.

Acquiesce his mind from stirring you against your own peace.

Sir A. Shirley's Travels.

ACQUIRABLE. *adj.* [from *acquire*.] *That which may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Those rational instincts, the comate principles engraven in the human soul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational consequence and argumentation, yet seem to be inscribed in the very crasis and texture of the soul, antecedent to any acquisition by industry or the exercise of the discursive faculty in man.

Hale, Origin of Mankind.

If the powers of cogitation and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit and soul.

Bentley.

To ACQUIRE. † *v. a.* [old Fr. *acquerrre*; and *acquerir*. Lat. *acquirō*.]

r. To gain by one's own labour or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

Better to leave undone, than by our deed *

Acquire too high a fame, while he, we serve, 's away.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

2. To come to; to attain.

Motion cannot be perceived without the perception of its terms, viz. the parts of space which it immediately left, and those which it next *acquires*.

Glauville, Scipis.

ACQUIRED. *participle adj.* [from *acquire*.] Gained by one's self, in opposition to those things which are bestowed by nature.

We are seldom at ease, and free enough from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock, which natural wants, or *acquired* habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns.

Locke.

ACQUIRER. *n. s.* [from *acquire*.] The person that *acquires*; a gainer.

ACQUIREMENT. *n. s.* [from *acquire*.] That which is *acquired*; gain; attainment. The word may be properly used in opposition to the gifts of nature.

These his *acquirements*, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged by many excellent endowments of nature.

Hayward on Edw. VI.

By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof; or so much as may palliate its just and substantial *acquirements*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

It is very difficult to lay down rules for the *acquisition* of a taste. The faculty must, in some degree, be born with us.

Addison.

ACQUIRING. * *n. s.* *Acquirement.*

The king, in honour, could do no less than give back to his son the privilege of his blood, with the *acquirings* of his father's profession.

Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia, Leicester.

ACQUIRY. * *n. s.* *Acquirement; attainment.*

No art requireth more hard study and pain toward the *acquiry* of it, than contentment; there being so many obstacles in the way to it.

**Barrow, Sermon. iii. 62.*

ACQUISITE. * *adj.* [Lat. *acquisitus*.] That which is gained or *acquired*.

Three [notions] being innate, and five *acquisite*, the rest are improper.

Burton, Anal. Mel. p. 29.

Is there any supervenient or *acquisite* perfection, as skill, knowledge, wisdom, it is from God, who gave us the means, and blessed our industry.

Barrow, Sermon. iii. 337.

ACQUISITION. † *n. s.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.] This word, as we see by the examples which Dr. Johnson has given of it, is not of any great age in our language; Denham's being the oldest authority. In 1617, (long before Denham wrote,) the word is one of those objected to by Fulke, in his remarks on the Rhemish translators of the New Testament, as being *not intelligible to the vulgar reader*.

1. The act of acquiring or gaining

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compass the possession of these things, is by his own industrious *acquisition* of them.

South.

2. The thing gained; *acquirement.*

Great Sir, all *acquisition*

Of glory as of empire, here I lay before Your royal feet.

Denham, Sophy.

A state can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies hovering like a vulture to dismember its dying carcass, by which means it becomes only an *acquisition* to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a resurrection.

Swift.

ACQUISITIVE. *adj.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.] That which is *acquired* or gained.

He [William I.] died not in his *acquisitive* but in his native soil; nature herself, as it were, claiming a final interest in his body, when fortune had done with him.

Walton, Rem. p. 106.

ACQUISITIVELY. * *adv.* [from *acquisitive*, a term in grammar.]

All manner of verbs put *acquisitively*, that is to say, with the tokens to and for after them, will have a dative case.

Lilly, Gram.

ACQUIST. † [Ital. *acquistō*. Barb. Lat. *acquistum*.]

Acquisition. The same as *Acquest*. Dr. Johnson cites the instance from Milton, whose orthography is also observed by Heath in his Chronicle of the Civil Wars, who writes "his unjust *acquests*," p. 402., and by *South*, in his *Serm.* vii. 89.

His servant he with new *acquist*

Of true experience from this great event,

With peace and consolation hath dismiss.

Milton, S. A.

To ACQUIT. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr. See *QUIT*.]

1. To set free.

Ne do I wish (for wishing were but vain)

To be *acquit* from my continual smart;

But joy her thrall for ever to remain,

And yield for pledge my poor captived heart.

Spenser.

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve; opposed to *condemn*, either simply with an accusative, as, *the jury acquitted him*, or with the particles *from* or *of*, which is more common, before the crime.

If I sin, then thou markest me, and thou wilt not *acquit* me from mine iniquity.

Job, x. 14.

By the suffrage of the most and best he is already *acquitted*, and, by the sentence of some, condemned.

Dryden.

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot *acquit* himself of judging amiss.

Locke.

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majesty, whom I entirely *acquit* of any imputation.

Swift.

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in some measure, *acquitted* myself of the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work.

Dryden.

4. In a similar sense, it is said, *The man hath acquitted himself well*; that is, he discharged his duty.

ACQUITMENT. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *acquitement*, *décharge* qu'un garant doit au garanti, Lacombe.] The state of being *acquitted*, or act of *acquitting*.

The word imports properly an *acquittal* or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause had thereupon.

South.

ACQUITTAI. *n. s.* in law, is a deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence.

Cowel.

The constant design of both these orators was, to drive some one particular point, either the condemnation or *acquittal* of an accused person,

Swift.

To ACQUITANCE. *v. n.* To procure an *acquittance*;

* to *acquit*: a word not in present use.

But if black scandal and foul-fac'd reproach

Attend the sequel of your imposition,

Your mere enforcement shall *acquittance* me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.

Shakspeare.

ACQUITTANCE.† *n. s.* [Ital. *acquittanza*, *q. d. adquietantia*, a quieting.]

1. The act of discharging from a debt.

But soon shall find

Forbearance no *acquittance*, ere day end.

Justice shall not return as bounty scorn'd. *Milton, P. L. x. 53.*

2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce *acquittances*

For such a sum, from special officers

Of Charles his father. *Shakspeare, Love's Labour Lost.*

They quickly pay their debt, and then

Take no *acquittances*, but pay again. *Donne.*

The same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money,
and gave the *acquittance*. *Arbutnot.*

TO ACRA'SE, OR ACRAZE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *ecraser*.] Obsolete. See **CRAZE**.

1. To impair the understanding; to infatuate.

These things did make me much that mourning to mislike,

And I *acrazed* was, and thought at home to stay;

But who is he can void death's dart when he doth strike?

Mir. for Mag. p. 138.

2. To impair, simply; to destroy.

My substance impaired, my credit *acrazed*, my talent hidden.

Gassaigne's Let. in the Hermit's Tale, p. 21.

ACRASYS.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀκράσις*.] Excess; irregularity.

He was neither presuming, nor overbold, nor yet timorous; a little prone to anger, but never excessive in it, either as to measure or time; which *acrasies*, whether you say of the body or mind, occasion great uneasiness. *Cornish's Life of Firmin, p. 84.*

'CRE.† *n. s.* [Æpe, Sax. *Acre*, Lye says, is common to all the European languages. Sax. Dict. He might have said further that it is an Eastern word; and that *agr*, *akoro*, and *akkoran*, denote in the Hebrew, Syriack, and Arabick, a field, and husbandman. So the Saxon *accepm-on*, an husbandman. Wachter, in his Glossary, gives *ackerman*, a day labourer.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.

Search every *acre* in the high-grown field,

And bring him to our eye. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

A'CRED.* *part. adj.* [from *acre*.] Possessing acres; having property.

Heathcote himself, and such large-*acred* men.

Pope, Imit. of Hor. Ep. ii. 240.

A'CRID.† *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.]

1. Of a hot biting taste; bitter, so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste.

Bitter and *acid* differ only by the sharp particles of the first, being involved in a greater quantity of oil than those of the last.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. Acrimonious.

Are the fibres gnawed and corroded by some *acid* humours?

Reid's Inquiry.

ACRIMO'NIOUS.† *adj.* [from *acrimony*.]

1. Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive.

If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious*, and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, must be from the admixture of melancholy. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

2. Severe.

Swift and Pope forbore to flatter him [Halifax] in his life, and after his death spoke of him, Swift with slight censure, and Pope in the character of Bufo with *acrimonious* contempt.

Johnson, Life of Lord Halifax.

ACRIMO'NIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* The act of being *acrimonious*.

ACRIMONIOUSLY.* *adv.* In an *acrimonious* manner; severely.

A'CRIMONY. *n. s.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpness, corrosiveness.

There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut: as, figs, old lettuce, sow-thistles, spurge. The cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they should be nutritive.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, congealable again by cold into brittle globes or crystals, soluble in water, so as to disappear, not unaltered, and having something in it which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of *acrimony* or sharpness. *Arbutnot.*

2. Sharpness of temper, severity, bitterness of thought or language.

John the Baptist set himself with much *acrimony* and indignation, to baffle this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs, which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

A'CRITUDE. *n. s.* [from *acid*.] An acid taste; a biting heat on the palate.

In green vitriol, with its astringent and sweetish taste, is joined some *acritude*. *Green's Museum.*

ACROAMATICAL.† *adj.* [*ἀκροαματικός*, Gr. I bear.] Of **ACROAMATICK.** } or pertaining to deep learning; the opposite of exoterical.

Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into *acroamatical* and exoterical. *Hales, Remains, p. 148.*

We read no *acroamatick* lectures. *Ibid.*

ACROATICKS. *n. s.* [*ἀκροατικά*, Gr.] Aristotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philosophy, to which none but friends and scholars were admitted by him.

ACROMION.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ἄκρος ὤμος*, Fr. *acromion*.] A term in anatomy for the upper process of the shoulder-blade.

The parts in man that may be called the porters, and which bear the burdens that are carried, can be no other than the scapula and its *acromion*, which is the part upon which the burden is pitched. *Smith's Old Age, p. 178.*

ACRONYCAL.† *adj.* [from *ἀκρότης*, *summus*, and *ὥς*, *nae*; importing the beginning of night.] A term of astronomy, applied to the stars, of which the rising or setting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset. It is opposed to *cosmical*.

Acronycal, that is, *ἀκρονύκτιος* *vespertine*, or at the beginning of night. So a star is said to rise or set *acronycal*, when it riseth or setteth at the sun-setting; for then is the beginning of night.

Mare, Song of the Soul, Interpr. General.

They had the exact light and magnitude of the stars, their heliacal, *acronycal*, matutine, and vespertine motions, rise and fall. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 227.*

ACRONYCALLY. *adv.* [from *acronycal*.] At the *acronycal* time.

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises heliacally, and rainy in the winter, when he rises *acronycally*. *Dryden.*

A'CROSPIRE. *n. s.* [from *ἀκρότης* and *σπείρα*, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will smelt, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream; and will send forth their substance in an *acrospire*. *Mortimer.*

A'CROSPURED. *part. adj.* Having sprouts, or having shot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called *acrospired*, and is fit only for swine. *Mortimer.*

ACROSS.† *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the French *à*, as it is used in *à travers*, and *cross*.]

1. Athwart, laid over something so as to cross it.

The harp hath the concave not along the strings, but *across* the strings: and no harp hath the sound so melting and prolonged as the Irish harp. *Bacon.*

ACT

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms across,
He stood, reflecting on his country's loss. *Dryden.*
There is a set of artisans, who, by the help of several poles,
which they lay across each others shoulders, build themselves up
into a kind of pyramid; so that you see a pile of men in the air
of four or five rows rising one above another. *Addison.*

2. Adversely; contrarily.

When king and queen saw things thus go across,
To quiet all, a parliament they called. *Mir. for Mag. p. 344.*

ACROSTICK. † *n. s.* [from *ἀκρῶς* and *σῆξ*, Gr.] A
poem in which the first letter of every line being
taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on
which the poem is written.

He may apply his mind to heraldry, antiquity; — make
epithalamiums, &c. anagrams, chronograms, acrosticks upon
his friends' names. *Ryton, Anat. Met. p. 282.*

To judge whether she is absolutely cried up a beauty, we
must consult the wooden registers, the benches in the publick
walks, and the window-panes in coffee-houses and taverns;
where you'll be sure to see her name in acrosticks.

Student, ii. 257.

ACROSTICK. † *adj.*

1. That which relates to an acrostick.

On benches some scrawl out one leaden rhyme:
Or aiming at the shortest road to fame,
Cramp their vast genius in acrostick name! *Student, i. 239.*

2. That which contains acrosticks.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command
Some peaceful province in acrostick land:
There thou may'st wings display, and altars raise,
And torture one poor word ten thousand ways.

Dryden, Mac Flecknoe.

ACROSTICALLY. * *adv.* In the manner of an acrostick.

ACROTTERS, or ACROTTERIA. *n. s.* [from *ἀκρότης*, Gr.]
the extremity of any body. Little pedestals
without bases, placed at the middle and the two
extremes of pediments, sometimes serving to sup-
port statues.

To ACT. *v. n.* [*ago, actum, Lat.*]

1. To be in action, not to rest.

He hangs between in doubt to act or rest. *Pope.*

2. To perform the proper functions.

Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of
its actings, yet it is capable of being made to act with more or
less difficulty, according to the different impressions it receives
from motives or objects. *South.*

3. To practice arts or duties; to conduct one's self.

'Tis plain, that she who, for a kingdom now,
Would sacrifice her love, and break her vow,
Not out of love, but interest, acts alone,
And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne.

Dryden, Conquest of Granada.

The desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to
act for it, no body accounts an abridgement of liberty. *Locke.*

The splendour of his office, is the token of that sacred cha-
racter which he inwardly bears: and one of these ought con-
stantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to act
up to it, through the whole course of his administration.

Atterbury, Serm.

It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigo-
rously to exert those powers, and act up to those advantages to
which it restores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and
set to the lame. *Rogers, Serm.*

4. To produce effects in some passive subject.

Hence 'tis we wait the wondrous cause to find
How body acts upon impassive mind. *Garth, Dispens.*

The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the lower belly,
all act upon the aliment; besides, the chyle is not sucked, but
squeezed into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the
fibres of the guts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To Act, v. a.

1. To bear a borrowed character; as, a stage-player.

Honour and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honour lies. *Pope.*

ACT

2. To counterfeit; to feign by action.

His former trembling once again renew'd,
With acted fear the villain thus pursu'd. *Dryden.*

3. To actuate; to put in motion; to movements.

Most people in the world are actuated by levity and humour,
by strange and irrational changes. *South.*

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas,
as false as Judas, and, in the whole course of their conversa-
tion, act, and are actuated, not by devotion, but design. *South.*

We suppose two distinct incommunicable consciousnesses
acting the same body, the one constantly by day, the other by
night; and, on the other side, the same consciousness acting
by intervals two distinct bodies. *Locke.*

Act. † *n. s.* [*actum, Lat.*]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.

A lower place, not well,
May make too great an act:
Better to leave undone than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The conscious wretch must all his acts reveal;
Loth to confess, unable to conceal;
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces
Of these thy compounds on such creatures as
We count not worth the hanging; but none human;
To try the vigour of them, and apply
Alloysments to their act; and by them gather
Their several virtues and effects. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.

'Tis so much in your nature to do good, that your life is but
one continued act of placing benefits on many, as the sun is
always carrying his light to some part or other of the world.

Dryden, Fables.

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,
His will and act, his word and work the same. *Prior.*

4. The doing of some particular thing; a step taken; a purpose executed.

This act persuades me,
That this remotion of the duke and her,
Is practice only. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

5. A state of reality; effect.

The seeds of herbs and plants at the first are not in act, but
in possibility that which they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker.*
God alone excepted, who actually and everlastingly is what-
soever he may be, and which cannot hereafter be that which
now he is not; all other things besides are somewhat in possi-
bility, which as yet they are not in act. *Hooker.*

Sure they're conscious
Of some intended mischief, and are fled
To put it into act. *Denham, Sophy.*

6. Incipient agency; tendency to an effort.

Her legs were buskin'd, and the left before;
In act to shoot, a silver bow she bore. *Dryden.*

7. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt but the whole condition required by
Christ, the repentance he came to preach, will, in that last
scene of their last act, immediately before the exit, be as op-
portunately and acceptably performed, as at any other point of
their lives. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*

Five acts are the just measure of a play. *Roscommon.*

8. A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legis- lature.

They make edicts for usury to support usurers, repeal daily
any wholesome act established against the rich, and provide
more piercing statutes daily to chain up and restrain the poor.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

You that are king, though he do wear the crown,
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To blot out me. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

9. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial *acts* are all those matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and being reduced into writing by a publick notary, are recorded by the authority of the judge. *Ayliffe.*

10. An academical expression. The *act* at both universities is holden in Trinity term. It also implies the exercise, or ceremony, observed in the publick schools, for a degree in the universities.

Voted in convocation, that no *act* should be celebrated this year, under pretence that there was no doctor of divinity proceeded. *Life of A. Wood, p. 275.*

Now the *commencement* drew on, and the senior proctor, either never having any polite learning, or having outgrown what he had; the junior was pitched upon to be the father of the *act*, as we call it. *A. Philips, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 33.*

At the university *acts*, in the collections of Oxford verses, and on every publick occasion, where the ingenious were invited to a rival display of their abilities, he appears to have been the principal and most popular performer.

Warton, Life of Bathurst, p. 46.

A'CTING.* *n. s.* [from *to act*.]

1. Action.

The divine compassion, wheresoever it fixes, removes all obstacles, answers all objections, and needs no other reason of its *actings*, but its own sovereign, absolute, unaccountable freedom. *South, Sermon vi. 175.*

Or that the resolute *acting* of your blood
Could have attain'd the effect of your own purpose.

Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.

2. Performing an assumed or dramatick part.

The church of Rome hath been pleased to make her own publick prayers suitable to these three patterns, apparitions, *actings*, and images. *Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor, p. 400.*
Whose *actings* hard, affected and constrain'd.

Churchill, Rosciad.

A'CTLESS.* *adj.* [from *act* and *less*.] Without spirit; insipid.

Lose him to her, to her!

A poor, young, *actless*, indigested thing. *Southerne, P. Pr. A. I.*

A'CTION.* *n. s.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to *rest*.

O noble English that could entertain
With half their forces the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for *action*. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

This *action*, I now go on,
Is for my better grace. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

God never accepts a good inclination instead of a good *action*, where that *action* may be done; nay, so much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not seconded by a good *action*, the want of that *action* is made so much the more criminal and inexcusable. *South.*

3. Agency, operation.

It is better therefore, that the earth should move about its own centre, and make those useful vicissitudes of night and day, than expose always the same side to the *action* of the sun.

Bentley.

He has settled laws, and laid down rules, conformable to which natural bodies are governed in their *actions* upon one another. *Cheyne.*

4. The series of events represented in a fable.

This *action* should have three qualifications. First, it should be but one *action*; secondly, it should be an entire *action*; and, thirdly, it should be a great *action*. *Addison.*

5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a part of oratory.

— He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's wrist,
While he that hears makes fearful *action*
With wrinkled brows. *Shakspeare, King John.*

Our orators are observed to make use of less gesture or *action* than those of other countries. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] It is used with the preposition *against* before the person, and *for* before the thing.

Actions are personal, real, and mixt: *action* personal belongs to a man *against* another, by reason of any contract, offence, or cause, of like force with a contract or offence made or done by him or some other, for whose fact he is to answer. *Action* real is given to any man *against* another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt is that which lies as well *against* or *for* the thing which we seek, as *against* the person that hath it; called *mixt*, because it hath a mixt respect both to the thing and to the person.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action* civil is that which tends only to the recovery of that which is due to us; as, a sum of money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that which aims at some penalty or punishment in the party sued, be it corporal or pecuniary; as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniously slain shall pursue the law *against* the murderer. *Action* mixt is that which seeks both the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty also for the unjust detaining of the same.

Action upon the case, is an *action* given for redress of wrongs done without force *against* any man, by law not specially provided for.

Action upon the statute, is an *action* brought *against* a man upon breach of a statute. *Cowel.*

There was never man could have a juster *action* *against* filthy fortune than I, since all other things being granted me, her blindness is the only left. *Sidney.*

For our reward then,

First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments, *against* us quitted. *B. Jonson.*

7. Dr. Johnson says, that the word in the plural is, in France, the same as *stocks* in England. It is also so employed by one of our own purest writers. In the Swedish language likewise, *actie* is *stock*; and *actichandlare*, a *stock-jobber*.

Stock-jobbers industriously spread such reports that *actions* may fall, and their friends buy to advantage. *Swift, Exam. No 24.*

A'CTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *action*.] That which admits an action in law to be brought *against* it; punishable.

His process was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought else, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition. *Howel, Vocal Forest.*

No man's face is *actionable*: these singularities are interpretable from more innocent causes. *Collier.*

A'CTIONABLY.* *adv.* In a manner subject to a process of law.

A'CTIONARY, or A'CTIONIST. *n. s.* [from *action*.] One that has a share in *actions* or stocks.

A'CTION-TAKING. *adj.* Accustomed to resent by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a rascal, a filthy worsted-stocking knave; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave. *Shakspeare.*

A'CTION-THREATENER.* *n. s.* One that is of a litigious or revengeful disposition, accustomed to threaten actions at law.

Ye envious and deadly malicious, ye impleaders and *action-threateners*, how long shall the Lord suffer you in his house, in which dwelleth nothing but peace and charity.

Harmer, Trans. of Bezu, p. 176.

ACTI'ATION. *n. s.* [from *actio*, Lat.] Action quick and frequent. *Dict.*

To A'CTIVATE.* *v. a.* [from *active*.] To make active. This word is thought to be used only by Bacon; according to Dr. Johnson. But it is to be found elsewhere, and well applied.

He disclaimeth the opinion of Caietan and Cameracensis concerning the ability of the mind in such acts collaterally, as not to be *activated* unless it also were active.

Moutagu, Ap. to Cæsar, p. 85.

The Holy Ghost *activateth* and enableth it [the will]. *Ibid, p. 94.*

As snow and ice, especially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or salt, will turn water into ice, and that is

a few hours; so it may be, it will turn wood or stiff clay into stone in longer time. *Bacon.*

ACTIVE. *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or quality of acting.
These particles have not only a *vis* *virtutis*, accompanied with such passive laws of motion, as naturally result from that force, but also they are moved by certain *active* principles, such as is that of gravity, and that which causes fermentation, and the cohesion of bodies. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. That which acts, opposed to *passive*, or that which suffers.

— When an even flame two hearts did touch,

His office was indulgently to fit
delives to passives, correspondency

Ally his subject was. *Donne, Poems, p. 45.*

3. Busy, engaged in action; opposed to *idle* or *sedentary*, or any state of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.
This virtuous action that must praise bring forth,
Without which, slow advice is little worth;
Yet they who give good counsel, praise deserve,
Though in the *active* part they cannot serve. *Denham.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.
The world hath had in these men fresh experience, how dangerous such *active* errors are. *Hooker.*

5. Nimble; agile; quick.
Some bend the stubborn bow for victory;
And some with darts their *active* sinews try. *Dryden.*

6. In grammar.
A verb *active* is that which signifies action, as *I teach*.
Clarke, Latin Gram.

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The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for succession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are actors. *Bacon.*

He, who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he does it heartily, is himself but a transcript of Nero in his mind, and would gladly enough see such pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the actor of them himself. *South.*

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player.

Would you have
Such an Herculean actor in the scene,
And not this hydra? They must sweat no less
To fit their properties, than t'express their parts. *B. Jonson.*

When a good actor doth his part present,
In every act he our attention draws,
That at the last he may find just applause. *Denham.*

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow; when the actor ceases to shine upon them, they vanish in a twinkling. *Dryden, Span. Fr.*

ACTRESS. *n. s.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing.
Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an actress in the *Æneid*; but the part she acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work. *Addison.*

We sprites have just such natures
We had, for all the world, when human creatures;
And therefore I that was an actress here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryden.*

2. A woman that plays on the stage.

ACTUAL. *adj.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That which comprises action.
In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakspeare, Macb.*

2. Really in act; not purely potential.
Sin, there in pow'r before
Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*

3. In act; not purely in speculation.
For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault:
Then what must he expect that still proceeds
To finish sin, and work up thoughts to deeds? *Dryden.*

ACTUALITY. *n. s.* [from *actual*.] The state of being actual.

The actuality of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed; and thus a crass, extended, impenetrable, passive, divisible, unintelligent substance is generated, which we call matter. *Chapman.*

ACTUALLY. *adv.* [from *actual*.] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things which actually they never do. *South.*

Read one of the chronicles, and you will think you were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, where the historians were actually inspired, and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were distinguished by judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God. *Addison.*

Though our temporal prospects should be full of danger, or though the days of sorrow should actually overtake us, yet still we must repose ourselves on God. *Rogers.*

ACTUALNESS. *n. s.* [from *actual*.] The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY. *n. s.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The register who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court; a term of the civil law. It is now assumed by the clerks of some societies in the metropolis.

Suppose the judge should say, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the custody of them with himself: certainly, in this case, the actuary or writer of them ought to be preferred. *Ayliffe.*

The time is a principal circumstance in all consecrations, and is evermore most punctually recorded by the actuaries, or public notaries. *Bp. Bramhall, Ch. of Eng. defended, p. 35.*

ACTUATE. *adj.* [from the verb *to actuate*.] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*

To ACTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate or encrease the powers of motion.

The light made by this animal depends upon a living spirit, and securs, by some vital irradiation, to be *actuated* into this lustre. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the subduing of every reigning sin. *Dec. of Piety.*

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least *actuated* by it. *Addison.*

Our passions are the springs which *actuate* the powers of our nature. *Rogers.*

ACTUATION.* *n. s.* [from *actuate*.] Operation; the quality of bringing into effect.

The soul, being an active nature, is always propending to the exercise of one faculty or other, and that to the utmost it is able; and yet, being of a limited capacity, it can employ but one in height of exercise at once; which when it loseth and abates of its strength and supreme vigour, some other, whose improvement was all this while hindered by this its engrossing rival, must by consequence begin now to display itself, and to awaken into a more vigorous *actuation*.

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 110.

I have presupposed all things distinct from him to have been produced out of nothing by him, and consequently, to be posterior not only the motion, but the *actuation* of his will.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.

ACTUOSE. *adj.* [from *act*.] That which hath strong powers of action: a word little used.

To ACUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To sharpen, to invigorate with any powers of sharpness.

Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood, whereby it is capacitated to corrode the lungs.

Harvey on Consump.

ACUITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *acuité*, which Cotgrave renders *acutic*, sharpness.]

[The] *acuity* or bluntness of the pin that bears the cord.

Perkins on the Magnet. Needle, Hist. R. Soc. iv. 18.

ACULEATE.† *adj.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That which has a point or sting; prickly: that which terminates in a sharp point. Used also metaphorically.

To contain anger from mischief, though it take hold of a man, there be two things whereof you must have special caution: the one, of extreme bitterness of words; especially if they be *aculeate*: for communia maledicta are nothing so much. And again, that in anger a man reveal no secrets. *Bacon, Essays, lvi.*

ACUMEN.† *n. s.* [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

Look into his true and constant religion and piety, his justice, his learning, above all kings christened, his *acumen*, his judgement, his memory.

Coke of K. James, Proc. against Garnet, sign. G. 3. b.

The word was much affected by the learned Aristarchus in common conversation, to signify genius or natural *acumen*.

P. p.

To ACUMINATE.* *v. n.* [from *acumen*.] To rise like a cone. Cockeram's old dictionary notices this verb, and explains it, "to whet or sharpen."

They [the prelates] according to their hierarchies *acuminating* still higher and higher in a cone of prelacy, instead of healing up the gashes of the church, as it happens in such pointed bodies meeting, full to gore one another with their sharp spires, for upper place and precedence.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. b. i.

ACUMINATE.* *adj.* Figuratively, sharp.

In Bellosita — are rare, *acuminale*, quick, and phantastical blades of your employment. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. iv. 5.*

ACUMINATED. *part. adj.* Ending in a point; sharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the rest, but *acemeth*, as it were, cut off. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I appropriate this word, *Noli me tangere*, to a small round *acuminated* tubercle, which hath not much pain, unless touched or rubbed, or exasperated by topicks. *Wiseman.*

ACUMINATION.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *acuminatus*.] A sharp point.

The coronary thorns did not only express the scorn of the imposers, by that figure into which they were contrived; but did also pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous *acuminations*. *Pearson on the Creed, iv.*

ACUTE.† *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point; opposed to *obtuse* or *blunt*.

Having the ideas of an obtuse and an *acute* angled triangle, both drawn from equal bases and between parallels, I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other, but cannot that way know whether they be equal. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative sense applied to men; ingenious: penetrating: opposed to *dull* or *stupid*.

The *acute* and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts, and uncommon reflections, has started the notion of seeing all things in God. *Locke.*

3. Spoken of the senses; vigorous: powerful in operation.

Were our senses altered and made much quicker and *acute*, the appearance and outward scheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke.*

4. Sharp, in taste.

Let us take a taste, and principally pierce these four vessels, sweet, *acute*, austere, and mild. *Whitaker, Bl. of the Grape, p. 24.*

5. *Acute* disease. Any disease which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; opposed to *chronical*. *Quincy.*

6. *Acute* accent; that which raises or sharpens the voice.

To ACUTE.* *v. a.* To render the accent acute.

ACUTELY. *adv.* [from *acute*.] After an acute manner: sharply; it is used as well in the figurative as primitive sense.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as *acutely* as himself, who yet never heard of a syllogism. *Locke.*

ACUTENESS.† *n. s.* [from *acute*, which see.]

1. Sharpness.

— Divers shapes, smoothness, asperity, straightness, *acuteness*, and roundness.

More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 35.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be so apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteness* and penetration of their understandings. *Locke.*

3. Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteness*; which, whilst it discovers the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use. *Locke.*

4. Violence and speedy crisis of a malady.

We apply pre-emptive remedies according to indications, respecting rather the *acuteness* of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars. *Brown.*

5. Sharpness of sound.

This *acuteness* of sound will shew, that whilst, to the eye, the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very brisk motion, without which they could not strike the air. *Boyle.*

To ADACET.* *v. a.* [Lat. *adago*.] To drive; to compel. We are told by Dr. Johnson, who barely notices *adacted*, as a part. adjective, that this word, as

a verb is not used. The word, however, is in our old dictionaries, without such expulſion from our language; and it is thus used by an excellent writer, who deſerves to be better known.

God himſelf once compelled the wicked Egyptians, by flies, and frogs, and grashoppers, and other ſuch like contemptible worms, to confeſs the power of his divine majeſty; not vouchſafing to *adapt* them by any other of his creatures more worthy.

Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 15.

A'DAGE.† } *n. s.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim handed
A'DACY. } down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects, are confident pretenſors to certainty; as if, contrary to the *adage*, ſcience had no friend but ignorance.

Glanville, Scep. Scient.

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool,

Dar'st thou apply that *adage* of the ſchool,

As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd;

And ſcience is not ſcience till reveal'd? *Dryden.*

"Nubes poſt imbrem," is a known *adagy*, ſignifying the ſpeedy ſucceſſion of miſeries upon miſeries. *Smith, Old Age, 51.*

ADAGIAL.* *adj.* [*Fr. adagial*, which is rendered by Cotgrave, "proverbial, or full of *adages*." Lat. *adagium*. In old *Fr. adagial* is alſo a ſubſtantive, ſignifying *un homme plaisant & facétieux*. V. Roquefort Gloſs.] Proverbial.

That *adagial* verſe [No ſooner the courteſy born, than the reſentment thereof dead.] was highly oſprobrions to mankind.

Barrow, Works, i. 94.

ADAGIO.† *n. s.* [*Italian, at leisure*] A term uſed by muſicians, to mark a ſlow time.

He has no ear for muſick, and cannot diſtinguiſh a jig from an *adagio*. *Dr. Warton, Works, i. 187.*

ADAMANT. *n. s.* [*allamas*, Lat. from *a* and *δάμνω*, Gr. that is *inſuperable, infrangible*.]

1. A ſtone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardneſs.

So great a fear my name amongst them ſpread,
That they ſuppos'd I could rend bars of ſteel,
And ſpurn in pieces poſts of adamant. *Shakſpeare.*

Satan, with vaſt and haughty ſtrides advanc'd,
Came tow'ring, arm'd in adamant and gold. *Milton.*

Eternal Deities,
Who rul'd the world with abſolute decrees,
And write whatever time ſhall bring to paſs,
With pens of adamant, on plates of braſs. *Dryden.*

2. The diamond.

Hardneſs, wherein ſome ſtones exceed all other bodies, and among them the *adamant* all other ſtones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious ſtones of chymiſts, in imitation, being eaſily detected by an ordinary lapidiſt. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Adamant is taken for the loadſtone.

You draw me, you hard-hearted adamant,
But yet you draw not iron; for my heart
Is true as ſteel. *Shakſpeare.*

Let him change his lodging from one part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

ADAMANTE'AN.† *adj.* [*Lat. adamantæus*, Ovid.] Hard as adamant.

[He] weaponleſs himſelf,
Made arms ridiculous, uſeleſs the forgery
Of brazen ſhield and ſpear, the hammer'd cuir-a.s.
Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and frock of mail.
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

This word occurs perhaps only in this paſſage.

ADAMANTINE. *adj.* [*Adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high
With adamantine columns threats the ſky. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardneſs, indiffolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree,
In ſunder rend that adamantine chain,

Whoſe golden links, effects and cauſes be,
And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain? *Davies.*

An eternal ſterility muſt have poſſeſſed the world, where all things had been fixed and faſtened everlaſtingly with the *adamantine* chains of ſpecific gravity; if the Almighty had not ſpoken and ſaid, Let the earth bring forth graſs, the herb yielding ſeed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after its kind; and it was ſo.

Bentley.

In *adamantine* chains ſhall death be bound?

And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound.

Pope.

Tho' *adamantine* bonds the chief reſtrain,

The dire reſtraint his wiſdom will defeat,

And ſoon reſtore him to his regal ſeat.

Pope.

A'DAM'S-APPLE. *n. s.* [*in anatomy*.] A prominent part of the throat.

A'DAMITE.* *n. s.* [*from Adam*. The *Adamites* are an old heresy, of which St. Auguſtine maketh mention, but renewed by the Anabaptiſts. In the aſſembly of the *Adamites*, men and women pray naked, &c. *Pagi's Heresiography, p. 89.*

What though our fields preſent a naked ſight,

A paraſiſe ſhould be an *Adamite*! *Cleveland, Poems, p. 15.*

I had rather be an *Adamite* and bring fig-tree leaves into ſaſhion again. *Beaum. and Fl., Pilgrim, ii. 1.*

There were *Adamites* in former times, and rebaptizers.

Howell, Letters, iv. 29.

ADAMITICK.* *adj.* Like an *Adamite*.

Nor is it other than ruſtick or *adamitick* impudence to confine nature to itſelf, and to ſtrip our bodies of all the addita-ments of fair veſtments, or other ornaments of human art and invention.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handſom. p. 164.

To ADAPT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to ſuit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,

My eyes are ſomewhat dimmiſh grown;

For nature, always in the right,

To your decays *adapts* my ſight.

Swift.

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear, but a good poet will *adapt* the very ſounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope's Letters.*

ADAPTABLE.* *adj.* That which may be adapted.

ADAPTABILITY.* *n. s.* The capability of adaption.

ADAPTA'TION. *n. s.* [*from adapt*.] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.

Some ſpecies there be of middle nature; that is, of bird and beaſt, as bats; yet are their parts ſo ſet together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either, there being a commixtion of both, rather than *adaptation* or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Adheſion may be in part aſcribed, either to ſome elatiſcal motion in the preſſed glaſs, or to the exquisite *adaptation* of the almoſt numberleſs, though very ſmall, aſperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the ſurfaces do lock in with one another, or are, as it were, claped together. *Boyle.*

ADAPTION. *n. s.* [*from adapt*.] The act of fitting.

It were alone a ſufficient work to ſhew all the neceſſities, the wiſe contrivances, and prudent *adaptions*, of theſe admirable machines for the benefit of the whole. *Cheyne.*

ADAPTNESS. *n. s.* [*for adaptedneſs*, from *adapt*.]

Some notes are to diſplay the *adaptneſs* of the ſound to the ſenſe. *Bp. Newton on Milton.*

This word I have found no where elſe.

To ADAUNT.* *v. a.* [*a* and *daunt*.] To ſubdue.

With mighty corage,

[He] *adaunted* the rage

Of a Lyon ſavage.

Skelton, of Hercules, Poems, p. 51.

To ADAW.* *v. a.* [Mr. Maſon derives this word from the pretended Saxon *adpinan*, with the explanation of *extinguere*; which, as Mr. Boucher has obſerved, is a word not in exiſtence. Mr. Upton, obſerving that *adaw* is once uſed by Spenser for *extinguish*, (in the ſecond inſtance here cited,)]

thinks that the poet might have had in view the Sax. *þwærcan*, *abwærcan*, *extinguere*. The word perhaps may be referred to the verb to *awee*, with the *a* prefixed, which is common, (as in the preceding word *adaunt*;) and the *d* inserted, to prevent an ill sound from the collision of two vowels. It is now obsolete.] To daunt; to keep under; to subject.

The sight thereof did greatly him *adaw*.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 13.

As the bright sun, what time his merie teme
Towards the westerne brim begins to draw,
Gins to abate the brightness of his beme,
And fervour of his flames somewhat *adaw*. *Ibid. v. ix. 35.*

To ADA'W.* *v. n.* To be daunted. Obsolete.

Therewith her wrathfull courage gan appall,
And haughtie spirits meekly to *adaw*. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. vi. 26.*

ADA'YS.* *adv.* [On days. Dr. Johnson admits *anights*, but not this word; which is of frequent occurrence in our language, though Johnson thinks the composition *nowadays* barbarous; of which the words were formerly written distinct.]

— Here I many a man compleine,

That nowe on *daies* thou shalt finde,

At nede, few frendes kinde.

Gower, Conf. Am. b. 5.

Myself will have a double eye,

Ylike to my flock and thine;

For alas! at home I have a sere,

A stepdame eke, as hot as fire,

That duly *adays* counts mine. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. March.*

They that will have men saved and damned by a Stoical necessity, now *adays*, may borrow this fancy of the Stoicks also.

Hammond's Works, iv. 612.

To ADCO'RPORATE.* *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus*.] To unite one body with another; more usually written *accorporate*; to which Dr. Johnson refers the reader, without, however, having noticed that word. In our old dictionaries, *adcorporated* is termed *married*.

To ADD. *v. o.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join something to that which was before.

Mark if his birth makes any difference,

If to his words it *adds* one grain of sense.

Dryden.

They, whose muses have the highest flown,

Add not to his immortal memory,

But do an act of friendship to their own.

Dryden.

2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. To *add* to is proper, but to *add together* seems a solecism.

Whatsoever positive ideas a man has in his mind, of any quantity, he can repeat it, and *add* it to the former, as easily as he can *add together* the ideas of two days, or two years. *Locke.*

ADDABLE. *adj.* [from *add*.] That to which something may be added. *Addible* is more proper. It signifies more properly that which may be added.

The first number in every addition is called the *addable* number, the other, the number or numbers added, and the number invented by the addition, the aggregate or sum. *Cocker.*

To ADDE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes. *Dict.*

To ADDE'EM.* *v. a.* [from *deem*.]

1. To esteem; to account. This word is now out of use.

She scorns to be *addem'd* so worthless-base,

As to be mov'd to such an int'rey.

Daniel, Civ. Wars.

2. To award; to sentence.

So unto him they did *addeme* the prise

Of all that triumph.

Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 15.

— The winged god, that woundeth hearts —

Addem'd me to endure this penance sore. *Ibid. vi. viii. 22.*

ADDE'NDUM.* *n. s.* [Lat.] An addition or appendix to a work; any addition, generally speaking. In the pl. *addenda*.

ADDER. *n. s.* [*Ætæp*, *Ætæton*, *Nabbpe*, as it seems from *ætæp*, Sax. poison. Moes-Goth. *nadr*, viper.] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile; perhaps of any species. In common language *adders* and *snakes* are not the same.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel,

Because his painted skin contents the eye?

Shakspeare.

An *adder* did it; for with doubler tongue

Than thine, thou serpent, never *adder* stung.

Shakspeare.

The *adder* teaches us where to strike, by her curious and fearful defending of her head. *Taylor.*

ADDER'S-GRASS. *n. s.* The name of a plant, imagined by *Skinner* to be so named because serpents lurk about it.

ADDERS-TONGUE. *n. s.* [*ophioglossum*, Lat.] The name of an herb.

It hath no visible flower; but the seeds are produced on a spike, which resembles a serpent's tongue; which seed is contained in many longitudinal cells. *Miller.*

The most common simples are comfrey, hogle, acrimony, sanicle, paul's-betony, fluellin, perriwinkle, *adder's-tongue*.

Wiseman, Surg.

ADDERS-WORT. *n. s.* An herb, so named on account of its virtue, real or supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

ADDIBLE. *adj.* [from *add*.] Possible to be added. See ADDABLE.

The clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the confused, incomprehensible remainder of endless, *addible* numbers, which affords no prospect of stop or boundary. *Locke.*

ADDIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *addible*.] The possibility of being added.

This endless addition, or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

ADDICE. *n. s.* [for which we corruptly speak and write *adz*, from *adeye*, Sax. an axe.]

The *addice* hath its blade made thin and somewhat arching.

As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, so the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a bawl on its inside to its outer edge. *Moron, Mechan. Eacr.*

ADDICT.* *adj.* Formerly used for *addicted*.

Neither would we at this day be so *addict* to superstition, were it not that we so much esteemed the filling of our bellies.

Hornikes, ii. 97.

If he be *addict* to vice,

Quickly him they will entice.

Shakspeare, Pass. Pilg. xviii.

To ADDICT.* *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good sense; which is rarely used.

Ye know the house of Stephanus, that they have *addicted* themselves to the ministry of the saints. *1 Cor. xvi. 15.*

2. Dr. Johnson says, this word is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, he *addicted* himself to vice. This is so far from being the case, that some of our best writers abundantly use it in a good sense. One of our earliest lexicographers thus illustrates the verb *addict*, "To *addict* himself to live uprightly;" Barret's *Alvearie*; and under the adjective *addict* says, "*Addict* and given to the study of learning."

They did either earnestly lament and bewail their sinful lives, or did *addict* themselves to more fervent prayer.

Hornikes, ii. Of Fasting.

My grandfather Jesus, when he had much given himself to the reading of the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers, and had gotten therein good judgement, was drawn on also himself to write something pertaining to learning and wisdom, to the intent that those which are desirous to learn, and *addicted* to these things, might profit muchmore in living according to the law. *Prologue to Ecclesiasticus.*

All knowledge, arising from observation, must be either of those sciences which immediately conduce to the benefit of

men's lives, or such whose end is to improve men's rational faculties in the knowledge of things. The former, necessity will put men upon the finding out; the latter require "secessum et otia," freedom from other employments, a mind *addicted* to them, and industry in the study of them.

Stillingfleet, Orig. Sac. ii. ii.

Many men, *addicted* rather to contemplation than action, in the infancy of Christianity, to avoid the heat of persecution, did withdraw themselves from the press of the people in populous cities to a more solitary life. *Sir R. Twissden, Mon. Life, p. 3.*

Whether if each of these towns were *addicted* to some peculiar manufacture, we should not find, that the employing many hands together on the same work was the way to perfect our workmen? *Bp. Berkeley, Quærist. 415.*

The people of Ireland were much more *addicted* to pasturage than agriculture. *Burke, Abr. Eng. Hist. iii. 6.*

3. To devote one's self to any person, party, or persuasion. A Latinism.

I am neither author or fautor of any sect: I will have no man *addict* himself to me; but if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's. *R. Johnson.*

ADDICTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *addicted*.] The quality or state of being *addicted*.

Those know how little I have remitted of my former *addictedness* to make chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

ADDICTION. *† n. s.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of devoting, or giving up.

Much is to be found, in men of all conditions, of that which is called *pedantry* in scholars; which is nothing else but an obstinate *addiction* to the forms of some private life, and not regarding general things enough. *Sprat, Hist. of the Royal Society, p. 67.*

2. The state of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his grace should glean it, Since his *addiction* was to courses vain; His companies unlabeled, rude and shallow; His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports. *Shakspeare.*

ADDITAMENT. *n. s.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other metals, of itself, by simple fire: so as the enquiry must be upon the calcination, and the *additament*, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*

In a palace there is first the case or fabrick, or moles of the structure itself; and, besides that, there are certain *additaments* that contribute to its ornament and use; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, divers things appendicated to it. *Hall, Orig. of Man.*

ADDITION. *n. s.* [from *add*.]

1. The act of adding one thing to another; opposed to *diminution*.

The infinite distance between the Creator and the noblest of all creatures, can never be measured, nor exhausted by endless *addition* of finite degrees. *Bentley.*

2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modestly done, if any of our own wisdom intrude or interpose, or be willing to make *additions* to what Christ and his Apostles have designed. *Hammond.*

Some such resemblances, methinks, I find Of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream, But with *addition* strange! *Milton.*

The abolishing of villanage, together with the custom permitted, among the nobles, of selling their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power of the commons. *Swift.*

3. In Arithmetic.

Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total. *Cocker's Arith.*

4. In law. A title given to a man over and above his Christian name and surname, shewing his estate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling. *Cowell.*

Only retain

The name, and all th' *addition* to a king;

The sway, revenue, execution,

Beloved sons, be yours; which to confirm,

This coronet part between you.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

From this time,

For what he did before Corioli, call him,

With all th' applause and clamour of the host,

Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition* nobly ever.

Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

There arose new disputes upon the persons named by the king, or rather against the *additions* and appellations of title, which were made to their names. *Garendon.*

ADDITIONAL. *adj.* [from *addition*.] That which is added.

Our calendar being reformed and set right, it may be kept so, without any considerable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year; i. e. the *additional* day, at the end of every 134 years. *Holder on Time.*

The greatest wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in so good an understanding, and celebrated one another with so much generosity, that each of them receives an *additional* lustre from his contemporaries. *Addison.*

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is supposed to be powerful; and do, withal, afford us several other *additional* proofs, of great force and clearness. *Atterbury.*

ADDITIONAL. *† n. s.* Additament; something added, which, however, Dr. Johnson says, is not in use; though good authors employ it.

May be, some little *additional* may further the incorporation.

Bacon.

They can tell us, that all the laws de feodis are but *additional* to the ancient civil law. *Bacon.*

Many thanks for the *additional*s you are pleased to communicate to me, in continuance of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia.

Howell, Letters, iv. 20.

How much she [the church of Rome] hath in her superfluous *additional*s built upon good foundations, gold, silver, hay, stubble, and the like, is no where better distinguished than in what our church of England hath rejected, and in what she hath retained. *Puller's Mod. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 452.*

ADDITIONALLY. ** adv.* In addition.

Nor can any representation of God's proceedings be more harsh and incredible, than to suppose him, by his omnipotent will and power, eternally and miraculously preserving such creatures unto endless punishment, who never had in them either originally or *additionally*, any principle of immortality at all. *Clerk, Letter to Dodwell.*

ADDITIONARY. ** adj.* That which may be added.

This liberty he compasseth by one distinction, and that is, of what is necessary, and what is *additionary*.

Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 31.

ADDITIONARY. *adj.* [from *add*.] That which has the power or quality of adding.

The *additionary* fiction gives to a great man a larger share of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to serve some good end or purpose. *Arbutnot.*

ADDLE. *† adj.* [from *adel*, a disease, Sax. according to *Skinner* and *Junius*; perhaps from *ybel*, idle, barren, unfruitful. The latter of the preceding etymologies, which Dr. Johnson has given, may be rejected; but we may safely refer to the Sax. *adel*, morbus, a disease; or to the verb *adlian*, to be sick; or to the Brit. *hadyl*, corrupt, rotten; *hadlu*, to corrupt, to putrefy. Thus Verstegan says, "we yet call eggs *addle*, when they are corrupt." Our old lexicographers, Huloet and Minshew, call such an egg, *ovum urinum*; "quia aquam, habet urino in eo similem." *Adda* in the Suio-Goth. language is to make urine. Hence perhaps *addle-pool*. *Addle* in the Lancashire dialect is, *unfruitful*.] Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle.

That carries eggs too fresh or *addle*;

And still at random, as he goes,

Among the rabble rout betrays.

Hudibras.

A D D

After much solitariness, fasting, or long sickness, their brains were *addle*, and their bellies as empty of meat as their heads of wit.

Burton on Melancholy, p. 659.

Thus far the poet; but his brains grow *addle*:
And all the rest is purely from his noddle.

Dryden.

To **ADDLE**. *v. a.* [from *addle*, *adj.*] To make *addle*; to corrupt; to make barren.

This is also evidenced in eggs, whereof the sound ones sink, and such as are *addled* swim; as do also those that are termed *hypanemias*, or wind eggs.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To **ADDLE**. *v. n.* To grow; to increase. *Obsolete*.

Where ivy embraceth the tree very sore,
Kill ivy, else tree will *addle* no more.

Tusser's Husbandry.

ADDLE-HEADED. * *adj.* [Sherwood, in his dictionary introduces *addle-head*, which he interprets, "qui n'a point de cerveau."]

Addle-headed students. *Trans. of Rabelais*, iv. 79.

ADDLE-PATED. *adj.* Having *addled* brains. See **ADDLE**.

Poor slaves in metre, dull and *addl-pated*,
Who rhyme below even David's psalms translated.

Dryden.

To **ADDUOM**. * *v. a.* [from *ad* and *doom*.] To adjudge.

Now judge then, O thou greatest goddess true,
According as thy selfe dost see and heare,
And unto me *addoom* that is my due.

Spenser, F. Q. vii. vii. 56.

ADDORSED. * *part. adj.* In heraldry, signifies beasts, &c. turned back to back.

To **ADDRES**. * *v. a.* [*addresser*, Fr. from *dececar*, Span. from *dirigo*, *direction*, Lat. or from the low Lat. *addretiare*, vel *addressare*, V. Du Cange.]

1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; as, he *addressed* himself to the work. It has to before the thing.

With him the Palmer eke, in habit sad,
Himself *address* to that adventure hard.

Spenser, F. Q.

It lifted up its head, and did *address*
Itself to motion, like as it would speak.
Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Address'd himself on foot to single fight.

Dryden.

For myself, *addressing* myself to Norwich, whither it was his majesty's pleasure to remove me, I was at the first received with more respect, than in such times I could have expected.

Bp. Hall, Hard Measure.

2. To get ready; to put in a state for immediate use.

They fell directly on the English battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick *addressed* his men to take the flank.

Hayward.

Duke Frederick hearing, how that every day
Men of great worth resorted to this forest,
Address'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purposely to take
His brother here.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

To-night in Harfleur we will be your guest,
To-morrow for the march we are *address*.

Shakspeare.

3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of construction.

4. Sometimes without a preposition, Dr. Johnson says; and yet, in the two first instances, given by him, the preposition *to* is obvious.

To such I would *address* with this most affectionate petition.

Decay of Party.

Among the crowd, but far above the rest,
Young Turnus to theauteous maid *address*.
Are not your orders to *address* the senate?

Dryden.
Addison.

5. Sometimes with *to*.

Addressing to Pollio, his great patron, and himself no vulgar poet, he began to assert his native character, which is sublimity.

Dryden.

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, he *addressed* himself to the general.

7. Sometimes with the accusative of the matter of the address, which may be the nominative to the passive.

A D D

The young hero had *addressed* his prayers to him for his assistance.

Dryden.

The prince himself, with awful dread possess'd,
His vows to great Apollo thus *address*.

Dryden.

His suit was common; but, above the rest,
To both the brother-princes thus *address*.

Dryden.

8. To address [in law] is to apply to the king in form.

The representatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy-council, *address'd* the king to have it recalled.

Swift.

ADDRES. * *n. s.* [*addresse*, Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way of persuasion, petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half confess'd and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree, and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft *address*,
That, as the wound, the passion might encrease.

Prior.

Most of the persons, to whom these *addresses* are made, are not wise and skilful judges, but are influenced by their own sinful appetites and passions.

Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

2. Courtship.

They often have reveal'd their passion to me:

But, tell me, whose *address* thou favour'st most;

I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it.

Addison.

A gentleman, whom, I am sure, you yourself would have approved, made his *addresses* to me.

Addison.

3. Manner of addressing another: as, we say, a man of an happy or a pleasing *address*; a man of an awkward *address*.

4. Skill, dexterity.

I could produce innumerable instances from my own observation, of events imputed to the profound skill and *address* of a minister, which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakness, humour, passion, or pride, or, at best, but the natural course of things, left to themselves.

Swift.

5. Manner of directing a letter; a sense chiefly mercantile, Dr. Johnson says; but it is now general, a person being desired to leave his *address*, who has called upon another without seeing him.

6. Written application to any one, generally complimentary: as a dedication of a work.

It is dedicated in a very elegant *address* to Sir Charles Sedley.

Johnson, Life of Dryden.

7. The complimentary reply of the House of Lords or Commons, to the King's speech from the throne, or any other formal application by Parliament to His Majesty.

One would think that the late *address* had given them the Jacobite party a mortal blow, by the desperate rage they are in.

Bentley, Letters, p. 259.

ADDRES. * *n. s.* [from *address*.] The person that addresses or petitions.

The *addresses* offer their own persons, and they are satisfied with hiring Germans.

Burke to the Sheriff of Bristol.

To **ADDUCE**. * *v. a.* [from *adduco*, Lat.] To bring forward: to urge: to allege.

Nothing could have been more unluckily *adduced* by Mr. Locke to support his aversion to first principles, than the example of Sir Isaac Newton.

Reid's Inquiry.

The learned and ingenious author of *Hermes*, with great strength of argument, shews, that language is founded in compact, and not in nature. His friend, Lord Monboddo, with great learning and ingenuity, supports the same opinion, and insists that language is not natural to man, but that it is acquired; and, in the course of his reflections, he *adduces* the opinions not only of heathen philosophers, poets, and historians, but of Christian divines, both ancient and modern.

Astle, Orig. and Progr. of Writing, ch. 1.

ADDUCENT. *adj.* [*adducens*, Lat.]

A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed.

Quincy.

ADDU'CIBLE.* *adj.* That which may be brought forward.

ADDU'CTION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *adductus*.] The act of adducing or bringing forward.

They [the muscles] can stir the limb inward, outward; forward, backward; upward, downward; they can perform *adduction*, abduction; flexion, extension. *Smith, Old Age*, p. 62.

The chief purpose of the notes is to explain our author's allusions, to illustrate or vindicate his beauties, to point out his imitations both of others and of himself, to elucidate his obsolete diction, and by the *adduction* and juxta-position of parallels universally gleaned both from his poetry and prose, to ascertain his favourite words, and to shew the peculiarities of his phraseology. *Warton, Pref. to his Edit. of Milton's Smaller Poems*.

ADDU'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *adduct*.] That which fetches, or brings down.

Here the gentleman falls foul on my folly for attributing these miracles to the priests' power, and not to God; which I do no more than themselves; and for bringing their imaginary Christ from heaven; which is the English of their *adductive* motion.

Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 411.

TO ADDU'CE. *v. a.* [*adducere*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To sweeten: a word not now in use.

Thus did the French ambassadors, with great shew of their king's affection, and many sugared words, seek to *adduce* all matters between the two kings. *Baron, Henry VII.*

ADELANTADO.* *n. s.* [Span. the king's lieutenant in a province, or any great place of charge. Minshou says, we use it for the lord admiral; the Spanish using *adelantado de mar* for general of an army or armada at sea.]

Open no door; if the *adelantado* of Spain were here, he should not enter. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, v. vi.

He thought himself as complete an *adelantado* as he that is known by wearing a cloak of tufft taffaty eighteen years.

Nash's Lenten Staff.

A'DELING.* *n. s.* [from *ædel*, Sax. *illustrious*; or, as Dr. Wilkins has observed, compounded of *abela*, noble, and *ling*, a representative. *Brit. edling*. The word *ling* was used by the Anglo-Saxons to denote progeny, or the younger. See *Spelman*. Thus we call a young duck, duckling; and, as Mr. Boucher has added, the Normans were formerly called *Norðlings*, i. e. children of the North.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confessor, being without issue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *adeling*. *Coxvel*.

ADENO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [from *ἀδων* and *γράφω*, Gr.] A treatise of the glands.

ADÉ'MPTION.* *n. s.* [*adimo*, *ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Dict*.

ADE'PT.* *n. s.* [from *adeptus*, Lat. that is, *adeptus artem*; so Dr. Johnson thinks; and Mr. Horne Tooke informs us, that *adept* is the past participle of the ancient verb *apio*, from which *apiscor*, and from that *adipiscor*. In old Fr. the participle *adept* also is to be found for *obtained*. But the etymology must be carried to the Arabick *adab*, "quod iis præcipue competit, qui res mirandas ac stupendas, quales, nimirum, præ se ferunt chymici, didicerunt." *Hunt & Antiq. Ling. Arab.* 4to. Oxon. 1739. p. 43.] He that is completely skilled in all the secrets of his art. It is, in its original signification, appropriated to the chymists, but is now extended to other artists.

They say, any mortals may enjoy the most intimate familiarities with these gentle spirits, upon a condition very easy to all true adepts, an inviolate preservation of chastity.

Pope, Letter prefixed to the Rape of the Lock.

With this trumpety they drew Julian off from christianity, and made him think himself as great an adept as any of his teachers.

Bentley on Free-Thinking, p. 164.

The Dominicans of Spain were accomplished adepts in the learning and language of the Arabians.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 292.

ADE'PT.* *adj.* Skilful; thoroughly versed.

If there be really such adept philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are masters of extremely potent menstruums.

Boyle.

TO ADEQUATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *adequo*.] To resemble exactly.

Though it be an impossibility for any creature to *adequate* God in his eternity, yet he hath ordained all his sons in Christ to partake of it by living with him eternally.

Shelford, Discourses, p. 227.

Let me give you one instance more, of a truly intellectual object, exactly *adequated* and proportioned unto the intellectual appetite: and that is learning and knowledge.

Fotherby, Athcom, p. 208.

A'DEQUATE.* *adj.* [*adequatus*, Lat. Equal to; proportionate; correspondent to, so as to bear an exact resemblance or proportion. It is used generally in a figurative sense, and often with the particle *to*.

Contingent death seems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage; but a necessary and unavoidable coffin strikes paleness into the stoutest heart. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and sufficient to compass their respective ends. *South*.

All our simple ideas are *adequate*; because, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce such sensations in us, they cannot but be correspondent and *adequate* to those powers. *Locke*.

Those are *adequate* ideas, which perfectly represent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial, or incomplete, representation of those archetypes to which they are referred. *Watts, Logick*.

A'DEQUATELY.* *adv.* [from *adequate*.]

1. In an adequate manner; with justness of representation; with exactness of proportion.

Gratitude consists *adequately* in these two things: first, that it is a debt; and, secondly, that it is such a debt as is left to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no. *South*.

2. It is used with the particle *to*.

Piety is the necessary Christian virtue, proportioned *adequately* to the omniscience and spirituality of that infinite Deity.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

A'DEQUATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *adequate*.] The state of being adequate; justness of representation; exactness of proportion.

A'DEQUATION.* *n. s.* Adequateness.

The principles of logick and natural reason tell us, that there must be a just proportion and *adequation* between the medium by which we prove, and the conclusion to be proved.

Bp. Barlow's Remains, p. 123.

ADÉSPO'TICK.* *adj.* Not absolute; not despotick. *Dict*.

ADFI'Liated.* *part. adj.* Adopted for a son. See AFFILIATE. *Dict*.

TO ADHÉ'RE. *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]

1. To stick to; as, wax to the finger; with *to* before the thing.

2. To stick, in a figurative sense; to be consistent; to hold together.

Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no incredulous or unsafe circumstance — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*.

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you;

And sure I am, two men there are not living,

To whom he more *adheres*.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is laudable, when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour. *Boyle*.

ADHÉ'RENCE.* *n. s.* [from *adhere*.] See ADHESION.

A D H

1. The quality of adhering, or sticking; tenacity.
2. In a figurative sense, fixedness of mind; steadiness;

The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted or condemned over the whole earth. *Addison.*

A constant *adherence* to one sort of diet may have had effects on any constitution. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Plain good sense, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual than those arts, which are contemptuously called the spirit of negotiating. *Swift.*

ADHERENCY. † *n. s.* [The same with *adherence*.]

1. Steady attachment.

How are they swayed, even in their loves and hatreds, their persuasions and piques, their esteem or disesteem, most what by custom and prepossession, or by *adherencies* and admirations of men's persons! *Rp. Taylor, Artif. Hand. p. 172.*

2. That which adheres.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation. *Decay of Piety.*

ADHERENT. † *adj.* [from *adhere*.]

1. Sticking to.

Close to the cliff with both his hands he clung, And stuck *adherent*, and suspended hung. *Pope.*

2. United with.

There is no sin but is attended and surrounded with so many miseries, and *adherent* bitternesses, that it is at best but like a single drop of honey in a sea of gall. *South, Sermon viii. 105.*

Modes are said to be inherent or *adherent*, that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes arise from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which yet may be separated from it; so when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, these are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are distinct substances which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watts, Logick.*

ADHERENT. *n. s.* [from *adhere*.]

1. The person that adheres; one that supports the cause, or follows the fortune of another; a follower, a partisan.

Princes must give protection to their subjects and *adherents*, when worthy occasion shall require it. *Rutledge.*

A new war must be undertaken upon the advice of those, who, with their partisans and *adherents*, were to be the sole gainers by it. *Swift.*

2. Any thing outwardly belonging to a person.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his discretion, his honour, his carriage, and his extrinsic *adherents*. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADHERENTLY. * *adv.* In an adherent manner.

ADHERER. *n. s.* [from *adhere*.] He that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender consciences; but, at the same time, a firm *adherer* to the established church. *Swift.*

ADHESION. † *n. s.* [*adhesio*, Lat.]

1. The act or state of sticking to something. *Adhesion* is generally used in the natural, and *adherence* in the metaphorical sense: as, the *adhesion* of iron to the magnet; and *adherence* of a client to his patron.

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently shaped for *adhesion*, stick to one another, as well as stick to this spirit? *Boyle.*

The rest consisting wholly in the sensible configuration, as smooth and rough; or else more, or less, firm *adhesion* of the parts, as hard and soft, tough and brittle, are obvious. *Locke.*

—Prove that all things, on occasion, Love union, and desire *adhesion*. *Prior.*

2. Dr. Johnson says, that it is sometimes taken, like *adherence*, figuratively, for firmness in an opinion, or steadiness in a practice, and he cites a modern instance from Atterbury. This figurative application, I conceive, was formerly common. I will give an example from a work published more than a century and a half since.

A D I

- A fourth cause of this slavery of our understandings, is obstinate *adhesion* to false rules of belief, and topicks of probation; and that either taken from others or ourselves.

Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 216.

The same want of sincerity, the same *adhesion* to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be equally a reason for their rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Atterbury.*

ADHESIVE. † *adj.* [from *adhesion*.] Sticking; tenacious.

If slow, yet sure, *adhesive* to the tract, Hot steaming up. *Thomson.*

Those appetites to which every place affords their proper object, and which require no preparatory measures or gradual advances, are more tenaciously *adhesive*.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 135.

ADHESIVELY. * *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

ADHESIVENESS. * *n. s.* Tenacity; viscosity.

To **ADHIBIT.** † *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.

Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacrifices, was *adhibited* and required in this view only as an emblem of purification.

President Forbes, Letter to a Bishop.

Wine also that is dilute may safely and profitably be *adhibited* in an apozemical form in fevers.

Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 33.

ADHIBITION. † *n. s.* [from *adhibit*.] Application; use.

The *adhibition* of dilute wine.

Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 55.

ADHORTATION. * *n. s.* [Lat. *adhortatio*. old Fr. *anhortement*, Lacombe. Formerly a figure of rhetorick.

“*Adhortatio*, when we do exhort our hearers to do that which is profitable for them.” Peacham’s *Garden of Eloquence*, sign. L. i.] Advice.

Can not the knowledge of the words of God, the sweet *adhortations*, the hyge and assured promises that God maketh unto us, kepe christen men from contempning the judgements and lawes of God, from undoinge theyr cuntry, from sythning against theyr prince? *Remedy for Sedition*, sign. E. i. b.

ADJACENCY. *n. s.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]

1. The state of lying close to another thing.

2. That which is adjacent. See ADJACENT.

Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, equidistant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not distracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ADJACENT. *adj.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying near or close; bordering upon something.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part of it issue into the body *adjacent*. *Bacon.*

Uniform pellucid mediums, such as water, have no sensible reflection but in their external superficies, where they are *adjacent* to other mediums of a different density. *Newton.*

ADJACENT. † *n. s.* That which lies next another.

The sense of the author goes visibly in its own train, and the words receiving a determined sense from their companions and *adjacents*, will not consent to give countenance and colour to what must be supported at any rate. *Locke.*

That which hath no bounds, nor borders, must be infinite: but Almighty God hath no bounds; because nothing bordereth upon him, and there is nothing above him to confine him: He hath no *adjacent*, no equal, no corival. *Shelford, Discourses, p. 220.*

ADIAPHORACY. * *n. s.* Indifferency. *Dict.*

ADIAPHOROUS. † *adj.* [*adiaphoros*, Gr.]

1. Neutral; particularly used of some spirits and salts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature.

Quincy.

Our *adiaphorous* spirit may be obtained, by distilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies. *Boyle.*

2. Indifferent.

They who were perpetually clamorous, that the severity of the laws should slacken as to their particular, and in matter *adiaphorous* (in which if the church have any authority, she hath

A D J

power to make such laws), to indulge a leave to them to do as they list; yet were the most imperious among men.

Puller, Moderat. Ch. of Eng. p. 512.

ADIA'PHORY. *n. s.* [*adiaφopia*, Gr.]. Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJE'CT. *† v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.]. To add to; to put to another thing.

Llanstufan castel and lordship by the new acte is removid from Cairmardinschire, and *adjected* to Pembrokechire.

Leland, Itin. iii. 26.

We distinguish between the substance of things and their goods: for substances are but empty vessels without their goods *adjected*.

Shelford, Learned Discourses, (1635) p. 181.

ADJECTION. *n. s.* [*adjectio*, Lat.].

1. The act of adjecting, or adding.

There are sentinels,

That every minute watch to give alarms

Of civil war, without *adjection*

Of your assistance or occasion.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 8.

This is added to complete our happiness, by the *adjection* of eternity.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 12.

2. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of sulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of sal-armoniac, will much intend the force, and consequently the report, I find no verity.

Broun, Vulg. Err.

ADJECTIVIOUS. *† adj.* [from *adjection*.] Added: throwy in upon the rest.

From this ruin you come to a large firm pile of building, which though very lofty, and composed of huge square stones, yet I take to be part of the *adjectitious* work; for one sees in the inside some fragments of images in the walls and stones, with Roman letters upon them, set the wrong way.

Maunder's Journey, p. 136.

ADJECTIVE. *n. s.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.].

A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, *good*, *bad*, are *adjectives*, because, in speech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their signification, or intimate the manner of existence in the things signified thereby.

Clarke's Latin Grammar.

All the versification of Claudian is included within the compass of four or five lines; perpetually closing his sense at the end of a verse, and that verse commonly which they call golden, or two substantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb betwixt them, to keep the peace.

Dryden.

ADJECTIVELY. *† adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

Adject. noteth a word *adjectively* taken.

Barrel's Alcearic, To the Reader.

Read which you will, either substantively or *adjectively*, it matters not, whilst all mean the same with the English.

Knatchbull, Tr. p. 6.

ADIEU. *† adv.* [from *à Dieu*, used elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, used at the departure of friends; Fr. *adieu*, pl. *adieux*, Ital. *adio*, Span. *adios*, old Fr. *à Dieu commande*, gone to God, departed this life.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care, but now used, in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

No gave him leave to bid that aged sire

Adieu, but nimbly ran her wonted course.

Fairy Queen.

Use a more spacious ceremony to the noble lords; you restrained yourself within the list of too cold an *adieu*; be more expressive to them.

Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.

While now I take my last *adieu*,

Heave thou no sigh nor shed a tear;

Lest yet my half-clos'd eye may view

On earth an object worth its care.

Prior.

It is obvious, in the preceding examples, that *adieu* is also a substantive, as well as an adverb; though Dr. Johnson has made no distinction. Like *farewell*, it is a parting compliment.

A D J

Write to him

(I will subscribe) gentle *adieu* and greetings.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop. iv. v.

When all the friendships of the world shall bid him *adieu*.

South, Sermon. ii. 469.

To ADJO'IN. *† v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.].

1. To join to; to unite to; to put to.

As one who, long in populous city pent,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe

Among the pleasant villages and farms

Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.

Milton.

Thus *for* St. Ambrose: unto whom we may *adjoin* Gregory Nazianzen also.

Abp. Usher, Answer to a Jesuit, p. 138.

Wherewithal we are to *adjoin* the aforesaid epistles of Christ by St. John unto the seven churches in Asia.

Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 135.

Corrections or improvements should be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places, and superadded to a regular treatise.

Watts.

2. To fasten by a joint or juncture.

As a massy wheel

Fixt on the summit of the highest mount,

To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things

Are mortis'd and *adjoin'd*.

Shakespeare.

To ADJO'IN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lie next so as to have nothing between.

Th' *adjoining* fane, th' assembled Greeks express'd,

And hunting of the Caledonian beast.

Dryden.

In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once, as is possible; and, that being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally designed.

Locke.

ADJO'INANT. ** adj.* [Fr. particip. of *adjoindre*.] To be contiguous to; to lie next to.

To the town there is *adjoinant* in site, but sequestered in jurisdiction, an antient castle.

Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

To ADJO'URN. *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.].

1. To put off to another day, naming the time: a term used in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness,

That we *adjourn* this court to further day.

Shakespeare.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs they are assembled, and by him alone are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may *adjourn* itself.

Bacon.

2. To put off; to defer; to let stay to a future time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,

Why hast thou thus *adjourn'd*

The graces for his merits due,

Being all to dolours turn'd.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught;

Enjoy the present hour, *adjourn* the future thought.

Dryden.

The forination of animals being foreign to my purpose, I shall *adjourn* the consideration of it to another occasion.

Woodward, Natural History.

ADJO'URNMENT. *n. s.* [*adjournement*, Fr.].

1. An assignment of a day, or a putting off till another day. *Adjournment in eyre*, an appointment of a day, when the justices in eyre mean to sit again.

Covent.

2. Delay; procrastination; dismissal to a future time.

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out in *adjournments* from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard.

L'Estrange.

ADIPOUS. *adj.* [*adiposus*, Lat.]. Fat.

Dict.

ADIT. *n. s.* [*aditus*, Lat.]. A passage for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general: a term among the mine-men.

For conveying away the water, they stand in aid of sundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew.*

* The delfs would be so flown with water (it being impossible to make any *adits* or soughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

ADITION. *n. s.* [from *adeo*, *aditum*, Lat.] The act of going to another. *Dict.*

To ADJUDGE. *v. a.* [Fr. *adjuer*, Lat. *adjudico*.]

1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence; with the particle *to* before the person.

The way of disputing in the schools is by insisting on one topical argument; by the success of which, victory is *adjudged* to the opponent, or defendant. *Locke.*

The great competitors for Rome, Caesar and Pompey on Pharsalian plains, Where stern Belloona, with one equal stroke, *Adjudg'd* the empire of this globe to one. *Philips.*

2. To decree judicially, without *to*.

The law, by this time, had been almost like a ship without ballast; for that the cases of modern experience are fled from those that are *adjudged* and ruled, in former time.

Bacon, Touching the Laws of England.

3. To sentence, or condemn to a punishment; with *to* before the thing.

But though thou art *adjudged* to the death; Yet I will favour thee in what I can. *Shakspeare.*
Souls that are for ever shut out from the presence of God, and *adjudged* to exquisite and everlasting darkness.

Bp. Hall, Occ. Meditations, xx.

4. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendship, purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received. *Knolles.*

ADJUDGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *adjudge*.] Adjudication.

The matter of fact continued to be tried by twelve men; but the *adjudgement* of the punishment, and the sentence thereupon, came to be given by one or two or more persons chosen out of such as were best versed in the knowledge of what had been usual in former judgements upon like cases.

Temple, Intr. Hist. of England.

The right of presentation was adjudged for the king, "jure prerogative sue regie," and such *adjudgement* was afterwards confirmed by the house of lords. *Le Neve, Lives of Abps. i. 242.*

ADJUDICATION. *n. s.* [from *adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant, by a judicial sentence.

They possess all they can master, and run with it to any obscure place where they can sell it; and never attend the ceremony of an *adjudication*. *Ld. Charendon, Life, ii. 462.*

To ADJUDICATE. *v. a.* [from *adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge; to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence or decision.

To ADJUGATE. *v. a.* [from *adjuugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Dict.*

ADJUMENT. *n. s.* [from *adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; support.

As nerves are *adjuments* to corporal activity, so are laws the hinges on which politique bodies act and move.

Waterhouse on Fortescue, p. 197.

ADJUNCT. *n. s.* [from *adjunctum*, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourself, And where we are, our learning likewise is. *Shakspeare.*

* But I make haste to consider you as abstracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happiness. *Dryden.*

The talent of discretion, in its several *adjuncts* and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the clergy. *Swift.*

2. A person joined to another. This sense rarely occurs.

* He made him the associate of his heir-apparent, together with the Lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of singular experience and trust) in foreign travels, and in a business of love. *Wotton.*

ADJUNCT. *adj.* • United with; immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake, Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act, I'd do't. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

ADJUNCTION. *n. s.* [from *adjunctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.

2. The thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE. *n. s.* [from *adjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. He that joins.

2. That which is joined.

ADJUNCTIVE. *adj.* • That which joins.

ADJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* • In an adjunctive manner.

ADJUNCTLY. *adv.* • Consequently; in connection with.

ADJURATION. *n. s.* [from *adjuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or charging another solemnly by word or oath.

To the *adjuration* of the high-priest, Art thou the Christ the son of the blessed God? our Saviour replies in St. Matthew, Thou hast said—'tis great truth; in St. Mark positively, I am.

Blackwall, Ser. Class. ii. 165.

Wo unto us, say the spirits, it is not in our power to resist this *adjuration*. *Brerent, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 170.*

Our pontifical writers retain many of these *adjurations* and forms of exorcisms still in the church. *Burton, Anat. Med. p. 221.*

The sacred mysteries begin:

My solemn night-born *adjuration* hear—

By silence, death's peculiar attribute!

By darkness, guilt's inevitable doom!

By darkness, and by silence, sisters dread!

Young, Night Th. 9.

2. The form of oath proposed to another.

When these learned men saw sickness and frenzy cured, the dead raised, the oracles put to silence, the demons and evil spirits forced to confess themselves no gods, by persons, who only made use of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasions? *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

To restrain the significance too much, or too much to enlarge it, would make the *adjuration* either not so weighty or not so pertinent. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. b. 1.*

To ADJURE. *v. a.* [from *adjuro*, Lat.]

1. To impose an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates

And princes of my country came in person,

Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,

Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty,

And of religion, press'd how just it was,

How honourable.

Milton.

Ye lamps of heaven! he said, and lifted high

His hands now free, thou venerable sky!

Ye sacred altars! from whose flames I fled,

Be all of you *adjur'd*.

Dryden.

The woman, set before the sanctuary with her head uncovered, was *adjured* by the priest to swear whether she were false or no. *Milton, Doct. and Div. of Div. B. 2.*

2. To charge earnestly, or solemnly, by word or oath.

How many times shall I *adjure* thee, that thou tell me nothing but that which is true in the name of the Lord!

1 Kings, xxii. 16.

I *adjure* thee by the living God, that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ the son of God. *Math. xxvi. 63.*

And Joshua *adjured* them at that time, saying, Cursed be the man before the Lord, that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho. *Josh. vi. 26.*

And as if all were not yet sure enough, he [St. Paul] closes up the epistle with an *adjuring* charge thus: I give thee charge

A D J

in the sight of God who quickeneth all things, and before Christ Jesus, that thou keep this commandment.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. b. 1.

This will I try,

And add the power of some *adjoining* verse.

Milton, Comus, ver. 858.

ADJU'RER.* *n. s.* [from *adjure*, Fr. also *adjurateur*, from the Lat. part. *adjuratus*.] Cotgrave interprets the French word by "an adjuror, or earnest swearer; also one that exacts an oath."

To ADJU'ST.† *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to settle in the right form.

Your Lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary projector can *adjust* his schemes. *Swift.*

2. To reduce to the true state or standard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjust* their signification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle *to* before the thing to which the conformity is made; and has sometimes *with*.

As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, without knowing his character, and compares it with what our Saviour foretold, would think the historian had been a Christian, and that he had nothing else in view, but to *adjust* the event to the prediction. *Addison.*

Nothing is more difficult than to *adjust* the marvellous with the probable. *Blair.*

ADJU'STER.* *n. s.* [from *adjust*.] He who places in due order.

It is very easy, but very ungrateful, to laugh at collectors of various readings, and *adjusters* of texts.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope, ii. 298.

ADJU'STMENT. *n. s.* [*adjustement*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement.

The farther and clearer *adjustment* of this affair, I am constrained to adjourn to the larger treatise. *Woodward.*

1. The state of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it as an instrument made to shew the hour: but it is a learned idea which the watch-maker has of it, who knows all the several parts of it, together with the various connexions and *adjustments* of each part. *Watts, Logick.*

A'DJUTANCY.* *n. s.* [from *adjutant*.]

1. The military office of an adjutant.

2. Skillful arrangement.

It was no doubt disposed with all the *adjutancy* of definition and division, in which the old marshals were as able as the modern martinets. *Burke.*

A'DJUTANT.† *n. s.* [Lat. *adjuto*.] An officer, whose duty is to assist the major of a regiment, and who was formerly called *aid-major*: And, generally speaking, an assistant.

To furnish cropt faces with artificial noses, to fill up the broken ranks and routed files of the teeth with ivory *adjutants* or lieutenants. *Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 60.*

We now behold ourselves to be as the brutes in the wilderness; and hoping our lions, who, by their power, and by the subtlety of their fox-like *adjutants*, have made themselves bestial kings over us, would indeed relieve and feed us according to their promises and our wants, do on the contrary find and feel that, instead of help, our hunger is increased.

Invitation to K. Ch. II. p. 3.

By advice just received from our *adjutant*, quartered at Oxford, we learn that there was an exceeding splendid shew of constellations at the last choral night. *Student, ii. 110.*

A D M

A fine violin must and ever will be the best *adjutant* to a fine voice. *Mason, Ch. M. p. 74.*

To ADJU'TE. v. a. [*adjuro, adjutum, Lat.*] To help; to concur: a word not now in use.

For there be

Six bachelors as bold as he,

Adjusting to his company;

And each one hath his livery. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

ADJU'TOR. *n. s.* [*adjutor, Lat.*] A helper. *Dict.*

ADJU'TORY. *adj.* [*adjutorius, Lat.*] That which helps. *Dict.*

ADJU'TRIX. *n. s.* [Lat.] She who helps. *Dict.*

A'DJUVANT.† *adj.* [*adjuvans, Lat.*] Helpful; useful.

They [minerals] have their seminaries in the womb of the earth, replenished with active spirits; which, meeting with apt matter and *adjuvant* causes, do proceed to the generation of several species. *Howell, Letters, i. 6. 35.*

A'DJUVANT.* *n. s.* An assistant.

I have only been a careful *adjutant*, and was sorry I could not be the efficient.

Sir H. Yelverton's Narr. 1609. Archæol. xv. 51.

Although wine may not be so convenient in the beginning of a convulsion, yet in the progress of the disease [it] must be a proper *adjutant*. *Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 56.*

These [plants] are *adjuvants* by reason of their cathartique quality. *Ib. p. 2.*

To A'DJUVATE. v. a. [*adjuro, Lat.*] To help; to further; to put forward. *Dict.*

ADME'SUREMENT. *n. s.* See MEASURE. The adjustment of proportions; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

Admeasurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of those to a mediocrity, that usurp more than their part. It lieth in two cases: one is termed *admeasurement* of dower; where the widow of the deceased holdeth from the heir, or his guardian, more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her. The other is *admeasurement* of pasture, which lieth between those that have common of pasture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage, in case of any one them, or more, do surcharge the common with more cattle than they ought. *Cowel.*

In some counties they are not much acquainted with *admeasurement* by acre; and thereby the writs contain twice or thrice so many acres more than the land hath. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURA'TION. *n. s.* [*ad* and *mensura, Lat.*] The act or practice of measuring out to each his part.

To ADME'TIATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *admetior*.] To measure. *Dict.*

ADM'I'NICLE. *n. s.* [*adminiculum, Lat.*] Help; support; furtherance. *Dict.*

ADM'I'N'CLAR.† *adj.* [from *adminiculum, Lat.*] That which gives help. *Dict.*

He should never help, aid, supply, succour, or grant them any subventions furtherance, auxiliary suffrage, or *adminiculary* assistance. *Transl. of Rabelais, iii. 34.*

To ADM'NISTER. *v. a.* [*administro, Lat.*]

1. To give; to afford; to supply.

Let zephyrs bland

Administer their tepid genial airs;

Naught fear he from the west, whose gentle warmth

Discloses well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Philips.*

2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination; as, to *administer* the government.

For forms of government let fools contest,

Whate'er is best *administer'd*, is best.

Pope.

3. To administer justice; to distribute right.

4. To administer the sacraments; to dispense them.

A D M

Have not they the old popish custom of *administering* the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer-cakes?

Hooker.

5. To administer an oath; to propose or require an oath authoritatively; to tender an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n.

To keep the oath that we administer.

Shakspeare.

6. To administer physick; to give physick as it is wanted.

I was carried on men's shoulders, administering physick and phlebotomy.

Wafers, Voyage.

7. To administer to; to contribute; to bring supplies.

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and administers to the pleasure, as well as the plenty, of the place.

Spectator, No. 477.

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law.

See ADMINISTRATOR.

Neal's order was never performed, because the executors durst not administer.

Arbutnot and Pope.

ADM'NISTRABLE.* *adj.* Capable of administration.

To ADM'NISTRATE. *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as physick. Not in use.

They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly administered to animal bodies.

Woodward.

ADMINISTRAT'ION.† *n. s.* [*administratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the publick affairs; dispensing the laws.

I then did use the person of your father;

The image of his pow'r lay then in me;

And in th' administration of his law,

While I was busy for the commonwealth,

Your highness pleased to forget my place.

Shakspeare.

In the short time of his administration, he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate.

Dryden.

2. The active or executive part of government.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown appear, upon any occasion, in a greater lustre, either to foreigners or subjects, than by an administration, which, producing such good effects, would discover so much power. And power being the natural appetite of princes, a limited monarch cannot so well gratify it in any point, as a strict execution of the laws.

Swift, Project for the Advanc. of Religion.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the administration cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many.

Swift.

3. Collectively, those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed.

Did the administration in that reign [Queen Anne's] avail themselves of any one of those opportunities?

Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.

4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation.

There is, in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of administration.

Hooker.

By the universal administration of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end; all types that darkened this faith are enlightened.

Sprat, Serm.

5. The rights and duties of an administrator to a person deceased.

If the administrator die, his executors are not administrators; but it behoves the ordinary to commit a new administration.

Cowel.

The former method of acquiring personal property we call a testament, the latter an administration.

Blackstone.

ADM'NISTRATIVE. *adj.* [from *administrare*.] That which administers; that by which any one administers.

ADMINISTRAT'OR.† *n. s.* [*administrator*, Lat.]

A D M

- f. Is properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto.

Cowel.

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and observe what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Castille, and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as administrator to his daughter.

Bacon, Henry VII.

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of christians or other, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a settled administrator.

Watts.

3. He that conducts the government.

The residence of the prince, or chief administrator, of the civil power.

Swift.

The half is paid already by the duke of Simmern, administrator to the young Palatine in his minority.

Sir H. Wotton, Rem. p. 464.

4. He who acts as minister or agent in any office or employment.

He [the Pope] partly accommodateth, and partly suffers to be accommodated, all professions and ages, though neither fit nor very capable of ecclesiastical order, what by dispensations or tolerations to be administrators to abbeyes, bishopricks, or other benefices, as is used in France.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

ADMINISTRAT'RIX.† *n. s.* Dr. Johnson's definition is,

"she who administers in consequence of a will;" which, as Mr. Mason has observed, ought to have been just the reverse. For it is generally in consequence of no will being made, that an administratrix is appointed to administer to the deceased. See also Cowel in V. *Administratrix*. The word is also used for her that has the supreme direction.

The princess Sophia was named in the Act of Settlement for a stock and root of inheritance to our kings, and not for her merits as a temporary administratrix of a power which she might not, and in fact did not, herself ever exercise.

Burke.

ADMINISTRAT'ORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *administrator*.] The office of administrator.

ADMIRAB'ILITY *n. s.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable.

Dict.

ADMIRABLE. *adj.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder; always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more admirable is his praise, that he will not hurt.

Sidney.

God was with them in all their afflictions, and, at length, by working their admirable deliverance, did testify that they served him not in vain.

Hooker.

What admirable things occur in the remains of several other philosophers? Short, I confess, of the rules of christianity, but generally above the lives of christians.

South, Serm.

You can at most

To an indifferent lover's praise pretend:

But you would spoil an admirable friend.

Dryden.

ADMIRABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *admirable*.] The quality of being admirable; the power of raising wonder.

The obligation of all religion, call it natural, moral, or revealed, must be deduced from the existence of God; and the admirableness of its precepts, from the divine nature and perfections.

Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 6.

Eternal wisdom appears in the admirableness of the contrivance of the gospel.

Hallywell, Sav. of Souls, p. 15.

ADMIRABLY. *adv.* [from *admirable*.] So as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is the most spacious of any I ever saw, and so admirably well contrived, that, from the very depth of the

stage, the lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience as in a whispering place; and yet, raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo, to cause the least confusion. Addison.

ADMIRAL. † *n. s.* ["Fr. *amiral*, of uncertain etymology," Dr. Johnson says. It has been traced to the Arab. *emir* or *amir*, lord or commander, and the Gr. *αλις*, the sea, *q. d. prince of the sea*. The word is written both with and without the *d*, in other languages, as well as our own. Barb. Lat. *admirallus* and *amirallus*. V. Ducange. Barb. Græc. *αμυραλιος*. V. Meursii Gloss. Græco-Barbarum, edit. 1610. p. 29. Fr. *admiral* and *amiral*. Dan. the same. Germ. *ammiral*. Dutch, *admirael* or *ammirael*. Ital. *ammiraglio*. Sp. *almirante*. Minsheu, in his Spanish Dictionary, says "*almirante* is a king in the Arabian language." *Amrayl* is used by Robert of Gloucester, in the sense of a prince, or governour.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the sea. Coxet.

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain; in which fight the *admiral*, with his son, were both slain, and seven of his gallees taken. Knoll's.

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all
The English youth flock to their *admiral*. Waller.

3. Any great or capital ship; not always the ship which carries the *admiral* or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance, struck upon a rock. Knolles.

Of some great *admiral*. Milton, *P. L.* i. 293.

The *admiral*, in which I came, a ship of about five hundred tunnes. Sir R. Hawkins, *Voyage*, p. 87.

Our *am'ral* leads the way,
Though deepest laden, and the most distrest,
The greatest ship of burthen. Sylvester, *Elegy*, Works, p. 1170.

ADMIRALSHIP. † *n. s.* [from *admiral*.] Dr. Johnson defines this, the office or power of an *admiral*. Minsheu calls it also the place where the office is kept, the court of admiralty.

ADMIRALTY. † *n. s.* [*amirauté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

For *admiralty*, or navy, I see no great question will arise. Bacon on the *Union of Eng. and Scotland*.

They requested liberty to cite John Piatto to appear by his proctor in the English court of *admiralty*. Milton, *State-Lett*.

Having consulted with Mr. Whitlock the lawyer about the validity of a commission drawn from a research into the office of the *admiralty*. Sir H. Wotton, *Rem.* p. 418.

ADMIRATION. † *n. s.* [*admiratio*, Lat.] "Wonder, surprise, and admiration, are words, which, though often confounded, denote in our language sentiments that are indeed allied, but that are in some respects different also, and distinct from one another. What is new and singular, excites that sentiment, which in strict propriety is called wonder; what is unexpected, surprise; and what is great or beautiful, *admiration*." A. Smith's *Essays*.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indu'd with human voice, and human sense,

Reasoning to *admiration*. Milton.
The passions always move, and therefore, consequently, please; for, without motion, there can be no delight: which cannot be considered but as an active passion. When we

view those elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view is *admiration*, which is always the cause of pleasure. Dryden.

There is a pleasure in *admiration*, and this is, that which properly causeth *admiration*, when we discover a great deal in an object, which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see, we know not how much more beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. Tillotson.

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a good.

Your boldness I with *admiration* see;
What hope had you to gain a queen like me?
Because a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a second prey? Dryden.

ADMIRATIVE. * *adj.* [Fr. *admiratif*.] The *admirative* point, or point of admiration (and of detestation) marked, or made, thus! Cotgrave.

TO ADMIRE. *v. a.* [*admiro*, Lat. *admirer*, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder: generally in a good sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonders, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect; but the philosophick passion truly *admires* and adores the supreme efficient. Glanville.

2. It is sometimes used, in more familiar speech, for to regard with love.

3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most *admir'd* disorder. Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

TO ADMIRE. *v. n.* To wonder; sometimes with the particle *at*.

The eye is already so perfect, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have rested here, and *admir'd at* his own contrivance. Ray on the *Creation*.

ADMIRER. † *n. s.* [from *admirer*.]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained so great reputation, had they not been the friends and *admirers* of each other. Addison.

Who most to shun or hate mankind pretend,
Seek an *admirer*, or would fix a friend. Pope.

2. In common speech, a lover.

For fear of Lucia's escape, the mother is forced to be constantly attended with a rival that explains her age, and draws off the eyes of her *admirers*. Taylor, No. 206.

ADMIRINGLY. *adv.* [from *admire*.] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully. Shakspeare, *All's well that ends well*.

We may yet further *admiringly* observe, that men usually give freeliest where they have not given before. Boyle.

ADMISSIBLE. * *adj.* [*admitto*, *admissum*, Lat.] That which may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were *admissible*, yet this would not any way be inconsistent with the eternity of the divine nature and essence. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

ADMISSIBLY. * *adv.* In a manner which may be admitted.

ADMISSION. *n. s.* [*admissio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was also enacted that charitable law, for the *admission* of poor suitors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to sue. Bacon, *Henry VII*.

By means of our solitary situation, and our rare *admission* of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown. Bacon's *New Atlantis*.

2. The state of being admitted.

My father saw you ill designs pursue;
And my *admission* show'd his fear of you. Dryden.
God did then exercise man's hopes with the expectations of a better paradise, or a more intimate *admission* to himself. South, *Serm.*

Our king descends from Jove:
And hither are we come, by his command,
To crave *admission* in your happy land. Dryden.

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longest and severest frosts; especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata as gives free and easy admission to this heat. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

4. In the ecclesiastical law.

It is, when the patron presents a clerk to a church that is vacant, and the bishop, upon examination, admits and allows of such clerk to be fitly qualified, by saying, *Admitto te habilem.* *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved.

ADMISSION-MONEY. * n. s. The money paid for admission to any place or meeting.

Of the stock, upon which their expence has been hitherto defrayed, I can say nothing that is very magnificent; seeing they have relied upon no more than some small admission-money and weekly contributions among themselves.

Sprat, Hist. of the Royal Society, p. 77.

To ADMIT. † v. a. [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Mirth admit me of thy crew.

Milton.

Does not our table Divins still admit?

Pope.

2. To suffer to enter upon an office; in which sense, the phrase of admission into a college, &c. is used.

The treasurer found it no hard matter so far to terrify him, that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he admitted, for a six-clerk, a person recommended by him.

Clarendon.

3. To allow an argument or position.

Suppose no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue, that by no force thou may'st be won,
Admit no steel can hurt or wound thy side,
And be it heav'n hath thee such favour done.

Fairfax.

This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot easily admit the inference.

Locke.

4. To allow, or grant in general; sometimes with the particle of.

If you once admit of a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raised above the life, that leads you insensibly from your own principles to mine.

Dryden.

5. To commit. A Latinism.

Take heed lest passion sway

Thy judgement to do aught, which else free will

Would not admit.

Milton, P. L. viii. 637.

ADMITTABLE. † a. j. [from *admit*.] The person or thing which may be admitted. This word should not be written in the manner which Dr. Johnson has given it, but *admittible*; as *committible*, &c., and indeed was so written in former days.

Many disputable opinions may be had of warre, without the praising of it as only *admittible* by enforcing necessity, and to be used only for peace sake.

Harrison, Descript. of Brit. 42. 2.

Because they have not a bladder like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a paralogism not *admittable*, a fallacy that needs not the sun to scatter it.

Brown.

The clerk who is presented, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then stood, a deacon was *admittable*.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

ADMITTANCE. n. s. [from *admit*.]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which listeth should take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a solemn *admittance* is of such necessity, that, without it, there can be no church-polity.

Hooker.

As to the *admittance* of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels, it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. The power or right of entering.

What

If I do line one of their hands? — 'tis gold

Which buys admittance.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

Surely a daily expectation at the gate, is the readiest way to gain admittance into the house.

South, Serm.

There's news from Bertran; he desires

Admittance to the king, and cries aloud,

This day shall end our fears.

Dryden.

There are some ideas which have admittance only through one sense, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them.

Locke.

3. Custom, or prerogative, of being admitted to great persons; a sense now out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great admittance, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations.

Shakspeare.

4. Concession of a position.

Nor could the Pythagorean give easy admittance thereto, for, holding that separate souls successively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

ADMITTER. * n. s. [from *admit*.] He who admits to an office or situation.

Here is neither a direct exhibition of the body to this purpose in the offerer, nor a direct consecration to this end in the admitter.

Bp. Hall, M. Cler. p. 10.

To ADMIX. v. a. [*admisce*, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION. n. s. [from *admix*.] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by admixtion of salt, sulphur, and mercury.

Bacon.

The elements are no where pure in these lower regions; and if there is any free from the admixtion of another, sure it is above the concave of the moon.

Glaucille.

There is no way to make a strong and vigorous powder of saltpetre, without the admixtion of sulphur.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

ADMIXTURE. n. s. [from *admix*.] The body mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act of mingling.

Whatever acrimony, or amaritude, at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the admixture of another sharp bitter substance.

Harveus's Consump.

A mass which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere simple earth, shall, to the smell or taste, discover a plentiful admixture of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

To ADMONISH. † v. a. [*admonere*, Lat.]

1. To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; with the particle of, or against, which is more rare; or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, admonished him against that unskillful piece of incontinency.

Deau's Party.

He of their wicked ways

Shall them admonish, and before them set

The paths of righteousness.

Milton.

But when he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came down, gently circling in the air, and singing, to the ground.

Dryden.

2. In its Latin signification, to inform; to acquaint with; to give notice of.

He drew not nigh unheard, the angel bright,

E'er he drew nigh, his radiant viage turn'd,

Admonish'd by his ear.

Milton, P. L. iii. 647.

Her thoughts past actions trace,

And call to mind, admonish'd by the place.

Dryden, Ceyx and Alcione.

ADMONISHER. † n. s. [from *admonish*.] The person that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

A D M

Be thou no sharp fault-finder, but an *admonisher* without upbraiding.

Transl. of Bullinger's Sermon. (1584.) p. 241.

Take heed, worthy Maximus: all ears

Hear not with that distinction mine do; few

You'll find *admonishers*, but *urgers* of your actions.

Beaum. and Fl. Valentinian, i. 3.

Horace was a mild *admonisher*; a court-satyrst fit for the gentle times of Augustus.

Dryden.

ADMONITION.† *n. s.* [from *admonish*.] *Admonition*; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often used.

But yet be wary in thy studious care.—

—Thy grave *admonishments* prevail with me.

Shakspeare, Henry V. p. i.

To the infinitely Good we owe

Immortal thanks, and his *admonishment*

Receive, with solemn purpose to observe

Immutably his sovereign will, the end

Of what we are.

Milton.

There is not one doctrinal point [in the epistles of St. Paul,] but contains a precept to our understanding to believe it; nor moral discourse, but effectually implies an *admonishment* to our wills to practise it.

Hammond, Sermon. p. 681.

It seeks to save the soul by humbling the body, not by imprisonment, or pecuniary mulct, much less by stripes, or bonds, or disinheritance, but by fatherly *admonishment*, and Christian rebuke.

Milton, of Reform. in Eng. b. 2.

ADMONITION, n. s. [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof.

They must give our teachers leave, for the saving of souls, to intermingle sometimes, with other more necessary things, *admonition* concerning these not unnecessary.

Hooker.

From this *admonition* they took only occasion to redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so that, upon a second and third *admonition*, they had nothing to plead for their unseasonable drowsiness.

South, Sermon.

ADMONITIONER.† *n. s.* [from *admonition*.] A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous, or rather a satirical, term.

Albeit the *admonitioners* did seem at first to like no prescript form of prayer at all, but thought it the best that their minister should always be left at liberty to pray, as his own discretion did serve, their defender, and his associates, have since proposed to the world a form as themselves did like.

Hooker.

Ambition of great and famous auditories I leave to those, whose better gifts and inward endowments are *admonitioners* unto them of the great good they can do; or otherwise thirst after popular applause.

Hales, Remains, p. 24.

ADMONITIVE.* *adj.* That which admonishes.

This kind of suffering did seem to the fathers full of instructive and *admonitive* emblems.

Barrow, Sermon. ii. 370.

ADMONITOR.* *n. s.* Lat. *admonitor*.] The person who admonishes or reminds another of a fault or duty.

That saying [that old age is a return to childhood] meant only of the weakness of the body, was wrested for the weakness of mind, by froward children, weary of the controulment of their parents, masters, and other *admonitors*.

Hobbes, Answer to Davenant's Pref. to Gondibert.

Conscience is at most times a very faithful, and very prudent *admonitor*.

Shenstone.

ADMONITORY.† *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That which admonishes.

The sentence of reason is either mandatory, shewing what must be done: or else permissive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, *admonitory*, opening what is the most convenient for us to do.

Hooker.

Admonitory of duty, and excitative of devotion, to us.

Barrow's Works, i. 430.

ADMURMURATION. *n. s.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring, or whispering to another.

Dick.

To ADMOVE. [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. A word not in use.

If, unto the powder of loadstone or iron, we *admove* the north-pole of the loadstone, the powders, or small divisions, will erect and conform themselves thereto.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

A D O

ADNASCENT.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *adnascens*.] Growing upon something else.

Moss, which is an *adnascent* plant, is to be rubbed and scraped off with some instrument of wood, which may not excorticate the tree.

Evelyn's Sylva, ii. 7. § 8.

ADNATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *adnatus*.] Growing upon.

Osteologists have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at distance from their bodies, are either the *adnate* or the *enate* parts, either the epiphyses or the apophyses of the bones.

Smith's Old Age, p. 176.

ADO.† *n. s.* [Sax. *adoa*, to do. Dr Johnson derives this noun substantive from the verb *to do* with *a* before it; as the French *affaire*, from *a* and *faire*. But he has omitted to observe, that this word was anciently used as a verb; as, to have *ado*, by Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose, ver. 5080. "And don all that they have *ado*," that is, all that they have to do. The substantive owes its rise to this verb.]

1. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Clitophon prisoner, whom, with much *ado*, he keepeth alive; the Helots being villainously cruel.

Sidney.

They moved, and in the end persuaded, with much *ado*, the people to bind themselves by solemn oath.

Hooker.

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much *ado*; he held many parliaments, wherein sundry laws were made.

Sir John Davies.

With much *ado*, he partly kept awake;

Not suff'ring all his eyes repose to take.

Dryden.

2. Bustle; tumult; business; sometimes with the particle *about*.

Let's follow, to see the end of this *ado*.

Shakspeare.

All this *ado about* Adam's fatherhood, and the greatness of its power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that govern.

Locke.

3. It has a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and shew of business, than the affair is worth: in this sense it is of late generally used.

I made no more *ado*, but took all their seven points in my target, thus.

Shakspeare, Henry IV.

We'll keep no great *ado*—a friend or two—

It may be thought we held him carelessly,

Being our kinsman, if we revel much.

Shakspeare.

Come, says Puss, without any more *ado*, 'tis time to go to breakfast; cats don't live upon dialogues.

L'Estrange.

ADOLESCENCE. } *n. s.* [*adolescencia*, Lat.] The age
ADOLESCENCY. } succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty; more largely, that part of life in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature, if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last *adolescence*, and makes him twenty-five years old.

Brown.

The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and *adolescence*, before they can either themselves assist their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of posterity.

Bentley.

ADORS.* *adv.* At doors; at the door.

But what, Sir, I beseech ye, was that paper,

Your lordship was so studiously employ'd in,

When you came out *adors*.

Beaum. and Fl. Women pleased, iv. 1.

If I get in *adors*, not the power o'th' countess,
Nor all my aunt's curses shall disembody me.

Ibid. Little Thief, v. 1.

The other of them came to another of like condition in like manner, as desiring her company, but so as she would go out at doors.

Gutaker's Spiritual Watch, p. 79.

To ADOPT.† *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth.

We will *adopt* us sons;

Then virtue shall inherit, and not blood.

Beaum. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

Were none of all my father's sisters left;

Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft;

None by an uncle's or a grandam's side,
Yet I could some adopted heir provide.

Dryden.

2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to something else.

Whether adopted to some neighb'ring star,
Thou roll'st above us, in thy wand'ring race,
Or, in procession fix'd and regular,
Mov'st with the heav'n's majestic pace;
Or call'd to more celestial bliss,
Thou tread'st, with seraphims, the vast abyss.

Dryden.

We are seldom at ease from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasinesses, out of that stock, which natural wants, or acquired habits, have heaped up, take the will in their turns.

Locke.

ADOPTEDLY. *adv.* [from *adopted*.] After the manner of something adopted.

Adoptedly, as school-maids change their names,

By vain, though apt, affection.

Shakspeare.

ADOPTER. *n. s.* [from *adopt*.] He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son; or, as our old glossaries expound it, "he that makes the adoption."

Huot.

ADOPTION. *n. s.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's self what is not native.

The adoption of vice has ruined ten times more young men than natural inclinations.

Ld. Chesterfield.

2. The state of being adopted.

My bed shall be abused, my reputation gnawn at; and I shall not only receive this villainous wrong, but stand under the adoption of abominable terms, and by him that does me the wrong.

Shakspeare.

She purpos'd,

When she had fitted you with her craft, to work

Her son into the adoption of the crown.

Shakspeare.

In every act of our Christian worship, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our adoption, that we are made heirs of God, and joint heirs of Christ.

Rogers, Sermons.

ADOPTIVE. *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. He that is adopted by another, and made his son.

It is impossible an elective monarch should be so free and absolute as an hereditary; no more than it is possible for a father to have so full power and interest in an adoptive son, as in a natural.

Bacon.

2. He that adopts another, and makes him his son.

An adopted son cannot cite his adoptive father into court, without his leave.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

3. He who is not native.

There cannot be an admission of the adoptive, without a diminution of the fortunes and conditions of those that are not native subjects of this realm.

Bacon, Speech in Parl. Jac. 5.

4. It is also applied to things.

To all the duties of evangelical grace, instead of the adoptive and cheerful boldness which our new alliance with God requires, came servile and thrall-like fear.

Milton of Ref. in Eng. b. i.

ADORABLE. *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That which ought to be adored; that which is worthy of divine honours.

On these two, the love of God, and our neighbour, hang both the law, and the prophets, says the adorable Author of Christianity; and the Apostle says, the end of the law is charity.

Cheyne.

ADORABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *adorable*.] The quality of being adorable; worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY. *adv.* [from *adorable*.] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION. *n. s.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and serviceable worship we name, for distinction sake, whatsoever belongeth to the church, or public society, of God, by way of external adoration.

Hooker.

1. It is possible to suppose, that those who believe a supreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external adoration at all.

Stillingfleet.

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

O ceremony, shew me but thy worth;

What is thy soul, O adoration!

Art thou nought else but place, degree, and form,

Creating awe and fear in other men?

Wherein thou art less happy, being fear'd,

Than they in fearing.

What drink'st thou oft, instead of homage sweet,

But poison'd flattery?

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Two third parts of their voices that are present are requisite to him, that either by adoration or scrutiny shall carry it [the popedom] away.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

To ADORE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.]

1. To worship with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they adore,

And from her oracles relief implore.

Dryden.

2. It is used, popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear adoring their prince, and their prince adoring God.

Tatler, No. 57.

Make future times thy equal act adore,

And be what brave Orestes was before.

Pope, Odys.

ADOREMENT. *n. s.* [from *adore*.] Adoration; worship: a word scarcely used.

The priests of elder times deluded their apprehensions with sooth-saying, and such oblique idolatries, and won their credulities to the literal and downright adoration of cats, lizzards, and beetles.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

ADORER. *n. s.* [from *adore*.]

1. He that adores; a worshipper: a term generally used in a low sense; as, by lovers, or admirers.

Being so far provoked as I was in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profess myself her adorer, not her friend.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

Whilst as th' approaching pageant does appear,

And echoing crowds speak mighty Venus near;

I, her adorer, too devoutly stand

Fast on the utmost margin of the land.

Prior.

2. In the serious, but not the highest sense of a worshipper, Dr. Johnson cites a solitary example from Clarendon. Milton and others afford instances sufficient to vindicate it from the charge of being generally used in a low sense.

the throng

Of his [the Almighty's] adorners.

Milton, P. L. ix. 145.

What to the smallest tittle thou shalt say

To thy adorners.

Christ to the Templer, Par. R. i. 451.

Your subjects yet remain,

Adorers of that drowsy deity [Cupid.]

Beaum. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge, i. 1.

Ye sellers with false weights and measures, adorners of your god Mammon, and worse than idolaters, will ye never leave to content yourselves with honest and lawful gain?

Hartmar, Transl. of Beza, p. 176.

He was so severe an adorer of truth, as not to dissemble; or to suffer any man to think that he would do any thing, which he resolved not to do.

Clarendon.

To ADORN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments.

He hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decketh himself with ornaments, and as a bride adorneth herself with her jewels.

Isaiah, lxi. 10.

Yet 'tis not to adorn and gild each part,

That shews more cost than art;

Jewels at nose and lips, but ill appear.

Cowley.

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations.

A gallery adorned with the pictures or statutes of the invention of things useful to human life.

Cowley.

3. To embellish with oratory or elegance of language.

A D O

This will supply men's tongues with many new things, to be named, *adorned*, and described, in their discourse. *Sprat.*

Thousands there are in darker fame that dwell,
Whose names some nobler poem shall adorn;
For, though unknown to me, they sure fought well. *Dryden.*

ADORN.* *n. s.* [Span. *adorno*.] Ornament.

Her brest all naked as nett yvory
Without *adorn* of gold or silver bright.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 20.

ADORN.† *adj.* Adorned. A word, Dr. Johnson says, peculiar to Milton; which, however, the preceding article disproves, though it is there a substantive. Milton is believed, in his description of Eve, to have used *adorn* for *adorned*, in imitation of the Italians, who write *adorno* for *adornato*.

Made so *adorn* for thy delight the more,
So awful, that with honour thou may'st love
Thy mate.

Milton, P. L. viii. 576.

ADORNING.* *n. s.* [from *adorn*.] Ornament.

That her [the church of Rome's] softness and luxury was more than ordinarily increased in this interval is not to be doubted, as certainly her covetousness, as also her prankings and *adorning's* in the splendour of their altars, and churches, and copes, and the like. *More, Seven Churches, ch. 6.*

This, as other usual ways of comely, curious, or stately *adornings*, are there mentioned as the practices of wanton and imperious women. *Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 15.*

She applied to her advantage all the attractives of sweet unguents and perfumes, of costly raiment and beautiful colours, of rich and accurate dressings, or lovely *adornings*. *Ibid. p. 19.*

ADORNMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *adornement*, *aornement*, Lat. *adornamentum*. Dr. Johnson says, it is not now in use; but it certainly is.] Ornament; embellishment; elegance.

This attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confused; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and *adornment*. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

She held the very garment of Posthumus in more respect than my noble and natural person, together with the *adornment* of my qualities. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

What was naked, was painted with blue. This was universal among them, [the Britons,] whether esteemed an *adornment*, or of terror to their adversaries, or to distinguish them from all their neighbours that came among them, as friends or enemies. *Temple, Intr. Hist. of England.*

ADOWN.† *adv.* [Sax. *adane*, *dorsum*, old Eng. *adoun*.]

1. Down; on the ground.

Thrice did she sink *adown* in deadly sound,
And thrice he her reviv'd with busy pain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

With that the shepherd gan to frown,

He threw his pretty pipes *adown*,

And on the ground him laid. *Dryden's Dowsabell, st. 16.*

There could no tempest tear my sails *adown*.
Mirror for Mag. p. 163.

2. Anciently used for *below*.

When Phebus dwelled here in earth *adown*.

Chaucer, Muncip. Tale, v. 1.

3. From a higher to a lower point.

Charms able are from heaven to fetch the moon *adown*.

Fleming's Virgil, Bucol.

ADOWN.† *prep.*

1. Down; towards the ground; from a higher situation towards a lower.

In this remembrance Emily ere day
Arose, and dress'd herself in rich array;
Fresh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair.

Dryden.

If from *adown* the hopeful chops

The fat upon the cinder drops,

To stinking smoke it turns the flame,

Poisoning the flesh from whence it came.

Swift, Lady's Dressing Room.

2. Throughout.

A D V

Full well 'tis known *adown* the dale,
Though passing strange indeed the tale.

Percy's Reliques, i. iii. 15.

ADRE'AD.† *adv.* [Sax. *adraeb*, *adreb*, old Eng. *adrad*, *adred*.] In a state of fear; frightened; terrified: now obsolete.

And thinking to make all men *adread* to such a one an enemy,
who would not spare, nor fear to kill so great a prince. *Sidney.*

ADRI'ET.† *adv.* [Sax. *adripan*, part. past, *adripeb*.] Floating at random; as any impulse may drive.

They shall this mount

Of paradise, by night of waves, be mov'd
Out of his place, push'd by the horned flood;

With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees *adript*

Down the great river, to the opening gulf,

And there take root.

Milton.

It seem'd a corps *adript* to distant sight;

But at a distance who could judge aright?

Dryden.

The custom of frequent reflection will keep their minds from running *adript*, and call their thoughts home from useless un-attentive roving. *Locke on Education.*

ADROIT.† *adj.* [French.] Dextrous; active; skilful.

He would say that he did not care to give, neither was he *adroit* at, a present answer to a serious query.

Letters, Aubrey's Life of Hobbes, ii. 611.

An *adroit* stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family, with justice apparently against him the whole time.

Jervas's Don Quix.

ADROITLY.* *adv.* [from *adroit*.] Dextrously.

Use yourself to carve *adroitly* and genteelly. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

ADROITNESS.† *n. s.* [from *adroit*.] Dexterity; readiness; activity. Neither this word, nor *adroit*, seem yet completely naturalized, Dr. Johnson says; and yet *adroit*, as I have shewn, was in use nearly two centuries since.

May there not be a great deal in possessing the "ingenium versatile," in the skill and *adroitness* of the artist, acquired, as your's has been, by repeated acts and continual practice?

Horne to Priestly, p. 5.

ADRY.† *adv.* [Sax. *adripan*.] Athirst; thirsty; in want of drink.

Doth a man that is *adry* desire to drink in gold?

Burton, Anat. Mel. p. 329.

He never told any of them, that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*. *Spectator.*

ADSCITIOUS.† *adj.* [*adscitius*, Lat.] That which is taken in to complete something else, though originally extrinsic; supplemental; additional.

When you apply to your hypothesis of an *adscitious* spirit what he [Philo] says concerning this *πνεῦμα θεῶν*, divine spirit, or soul, infused into man by God's breathing, Gen. ii. 7.; you again directly contradict yourself, by confounding the spirit, *πνεῦμα*, which you suppose immortal, with the *σῶμα*, *breath*, or soul, which you make to be mortal. *Clarke's Letter to Dodwell.*

This fourth epistle on happiness may be thought to be *adscitious*, and out of its proper place. *Dr. Warton on Pope.*

ADSTRICTIO. n. s. [*adstrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together; and applied, generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

To **ADVA'NCE.†** *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local sense.

Now morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern flime
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl.

Milton.

2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize.

He hath been ever constant in his course of *advancing* me; from a private gentlewoman he made me a marchioness, and from a marchioness a queen; and now he intends to crown my innocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon.*

The declaration of the greatness of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him. *Ester, x. 2.*

3. To improve.

What laws can be advised more proper and effectual to advance the nature of man to its highest perfection, than these precepts of Christianity? *Tillotson.*

4. To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man much more advances his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by it. *South, Sermon.*

5. To forward; to accelerate.

These three last were slower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itself; and this culture did rather retard than advance. *Bacon.*

6. To propose; to offer to the publick; to bring to view or notice.

Phedon I hight, quoth he, and do advance
My ancestry from famous Coradin. *Spenser, F. Q.*
I dare not advance my opinion against the judgment of so great an author; but I think it fair to leave the decision to the publick. *Dryden.*

• Some ne'er advance a judgment of their own,
But catch the spreading notion of the town. *Pope.*

7. To pay before-hand; to lay down money before it is due.

8. In an ancient sense, to lift up; to advance or display the standard. *Barret, in Advance.*

To ADVANCE. v. n.

1. To come forward.

At this the youth, whose vent'rous soul
No fears of magick art controul,
Advanc'd in open sight. • • *Parnel.*

2. To make improvement.

They who would advance in knowledge, and not deceive and swell themselves with a little articulated air, should not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and distinct ideas of those entities. *Locke.*

ADVANCE.† n. s. [from to advance.]

1. The act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abington, with a resolution to quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the enemy's advance towards it. *Clarendon.*
So, like the sun's advance, your titles show;
Which, as he rises, does the warmer grow. *Waller.*

2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.

In vain are all the practis'd wiles,
In vain those eyes would love impart;
Not all th' advances, all the smiles,
Can move one unrelenting heart. *Walsh.*

His genius was below
The skill of ev'ry common beav;
Who, tho' he cannot spell, is wise
Enough to read a lady's eyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret for a kind advance. *Swift.*

He has described the unworthy passion of the goddess Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to detain him from his own country. *Pope.*

That prince applied himself first to the church of England, and upon their refusal to fall in with his measures, made the like advances to the Dissenters. *Swift.*

3. Gradual progression; rise from one point to another.

Our Saviour raised the ruler's daughter, the widow's son, and Lazarus; the first of these, when she had just expired; the second, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been some time buried. And having, by these gradual advances, manifested his divine power, he at last exerted the highest and most glorious degree of it; and raised himself also by his own all-quickenng virtue, and according to his own express prediction. *Atterbury.*

Men of study and thought, that reason right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great advances in their discoveries of it. *Locke.*

4. Improvement; progress towards perfection.

The principle and object of the greatest importance in the world to the good of mankind, and for the advance and perfecting of human nature. *Hal.*

5. Advance-money; money given before-hand, or in part of a greater sum. Colgrave in *Advance*. See also Lacombe in *Avant*, vol. 2.

They did not wait to examine your conduct, nor to be determined by experience, but gave you a generous credit for the future blessings of your reign, and paid you in advance the dearest tribute of their affection. *Junius to the King, Dec. 1769.*

ADVANCEMENT. n. s. [advancement, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.

This refinement makes daily advancements, and, I hope, in time, will raise our language to the utmost perfection. *Swift.*

2. The state of being advanced; preferment.

The Percies of the North
Finding his usurpation most unjust,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakspeare.*

3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. Improvement; promotion to a higher state of excellence.

Nor can we conceive it unwelcome unto those worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning. *Brown, Fulg. Err.*

5. Settlement on a wife. This sense is now disused.

The jointure or advancement of the lady, was the third part of the principality of Wales. *Bacon.*

ADVANCER.† n. s. [Fr. avanceur.] He that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.

Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no advancer of the king's matters, the king said to his solicitor, Tell me truly, what say you of your cousin that is gone? *Bacon.*

The reporters are greater advancers of defamatory designs, than the very first contrivers. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADVANTAGE. n. s. [avantage, Fr.]

1. Superiority; often with of or over before a person.

In the practical prudence of managing such gifts, the laity may have some advantage over the clergy; whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this world than the others. *Sprat.*
All other sorts and sects of men would evidently have the advantage of us, and a much surer title to happiness than we. *Atterbury.*

2. Superiority gained by stratagem, or unlawful means.

The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they make advantage, and wrest it to their bad purposes. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

But specially he took advantage of the night for such privy attempts, insomuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread every where. *2 Macc. viii. 7.*

Great malice, backed with a great interest; yet can have no advantage of a man, but from his own expectations of something that is without him. *South, Sermon.*

As soon as he was got to Sicily, they sent for him back; designing to take advantage, and prosecute him in the absence of his friends. *Swift.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Give me advantage of some brief discourse
With Desdemona alone. *Shakspeare.*

4. Favourable circumstances.

Like jewels to advantage set,
Her beauty by the shade does get. *Waller.*
A face, which is over-flushed, appears to advantage in the deepest scarlet, and the darkest complexion is not a little alleviated by a black hood. *Addison.*

True wit is nature to advantage dress'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd. *Pope.*

5. Superior excellence.

A man born with such advantage of constitution, that it adulterates not the images of his mind. *Glanville.*

6. Gain; profit.

For thou saidst, what advantage will it be unto thee, and what profit shall I have, if I be cleansed from my sin? *Job.*

Certain it is, that *advantage* now sits in the room of conscience, and steers all. *South, Sermon.*

7. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain.

We owe thee much; within this wall of flesh
There is a soul counts thee her creditor,
And with *advantage* means to pay thy love. *Shakespeare.*

You said, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

8. Preponderation on one side of the comparison.

Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us
with patience against ordinary calamities; especially if we con-
sider his example with this *advantage*, that though his sufferings
were wholly undeserved, and not for himself but for us, yet he
bore them patiently. *Tillotson.*

To ADVANTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I set down to my lady: it shall *advantage* more
than ever the hearing of letter did. *Shakespeare.*

The trial hath enlangu'd thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more esteem;
Me naught *advantag'd*, missing what I aim'd. *Milton.*

The great business of the senses being to make us take notice
of what hurts or *advantages* the body, it is wisely ordered by
nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several
ideas. *Locke.*

We should have pursued some other way, more effectual, for
distressing the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourselves. *Swift.*

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground to.

The stoics that opinioned the souls of wise men dwelt about
the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth, *advan-*
taged the conceit of this effect. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To ennoble it with the spirit that inspires the Royal Society,
were to *advantage* it in one of the best capacities in which it is
improveable. *Glauville, Sceptus Scientificus.*

ADVANTAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *advantage*.] Profit-
able; convenient; gainful.

As it is *advantageable* to a physician to be called to the cure
of declining disease, so it is for a commander to suppress a se-
dition which has pass'd the height. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ADVANTAGED. *adj.* [from *to advantage*.] Possessed
of advantages; commodiously situated or disposed.

In the most *advantaged* tempers, this disposition is but com-
parative; whereas the most of men labour under disadvantages,
which nothing can rid them off. *Glauville.*

ADVANTAGE-GROUND. *n. s.* Ground that gives supe-
riority, and opportunities of annoyance or resist-
ance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the *advantage-*
ground before, from the time of his promotion to the archbishop-
rick, provoked, or underwent the envy, and reproach, and
malice of men of all qualities and conditions; who agreed in
nothing else. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTAGEOUS. *adj.* [*avantageux*, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; con-
venient.

The time of sickness, or affliction, is, like the cool of the day
to Adam, a season of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to
be heard; and may be improved into a very *advantageous*
opportunity of begetting or increasing spiritual life. *Hammond.*

Here perhaps
Some *advantageous* act may be achiev'd

When sudden onset, either with hell-fire

1. Down; *down* creation; or possess
ation towards a *down*.

In this remembrance Emma to persons, and followed
Arose, and dress'd herself in a

Fresh as the month, and as th self in his own works, 'tis ad-
Down her shoulders fell her *down*, to the end that he may cul-

If from *down* the hopeful *down*, genius.

The fat upon the cinder drops, *down*.

To stinking smoke it turns the *down* *advantageous*.] Con-

Poisoning the flesh from whence *down* itably.

there being an easy passage

2. Throughout. *Arbutnot.*

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *advantageous*.]
Quality of being *advantageous*; profitableness;
usefulness; convenience.

The last property, which qualifies God for the fittest object of
our love, is the *advantageousness* of his to us, both in the
present and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

To ADVE'NE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to
something; to become part of something else, with-
out being essential; to be superadded.

A cause considered in judicature, is stiled an accidental cause;
and the accidental of any act, is said to be whatever *advences* to
the act itself already substantiated. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advancing;
coming from outward causes; superadded.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet
farther removed by *advenient* deception; for they are daily
mocked into error by subtler devisers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and
extrinsically *advenient*, be a great error in philosophy, plain at all
the world hath been mistaken. *Glauville, Vanity of Dogmatism.*

ADVENT. *n. s.* [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus*
Redemptoris.] This is an anglicised word, which
Fulke, in his remarks on the Rhemish Testament,
1617, disapproves. It is the name of one of the holy
seasons, signifying the *coming*; that is, the *coming* of
our Saviour; which is made the subject of our de-
votion during the four weeks before Christmas.

Common Prayer.

ADVE'NTIVE. *adj.* [from *advenio*, *adventum*.] Adventi-
tious; that which is extrinsically added; that
which comes from outward causes: a word scarcely
in use.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true, that, if the pro-
portion of the *adventive* heat be greatly predominant to the nat-
ural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or
notable alteration. *Bacon.*

ADVENTITIOUS. *adj.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That which
advences; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically
added, not essentially inherent.

Diseases of continuance get an *adventitious* strength from cus-
tom, besides their material cause from the humours. *Bacon.*

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the
others *adventitious*; yet such changes of colours, from what o-
ver cause they proceed, may be properly taken in. *Boyle.*

It his blood boil, and th' *adventitious* fire
Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines, require
To temper and allay the burning heat;
Waters are brought, which by decoction get
New coolness.

Dryden.

In the gem kind, of all the many sorts reckoned up by lapi-
daries, there are not above three or four that are original;
their diversities, as to lustre, colour, and hardness, arising from
the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter.

Woodward.

ADVENTITIOUSLY.* *adv.* Accidentally.

ADVE'NTIVE. *n. s.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or
person that comes from without: a word not now
in use.

That the natives be not so many, but that there may be elbow-
room enough for them, and for the *adventives* also. *Bacon.*

ADVE'NTIVE.* *adj.* [from *advenio*.] Adventitious.

I have assigned to summary philosophy — the inquiry touch-
ing the operation of the relative and *adventive* characters of
offences. *Bacon on Learning*, b. 2.

ADVENTRY.* *n. s.* [from *adventure*.] An enterprise;
an undertaking.

Act a brave work, call it thy last *adventry*. *B. Johnson, Epig.*

ADVE'NTUAL. *adj.* [from *advent*.] Relating to the
season of advent.

They do also daily use one other collect; as, namely, the collects
adventual, quadragesimal, paschal, or pentecostal, for their pro-
per seasons. *Bp. Sanderson.*

ADVENTURE.† *n. s.* [French. But *Wächter* has *abenteuer*, a manly, daring deed, from *aba*, (accus. *aban*), a man, and *dürren*, to dare. In old Eng. *adventure* is *aunter*.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

The general summoned three castles: one desperate of succour, and not desirous to dispute the defence, presently yielded; but two stood upon their *adventure*. *Hayward.*

2. In this sense is used the phrase, *at all adventures*, [*à l'aventure*, Fr.] By chance; without any rational scheme.

Blows flew at all adventures, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected; many scarce knowing their enemies from their friends. *Hayward.*

Where the mind does not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

3. The occasion of casual events; an enterprise in which something must be left to hazard.

For I must love, and am resolv'd, to try
My fate, or, failing in the adventure, die. *Dryden.*

4. This noun, with all its derivatives, are frequently written without *ad*, as *venture*, *venturous*.

To ADVENTURE. *v. n.* [*adventurer*, Fr.]

1. To try the chance; to dare.

Be not angry,
Most mighty princess, that I have adventur'd
To try your taking of a false report. *Shakspeare.*

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateness and tenderness. *Deuter. xxviii. 26.*

To ADVENTURE. *v. a.* To put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and adventured his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Melian. *Judges, ix. 17.*

It is often used with the reciprocal pronoun; as,
he adventured himself.

ADVENTURER.† *n. s.* [*adventurier*, Fr.] He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself in the hands of chance.

He is a great adventurer, said he,
That hath his sword through hard assay forgone. *Spenser.*

The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland; it was begun by particular adventurers, and other volunteers, who came to seek their fortunes. *Sir J. Davies.*

He intended to hazard his own action, that so the more easily he might win adventures, who else were like to be less forward. *Halcyon.*

Had it not been for the British, which the late wars drew over, and adventures or soldiers seated here, Ireland had, by the last war, and plague, been left destitute. *Temple.*

Their wealthy trade from pirate's rapine free,
Our merchants shall no more adventurers be. *Dryden.*

The preceding citation from Dryden, points to the company of merchant adventurers, as they were called, in the 16th and 17th centuries.

What think you then of an adventurer?
I mean some wealthy merchant. *Beaumont and Fl., Captain, i. 2.*

The merchant-adventurers cannot perfect their accounts before the dangerous adventures be returned in safety to their wished and desired port. *Knight, Tryall of Truth, fol. 43. b.*

ADVENTURESOME. *adj.* [from *adventure*.] The same with *adventurous*: a low word, scarcely used in writing.

ADVENTURESOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *adventuresome*.]
The quality of being adventuresome. *Dict.*

ADVENTUROUS. *adj.* [*adventurous*, Fr.]

1. He that is inclined to adventures; and, consequently, bold, daring, courageous.

- At land and sea, in many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more adventurous knight;
Who oftner drew his sword, and always for the right. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things; that which is full of hazard; which requires courage; dangerous.

But I've already troubled you too long,
Nor dare attempt a more adventurous song.
My humble verse demands a softer theme,
A painted meadow, or a purling stream. *Addison.*

ADVENTUROUSLY. *adv.* [from *adventurous*.] After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

The are both hanged; and so would this be, if he darst steal any thing adventurously. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*

ADVENTUROUSNESS. *n. s.* The act of being adventurous.

ADVERB. *n. s.* [*adverbium*, Lat.]

A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as of quality, manner, degree. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

Thus we say, he runs swiftly; the bird flies aloft; he lives virtuously.

ADVERBIAL.† *adj.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.]

1. That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

The words "when," "where," and all other of the same nature, such as "whence, whither, whenever, wherever, &c." may be called *adverbial* conjunctions, because they participate the nature both of adverbs and conjunctions. *Harris, Herm. ii.*

Supposing "lively" *adverbial*, as was now common, "displayed" will connect with "portraiture," that is, *portraiture* lively displayed. *Bacon, Note, II Pens. v. 149.*

2. Making use of adverbs.

He is wonderfully *adverbial* in his professions. *Tatler, No. 191.*

ADVERBIALY. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think *ultra* was joined *adverbially* with *tremet*, did Virgil make use of so equivocal a syntax. *Addison.*

ADVERSABLE. *adj.* [from *adverse*.] Contrary to; opposite to. *Dict.*

ADVERSARIA. *n. s.* [Lat. A book, as it should seem, in which Debtor and Creditor were set in opposition.] A common-place; a book to note in.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's *adversaria*. *Bull, Sermon.*

ADVERSARY. *a. s.* [*adversaire*, Fr. *adversarius*, Lat.]

An opponent; antagonist; enemy; generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as controvertists or litigants: sometimes to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profession of enmity; as we say, a secret enemy is worse than an open adversary.

Yet am I noble, as the adversary
I come to cope. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Those rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the self-same now that they were, when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and deriding adversaries, her own children have in derision. *Hooker.*

Meanwhile, th' adversary of God and man,
Sat on, with thoughts inflam'd, of highest design,
Puts on swift wings. *Milton.*

An adversary makes a stricter search into us, and discovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addison.*

ADVERSATIVE.† *adj.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety; as, in this sentence; *This diamond is orient, but it is rough.* But is an *adversative* conjunction.

Two members of one and the same sentence, connected with the *adversative* particle, But. *Wrightington, Miscell. p. 4.*

Of these disjunctives some are simple, some *adversative*; simple, as when we say, "either it is day, or it is night;" *adversative*, as when we say, "it is not day, but it is night." The difference between these is, that the simple do no more than merely disjoin; the *adversative* disjoin, with an opposition concomitant.

Harris, *Hermes*, b. ii.

ADVERSE. *adj.* [*adversus*, Lat.] In prose it has now the accent on the first syllable; in verse it is accented on the first by *Shakspeare*; on either indifferently, by *Milton*; on the last by *Dryden*; on the first, by *Roscommon*.

1. Acting with contrary directions; as, two bodies in collision.

Was I for this nigh wreckt upon the sea,
And twice, by *adverse* winds, from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime. *Shakspeare.*

As when two polar winds blowing *adverse*,
Upon the Cronian sea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton.*

With *adverse* blast up-turns them from the south,
Notus and Afer. *Milton.*

A cloud of smoke envelopes either host,
And all at once the combatants are lost;
Darkling they join *adverse* and shock unseen;
Coursers with coursers justling, men with men. *Dryden.*

2. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is opposed to *prosperous*.

What if he hath decreed, that I shall first
Be try'd in humble state, and things *adverse*;
By tribulations, injuries, insults,
Contempts, and scorns, and snares, and violence. *Milton.*

Some the prevailing malice of the great,
Unhappy men, or *adverse* fate,
Sunk deep into the gulphs of an afflicted state. *Roscommon.*

3. Personally opponent; the person that counteracts another, or contests any thing.

Well she saw her father was grown her *adverse* party; and yet
her fortune such, as she must favour her rivals. *Sidney.*

TO ADVERSE. * *v. a.* This is an old English verb; to oppose.

That was a presage,
Touch'd to that other Perse
Of that fortune him should *adverse*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* b. ii.

ADVERSENESS. * *n. s.* Opposition.

Against which allegations, M. Parsons himself, a man known
unto you for his malignity and *adverseness*, could take no excep-
tions. *Bp. Morton, Discharge*, p. 259.

ADVERSITY. *n. s.* [*adversité*, Fr.] Affliction; calamity; that is, opposition to our wishes.

1. The cause of our sorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this sense it may have a plural.

Let me embrace these sour *adversities*,
For wise men say, it is the wisest course. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

2. The state of unhappiness; misery.

Concerning deliverance itself from all *adversity*, we use not
to say men are in *adversity*, whensoever they feel any small
hinderance of their welfare in this world, but when some no-
table affliction or cross, some great calamity or trouble, befalleth
them. *Hooker.*

Sweet are the uses of *adversity*,
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shakspeare.*

A remembrance of the good use he had made of prosperity,
contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of
adversity which then lay upon him. *Atterbury.*

ADVERSELY. *adv.* [from *adverse*.] In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath. If
the drink you give me touch my palate *adversely*, I make a
crook'd face at it. *Shakspeare.*

TO ADVERT. † *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to observe: with the particle *to* before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable at once to *advert* to more than one thing, a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies, will afford matter of admiration.

Now to the universal whole *advert*; Ray on the Creation.

The earth regard as of that whole a part;
In which wide frame more noble worlds abound;
Witness, ye glorious orbs, which hang around. *Blackmore.*

We sometimes say, To *advert* the mind to an object. But Dryden uses it with *upon* before the object.

While they pretend to *advert* upon one libel, they set up another. *Vindic. of the D. of Guise*, 1683.

TO ADVERT. * *v. a.* To regard; to advise; to consider attentively.

So though the soul, the time she doth *advert*
The body's passions, takes herself to die;
Yet, death now finish'd, she can well convert
Herself to other thoughts. *Morse, Song of the Soul*, iv. 39.

I can no more but, in my name, *advert*
All earthly powers beware of tyrant's heart.

Mir. for Mag. p. 442.

ADVERTENCE. † *n. s.* [from *advert*.] Attention to; regard to; consideration.

Christianity may make Archimedes his challenge; give it but where it may set its foot; allow it lift a sober *advertence* to its proposals, and it will move the whole world. *Decay of Piety.*

Anciently used without the particle *to*.

Although the body sat among 'hem there,
Her *advertence* is alwaie ellis where;
For Troilus full fast her soule sought,
Withoutin worde, on him alwaie she thought.

Chaucer, Tr. and Crs. iv. 698.

ADVERTENCY. *n. s.* [from *advert*.] The same with *advertence*. Attention; regard; heedfulness.

Too much *advertency* is not your talent, or else you had fled from that text, as from a rock. *Swift.*

ADVERTENT. *adj.* [from *advert*.] Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, sequestration from the importunity of secular employments, and a long *advertent* and deliberate connexing of consequents.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

TO ADVERTISE. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr.] It is now spoken with the accent upon the last syllable; but appears to have been anciently accented on the second.]

1. To inform another; to give intelligence; with an accusative of the person informed.

The bishop did require a respite,
Wherein he might the king his lord *advertise*,
Whether her daughter were legitimate. *Shakspeare.*

As I by friends am well *advertis'd*,
Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shakspeare.*

The king was not so shallow, nor so ill *advertised*, as not to perceive the intention of the French king. *Bacon.*

I hope ye will *advertise* me fairly of what they dislike. *Digby.*

2. To inform; to give notice; with *of* before the subject of information.

Ferhates, understanding that Solyman expected more assured advertisement, unto the other Basas declared the death of the emperor, of which they *advertised* Solyman; firming those letters with all their hands and seals. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

They were to *advertise* the chief hero of the distresses of his subjects, occasioned by his absence. *Dryden.*

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an advertisement in the public prints; as, He advertised his loss.

ADVERTISEMENT, OR ADVERTISEMENT. † *n. s.* [*advertisement*, Fr.]

1. Instruction; admonition.

A D V

'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those, that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue nor sufficiency,
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself: therefore give me no counsel;
My griefs are louder than advertisement.

Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing.

Cyrus was once minded to have put Cræsus to death, but
hearing him report the advertisement of Solon, he spared his
life. *Abbot, Description of the World.*

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that catch spies,
If they return no news, doth nothing know;
But if they make advertisement of lies,
The prince's counsel all awry do go. *Sir John Davies.*

He had received advertisement, that the party, which was sent
for his relief, had received some brush, which would much re-
tard their march. *Clarendon.*

The drum and trumpet, by their several sounds, serve for
many kinds of advertisements, in military affairs: the bells serve
to proclaim a scare-fire; and, in some places, water-breaches;
the departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine ser-
vice; the hour of the day; day of the month. *Holder.*

3. Notice of any thing published in a paper of intel- ligence, Dr. Johnson says; but it is not confined to a paper, or, as we say, a news-paper. It means also legal notification.

The principal minister using a decent cope, and being
assisted with the gospeller and epistler agreeably, according
to the advertisement published anno 7 Eliz.

Const. and Canon Eccl. 24.

It is my custom, in a dearth of news, to entertain myself
with those collections of advertisements that appear at the end
of all our publick prints. *Tatler, No. 224.*

ADVERTISER.† n. s. [advertiscor, Fr. It is in Cot- grave under *annonceur*.]

1. He that gives intelligence or information.

The great skill in an advertiser is chiefly seen in the style
which he makes use of. He is to mention the universal esteem,
or general reputation, of things that were never heard of.

Tatler, No. 224.

2. The paper in which advertisements are published.

They have drawled through columns of gazettes and
advertisers for a century together. *Burke's Works, ii. 13.*

ADVERTISING, or ADVERTISING. part. adj. [from advertise.] Active in getting intelligence; monitory: a word not now in use.

As I was then
Advertising, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attorned at your service. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

To ADVERTISE. v. n. [advēspiro, Lat.]

To draw towards evening. *Dict.*

ADVICE. n. s. [avis, advis, Fr. from *adviseo*, low Latin.]

1. Counsel; instruction: except that instruction im- plies superiority, and advice may be given by equals or inferiors.

Break we our match up, and by my advice,
Let us impart what we have seen to-night
Unto young Hamlet. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

O troubled, weak, and coward, as thou art!
Without thy poor advice, the lab'ring heart
To worse extremes with swifter steps would run;
Not sav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent consideration: as, he always acts with good advice.

What he hath won: that he hath fortified:
So hot a speed, with such advice dispos'd,
Such temperate order, in so fierce a course,
Doth want example. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

3. Consultation; deliberation: with the particle *with*. Great princes, taking advice with workmen, with no less cost, set their things together. *Bacon, Essays.*

A D V

4. Intelligence: as, the merchants received advice of their loss. This sense is somewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

ADVICE-BOAT. n. s. A vessel employed to bring intel- ligence.

To ADVIGILATE.* v. a. [Lat. *advigilo*.]** To watch diligently. *Dict.*

ADVISABLE.† adj. [from *advise*.]

1. Prudent; fit to be advised.

Some judge it *advisable* for a man to account with his heart
every day; and this, no doubt, is the best and surest course;
for till the oftner, the better. *South, Sermons.*

It is not *advisable* to reward, where men have the tenderness
not to punish. *L'Estrange, Fables.*

2. Open to advice.

He was so strangely *advisable*, that he would advert unto
the judgement of the meanest person. *Fell, Life of Hammond.*

ADVISABLENESS. n. s. [from *advisable*.] The quality of being advisable, or fit; fitness; propriety.

To ADVISE. v. a. [adviser, Fr.]

1. To counsel: with the particle *to* before the thing advised.

If you do stir abroad, go arm'd. —

— Arm'd, brother! —

— Brother, I *advise* you to the best. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

I would *advise* all gentlemen to learn merchants' accounts,
and not to think it a skill that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

When I consider the scruples and cautions I here lay in your
way, methinks it looks as if I *advised* you to something which
I would have offered at, but in effect not done. *Locke.*

2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing: often with the particle *of* before the thing told.

You were *advic'd*, his flesh was capable
Of wound and scars; and that his forward spirit
Would lift him, where most trade or danger rang'd. *Shakespeare.*

Such discourse brings on,

As may *advise* him of his happy state;

Happiness in his pow'r, left free to will. *Milton, P. L.*

A posting messenger dispatch'd from hence,

Of this fair troop *advic'd* their aged prince. *Dryden, Æneid.*

To ADVISE. v. n.

1. To consult: with the particle *with* before the per- son consulted; as, he *advised with his companions*.

2. To consider; to deliberate.

Advise if this be worth

Attempting, or to sit in darkness here,

Hatching vain empires. *Milton, P. L. v.*

ADVISED. participial adj. [from *advise*.]

1. Acting with deliberation and design: prudent; wise.

Let his travel appear rather in his discourse, than in his ap-
parel or gesture; and, in his discourse, let him be rather *ad-
vised* in his answers, than forward to tell stories. *Bacon, Ess.*

The Almighty Father, where he sits

Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heav'n secure,

Consulting on the sum of things foreseen,

This tumult, and permitted all, *advic'd*. *Milton, P. L. vi.*

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpose; acted with design.

By that which we work naturally, as, when we breathe,
sleep, and move, we set forth the glory of God, as natural
agents do; albeit we have no express purpose to make that
our end, nor any *advised* determination therein to follow a
law. *Hooker, i. 49.*

In my school-days, when I had lost one shaft,

I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,

The self-same way, with more *advised* watch,

To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,

I oft found both. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

ADVISEDLY. *adv.* [from *advised*.] Soberly; heedfully; deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently.

- This book *advisedly* read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do more good than three years travel abroad. *Ascham.*

Surprize may be made by moving things, when the party is in haste, and cannot stay to consider *advisedly* of that which is moved. *Bacon, Essay xliii.*

Thou stillest second thoughts (by all allowed the best) a relapse, and accusest constancy of mischief in what is natural, and *advisedly* undertaken. *Sir John Suckling.*

ADVISEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *advised*.] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modestly tender their thoughts to the consideration of those that are in authority; to whose care it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all just *advisedness* and moderation. *Sanderson's Judgment in one View.*

ADVISEMENT. *† n. s.* [*advisement*, Fr.]

1. Counsel; information.

Mote I wote,

What strange adventure do ye now pursue?

Perhaps my succour, or *advisement* meet,

Mote stead you much.

Spenser, P. Q.

I will, according to your *advisement*, declare the evils, which seem most hurtful. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

2. It is taken likewise, in old writers, for prudence and circumspection. It is now, in both senses, antiquated. But it stands in our translation of the Bible, 1 Chron. xii. 19.

ADV'ISER. *n. s.* [from *advise*.] The person that advises, or gives counsel; a counsellor.

Here, free from court-compliances, he walks,

And with himself, his best *adviser*, talks.

Waller.

They never fail of their most artful and indefatigable address, to silence this impertinent *adviser*, whose severity awes their excesses. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ADVISING.* *n. s.* [from *advise*.] Counsel; advice.

Fasten your ear on my *advisings*; to the love I have in doing good, a remedy prescutes itself. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

ADVISO.* *n. s.* [Low Lat. *adviso*, Ital. *aviso*, advice, consideration; which Howell, in his letters, has literally adopted. The use of this word seems to be as justifiable as that of *proviso*.]

An imparity of examples they meet with in history, may somewhat wrest their counsels and *advisos*, at first, to a difformity from the present necessity.

Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 176.

The letters of the Roman bishops were not only charitable *advisos*, but dictatorial mandates. *Wagstaffe, Hist. Ref. p. 4.*

From the assize sermon most commonly your Spanish judges take most of their charge, and are as much beholding to Mr. Curate's *advisos* from the pulpit, as he was before to Fonseca's postils. *Gayton, Notes on Don Quix. iv. 15.*

ADULATION. *n. s.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.]

Flattery: high compliment.

O be sick, great Greatness!

And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.

Think'st thou the fry fever will go out,

With titles blown from *adulation*?

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

They who flattered him most before, mentioned him now with the greatest bitterness, without imputing the least crime to him, committed since the time of that exalted *adulation*, or that was not then as much known to them, as it could be now. *Clarendon.*

ADULA'TOR. *n. s.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer. *Dict.*

ADULATORY. *† adj.* [Fr. *adulatoire*, which is interpreted by Cotgrave, two centuries since, *adulatory*. Dr. Johnson introduced the word without a reference to any dictionary, and without an example. The word, in modern times, has been revived by one

who well understood its application, and is now common.] Flattering; full of compliments.

You are not lavish of your words, especially in that species of eloquence called the *adulatory*. *Lord Chesterfield.*

Adulatory verses of this kind, however well written, deserve not to be transmitted to posterity. *Mason, Note on Gray's Lett.*

Spenser in compliance with a disgraceful custom, or rather in obedience to the established tyranny of patronage, prefixed to the Fairy Queen fifteen of these *adulatory* pieces [Sonnets].

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 445.

ADULA'TRESS.* *n. s.* [Lat. *adulatrix*. Dr. Johnson introduces *adulator* from the old dictionaries, which would also have furnished him with this word.] She that flattereth. *Induct.*

ADU'LT *adj.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of infancy and weakness.

They would appear less able to approve themselves, not only to the confessor, but even to the catechist, in their *adult* age, than they were in their minority; as having scarce ever thought of the principles of their religion, since they conated them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety.*

The earth, by these applauded schools, 'tis said,

This single crop of men and women bred;

Who grown *adult*, so chance, it seems, enjoin'd,

Did, male and female, propagate their kind. *Blackmore.*

ADU'LT. *† n. s.* A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength; sometimes full grown: a word used chiefly by medicinal writers, Dr. Johnson says, and he cites the authority only of a surgeon.

The depression of the cranium, without a fracture, can but seldom occur; and then it happens to children, whose bones are more pliable and soft than those of *adults*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

It is acknowledged by the most considerable authors of the reformation, as well as others, that the laying on of hands, (Heb. vi. 2.) does refer to the rite of confirmation. Some practice like this was used amongst the Jews, when they admitted *adults* into their synagogues.

Bp. Compton's Episc. Letters, p. 34.

A'DULTED.* *part adj.* [Lat. *adultus*.] Completely grown.

And now that we are not only *adulted* but ancient Christians, I believe the most acceptable sacrifice we can send up to heaven, is prayer and praise. *Howell's Letters, i. 6. 32.*

ADU'LTNESS. *n. s.* [from *adult*.] The state of being adult. See ADOLESCENCE. *Dict.*

To ADU'LT. *† v. n.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.]

Dr. Johnson has improperly given this word as a verb active; which may be owing to the misapprehension of the passage by the person who made the citation from Ben Jonson, which in Johnson's dictionary is printed inaccurately, and of which (rightly given) the construction is, "Though Beast knows no more than his own wife, yet he is still committing adultery in thought." To commit adultery with another: a word not classical.

Than his chaste wife though Beast now know no more,
He *adulter*s still; his thoughts lie with a whore.

B. Jonson, Epigram xxvi.

2. To stain; to pollute.

Shall cock-horse, fat-paunch'd Milo stain whole stocks
Of well-born souls, with his *adulter*ing spots?

Marston's Scourge, 2.

ADU'LT *ANT.* *n. s.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADU'LT *ERATE.* *† v. n.* This verb has been hastily classed, by Dr. Johnson, with the active verb, which bears another sense.

To commit adultery.

But fortune, Oh!

She *adulterates* hourly with thine uncle John. *Shakspeare.*

Thou shalt not kill, steal, and commit adultery: These have no object, viz. none named whom, from whom, and with whom, we must not kill, steal, nor *adulterate*; because we must make ourselves also the object here, and reflect the commandments upon ourselves; as thus: Thou shalt not kill; first, not thyself; and secondly, not thy neighbour; and so of the rest. *Lightfoot, Miscell. p. 201.*

To ADULTERATE.† *v. a.*

1. To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them that sell it in shops, who are not so foolishly knavish, as to *adulterate* them with saltpetre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes. *Boyle.*

Could a man be composed to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the crisis of his understanding. *Glanville, Scæpsis Scientifica, c. xvi.*

The present war has so *adulterated* our tongue with strange words, that it would be impossible for one of our great grandfathers to know what his posterity have been doing. *Spectator.*

2. To change the quality of a thing by admixture with another, without injuring or corrupting.

I have observed many excellent forms of grafting and *adulterating* plants and flowers with infinite such devices. *Peachment's Experience of his own Times.*

ADULTERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am possess'd with an *adulterate* blot;
My blood is mingled with the grime of lust;
Being strumpeted by thy contagion. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*
—That incestuous, that *adulterate* beast. *Shakspeare.*

2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of *adulterate* wares does from the vender of them. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

They will have all their gold and silver, and may keep their *adulterate* copper at home. *Swift, Miscellanes.*

ADULTERATELY.* *adv.* In an adulterate manner.

ADULTERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *adulterate*.] The quality or state of being adulterate, or counterfeit.

ADULTERATION. *n. s.* [from *adulterate*.]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal simple, is an *adulteration*; or counterfeiting; but if it be done avowedly, and without disguising, it may be a great saving of the richer metal. *Bacon, Natural History, No. 498.*

2. The state of being adulterated, or contaminated.

Such translations are like the *adulteration* of the noblest wines, where something of the colour, spirit, and flavour, will remain. *Felton on the Glass.*

ADULTERER. *n. s.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The person guilty of adultery.

With what impatience must the muse behold,
The wife by her procuring husband sold;
For tho' the law makes null th' *adulterer's* deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed. *Dryden, Juvenal.*

ADULTERESS. *n. s.* [from *adulterer*.] A woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when she was asked, What was the punishment for *adulteresses*? There are no such things here. *Government of the Tongue, § 3.*

Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd *adulteress* brought;
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryden, Virgil.*

ADULTERINE. *n. s.* [*adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.]

A child born of an adulteress: a term of canon-law.

ADULTERINE.* *adj.* Spurious.

Where is the man that even now upbraided us with the lawless rejection of ancient records; and by name would undertake to justify those whom my epistle taxed for *adulterine*, whereof these canons of the apostles were a part? *Bp. Hall, Mart. Cler. p. 152.*

ADULTEROUS.† *adj.* [*adulter*, Lat.]

1. Guilty of adultery.

The *adulterous* Antony, most large

In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noses it against us. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

An *adulterous* person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is repairable; and to make provision for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor.*

Think on whose faith th' *adulterous* youth rely'd;
Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride? *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Spurious; corrupt.

Though the genuine writings of that incomparable prince, (but indeed so adulterated by false copies, that little of them was to be understood,) were published not long after; yet did that forged and *adulterous* stuff, translated into most languages of Europe, &c. pass currently. *Mer. Casaubon of Credulity, p. 297.*

Some of our kings have made *adulterous* connections abroad, and trucked away, for foreign gold, the interests and glory of their crown. *Burke, on a Regicide Peace.*

Religion itself should ever be carefully distinguished from the conduct of particular religionists; and not reproached, as it too often happens, with those *adulterous* and foreign mixtures which have so large a share in many supposed religious characters. *Cocentry's Phil. Conv. 1.*

ADULTEROUSLY.* *adv.* [This adverb is in Sherwood's old dictionary, who translates it, *en adultere*.]

Upon this principle all must abstain from marrying, because some husbands and wives have *adulterously* profaned that holy covenant! *Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 22.*

Abundant reason there is—that no man should be allowed *adulterously* to take to wife her, that is at the same time the wife of another. *Prideaux, Life of Mahomet, p. 152.*

ADULTERY.† *n. s.* [*adulterium*, Lat.]

1. The act of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy domestick griefs at home be left,
The wife's *adultry*, with the servant's theft;
And, (the most racking thought which can intrude)
Forget false friends, and their ingratitude. *Dryden, Juvenal.*

2. Adulteration; corruption.

Give me a look, give me a fage,
That makes simplicity a grace;
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free:
*Such sweet neglect more taketh me,
Than all the *adulteries* of art;
They strike mine eyes, but not my heart. *B. Jonson, Epicer. i.*

ADUMBRANT. *adj.* [from *adumbrate*.] That which gives a slight resemblance.

To ADUMBRATE. *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.]

To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like that which shadows afford to the bodies which they represent.

Heaven is designed for our reward, as well as reproof; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all those positive excellencies, which can endear or recommend. *De us y Pety.*

ADUMBRATION.† *n. s.* [from *adumbrate*.]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a slight and imperfect representation. See ADUMBRATE.

To make some *adumbration* of that we mean, it is rather an impulsion or confusion of the air, than an elision or section of the same. *Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 187.*

2. The slight and imperfect representation of a thing; a faint sketch.*

The observers view but the backside of the hangings; the right one is on the other side the grave: and our knowledge is but like those broken ends; at best a most confused *adumbration*. *Glanville, Scæpsis Scientifica.*

Those of the first sort have some *adumbration* of the rational nature, as vegetables have of the sensible. *Hale, Origin.*

3. In heraldry.

Adumbration, is the shadow only of any figure outlined and painted of a colour darker than the field.

ADUNA'TION.† *n. s.* [Old Fr. *aduner*, réunir. Lat. *adunare*. V. Roquefort Gloss.] The state of being united; union: a word of little use.

Before the *adunation*, in the Virgin's womb, the godhead and manhood were two natures.

Abp. Crammer's Answer to Gardiner, p. 352.

You say that Gelasius directeth his arguments of the two natures in man, and of the two natures in the sacrament, chiefly against the Eutychians, to prove the nature of man to remain in Christ after the *adunation*: whosoever readeth Gelasius, shall find otherwise. *Ibid.* p. 353.

When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water, are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or *adunation*, but only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice; the other bodies, being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. *Boyle*.

ADUN'CEITY. *n. s.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedness: flexure inwards: hookedness.

There can be no question, but the *aduncity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks, is the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

ADUN'QUE.† *adj.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards; hooked.

The birds that are speakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an *adunque* bill, but the rest not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.* No. 238.

Her face was flat, and very much like an owl's; and her nose *adunck*, like an overgrown eagle's beak.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quix. iii. 2.

ADVOCACY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *avocassie*.]

1. The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology: a word in little use.

If any there are who are of opinion, that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall, they shall not want herein the applause or *advocacy* of Satan. *Brown, Vulgar Errors*, b. i.

2. Judicial pleading; law-suit, or process. This was its ancient meaning.

Be ye not ware how that false Poliphete
Is now about effusions for to plete,
And bringin on you *advocacies* new?

Chaucer, Tr. and Cris. ii. 1469.

TO ADVOCATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *advoco*, Fr. *avocasser*.]
To plead; to support; to defend.

Mr. Boucher has remarked, that though this verb has been said to be an improvement on the English language, which has been discovered by the United States of North America, since their separation from Great Britain, it is a very common and old Scottish word; which indeed it is both as an active and neuter verb. But Mr. Boucher has been misled in this literary concession which he has made to the Americans; for it is also an old English word, employed by one of our finest and most manly writers; and if the Americans affect to plume themselves on *this pretended improvement of our language*, let them as well as their abettors withdraw the unfounded claim to discovery, in turning to the prose-writings of Milton. In the dictionaries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, however, as in the Latin of Thomas, the Spanish of Mipsheu, the Italian of Florio, and the French of Cotgrave, *advoco*, *advogar*, *avocare*, and *advocasser*, are rendered not to *advocate*, but "to play the advocate."

Whether this reflect not with a contumely upon the parliament itself, which thought this petition worthy not only of receiving, but of voting to a commitment, after it had been *advocated*, and moved for by some honourable and learned gentlemen of the house, to be called a combination of libelling separatists, and the advocates thereof to be branded

for incendiaries; whether this approach not the judgement and approbation of the parliament, I leave to equal arbiters.

Milton, Animadversions, § 1.

This is the only thing distinct and sensible that has been *advocated*. *Burke, Speech on the Reform of Representation.*

ADVOCATE.† *n. s.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]

1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature.

An *advocate*, in the general import of the word, is that person who has the pleading and management of a judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, only that person is stiled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cause, and is often, in Latin, termed *togatus*, and, in English, a person of the long robe. *Ayl. Par.*

Learn what thou ow'st thy country and thy friend;

What's requisite to spare, and what to spend;

Learn this; and, after, envy not the store

Of the greas'd *advocate* that grind the poor. *Dryden, Perseus.*

2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.

If she dares trust me with her little babe,

I'll shew't the king, and undertake to be

Her *advocate* to th' loud'st. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Of the several forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cause seems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by fresher experience.

Temple's Miscellanies.

3. It is used with the particle *for* before the person or thing, in whose favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own,

And *advocates for* folly dead and gone. *Pope, Epistles*

4. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me his *advocate*,

And propitiation; all his works on me,

Good, or not good, ingraft.

Milton, P. L.

5. Formerly the patron of the presentation and avowson of a church. See **ADVOWSON**. *Corvel.*

ADVOCATESHIP.* *n. s.* [This old substantive is rendered by Cotgrave *advocatie*. So likewise the old Fr. *avocassie* is used for the office of an advocate.]

1. The duty or place of an advocate.

Leave your *advocateship*,

Except that we shall call you Orator Fly.

B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 6.

2. The assistance or support of a great person in a suit, as Cotgrave further explains *advocatie*: and thus, in a higher sense.

This redargution of the world was made a part of the *advocateship* of the Holy Spirit by our Lord, "When he is come, he will reprove the world of sin, because they believe not on me."

Hallywell, Sav. of Souls, p. 71.

ADVOCATES.* *n. s.* A female advocate. The French have the feminine *avocate*, a mediatrix; and the Portuguese, *avogada*. Our elder synonymous but obsolete substantive is *advocatrice*, which is found in Sir T. Elyot's *Governour*.

He [the Archbishop of Florence] answers, That Christ is not our advocate alone, but a judge; and since the just is scarce secure, how shall a sinner go to him, as to an advocate? Therefore God hath provided us of an *advocatess*, [the Virgin Mary,] who is gentle and sweet, &c. — and many other such dangerous propositions. *Bp. Taylor, Dismantling from Popery*, § 8.

ADVOCATION.† *n. s.* [from *advocate*.]

1. The office or act of pleading; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune;

My lord is not my lord; nor should I know him,

Were he in favour, as in humour, alter'd. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

2. Like *advocate*, this word has also a scriptural and sacred sense.

God comforts us by their sermons, and reproveth us by their discipline, [that of the clergy,] — and heals our sicknesses by their intercession, presented to God, and united to Christ's *advocation*.

Bp. Taylor, Visit. of the Sick, i. 5.

For the *advocation* of angels, that is, that they may be our advocates, we pray not; neither are you able to prove that the ministerie of defence or protection is all one with *advocation*.

Fulke, Consult. of the Rhem. Test. p. 826.

ADVOL'ATION. *n. s.* [*advolo, advolutum, Lat.*] The act of flying to something. *Dict.*

ADVOL'UTION. *n. s.* [*advolutio, Lat.*] The act of rolling to something.

ADVO'UTRER. ** n. s.* [*Fr. advoultrer.*] An adulterer. God wyl condempne *advouterers* and whore-keepers.

Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foze, fol. 70. c.

ADVO'UTRESS. ** n. s.* An adulteress.

This kind of danger is then to be feared chiefly, when the wives have plots for the raising of their owne children; or else that they be *advoutresses*. *Bacon, Essays, xix.*

ADVO'UTROUS. ** adj.* Adulterous.

The fall of the *advoutrous*, cursed, and malignant church of hypocrites. *Bale on the Revelat. ii. G. 5.*

ADVO'UTRY. *† n. s.* [*advoutrie, Fr.*] Adultery.

He was the most perfidious man upon the earth, and he had made a marriage compounded between an *advoutrie* and a rape.

Bacon, Henry VII.

It [adultery] being styled alone *advoutrie*, as contrary to that sacred vow [made at marriage] attested by such evidence.

Feltham, Letters, p. 636.

ADVOWE. *n. s.* He that has the right of advowson. See **ADVOWSON**.

ADVO'WSON, or, ADVO'WZEN. *n. s.* [In common law.] A right to present to a benefice, and signifies as much as *Jus Patronatus*. In the canon law, it is so termed, because they that originally obtained the right of presenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed sometimes *Patroni*, sometimes *Advocati*. *Covent.*

TO ADU'RE. *v. n.* [*aduro, Lat.*] To burn up: not in use.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor scorch, doth mellow, and not *adure*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 319.*

ADU'ST. *adj.* [*adustus, Lat.*]

1. Burnt up; hot as with fire, scorched.

By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and such a heat as will not make the body *adust*, or fragile. *Bacon.*

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air *adust*,
Began to parch that temperate clime.

Milton, P. L.

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philosophical sense, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *adust*, as, by long heat, become of a hot and fiery nature, as choler, and the like. *Quincy.*

To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,

This quits an empire, that embroils a state.

The same *adust* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field.

Pope.

ADU'STED. *adj.* [See **ADUST**.]

1. Burnt; scorched; dried with fire.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled, and with subtle art,
Concocted, and *adusted*, they reduc'd
To blackest grain, and into store convey'd.

Milton, P. L.

2. Hot, as the complexion.

They are but the fruits of *adusted* choler, and the evaporations of a vindictive spirit. *Howell.*

ADU'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *adust*.] That which may be *adusted*, or burnt up. *Dict.*

ADU'STION. *† n. s.* [from *adust*.] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire.

Others will have them [the symptoms of melancholy] come from the diverse *adustion* of the four humours.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 191.

This is ordinarily a consequent of a burning colliquative fever the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing it

adustion, upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

ADZ. *n. s.* See **ADDICE**.

Æ, or **Æ.** A diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to *e* simple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in *equator, equinoctial*, and even in *Æneas*.

ÆGIS. ** n. s.* [*Lat. ægis.*] A shield.

ÆGLOGUE. *† n. s.* [written instead of *eclogue*, from a mistaken etymology.] A pastoral: a dialogue in verse between goat-herds.

Which moved him rather in *æglogues* otherwise to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furnish our tongue with this kind wherein it faulteth.

Pref. to Spenser's Pastorals.

Petrarch entertained the learned men of his age with the novelty of modern pastorals, in Latin. Being not ignorant of Greek, and finding nothing in the word "Eclogue" of rural meaning, he supposed it to be corrupted by the copiers, and therefore called his own productions *Æglogues*, by which he meant to express the *talk of goat-herds*, though it will mean only the *talk of goats*. This new name was adopted by subsequent writers, and amongst others, by our Spenser.

Johnson, Life of A. Philips.

ÆGLOPS. *n. s.* [*αἰγῶψ*, Gr. signifying goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. *Quincy.*

Æglops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye.

Wiscam, Surgery.

ÆLYPE'ACUM. *n. s.* An ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrease and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or **ÆAL** or **AL**, in compound names, as *πᾶν* in the Greek compounds, signifies *all*, or *altogether*. So *Ælwin* is a *complete conqueror*: *Albert*, *all illustrious*: *Adred*, *altogether reverend*: *Alfred*, *altogether peaceful*. To these *Pammachius*, *Pancratius*, *Pamphilus*, &c. do in some measure answer.

Gibson's Camden.

ÆL, (which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *elf, ælph, hulph, hilp, helfe*, and, at this day, *helpe*.) implies assistance. So *Ælfric* is *victorious*, and *Ælfricold*, an *auxiliary governor*; *Ælfgife*, a *lender of assistance*: with which *Beetius*, *Summachus*, *Epicturus*, &c. bear a plain analogy.

Gibson's Camden.

ÆNIGMA. See **ENIGMA**.

TO ÆNIGMATIZE. ** See ENIGMATIZE.*

ÆNIGMATIC. ** See ENIGMATIC.*

ÆOLIPILE. See **EOLIPILE**.

ÆRIAL. *adj.* [*ærius, Lat.*]

1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it.

The thunder, when to roll

With terrour through the dark *ærial* hall.

Milton, P. L.

From all that can with fins or feathers fly,

Thro' the *ærial* or the wat'ry sky.

Prior.

I gathered the thickness of the air, or *ærial* interval, of the glasses at that ring

Newton, Opticks.

Vegetables abound more with *ærial* particles, than animal substances.

Arbuthnot on Accidents.

2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my following song pursues,

Ærial honey, and ambrosial dews.

Dryden, Virg. Georg.

3. Inhabiting the air.

A E T

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright *aerial* spirits live insph'rd,
In regions mild, of calm and serene air. *Milton, P. R.*
Aerial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies. *Locke.*

4. Placed in the air.

Here subterranean works and cities see,
There towns *aerial* on the waving tree. *Pope, Essay on Man.*

5. High; elevated in situation, and therefore in the air.

A spacious city stood, with firmest walls,
Sure mounted, and with numerous turrets crown'd,
Aerial spires, and citadels, the seat
Of kings and heroes: resolute in war. *Philips.*

AERIE. *n. s.* [Fr. *arie*. Sometimes written *airy* or *cynie*, as derived from the Teutonic *ey*, ovum.]
Dr. Johnson has given only the imperfect definition
of Cowel, viz. the proper word, 'in hawks and other
birds of prey, for that which we call a nest in other
birds.' It means also a young brood of hawks, as
well as the nest in which they are produced.

Your *airy* buildeth in our *airy*'s nest.
Shakespeare, K. Richard III.

You, M. Garnet, out of your appointed influence of super-
abundant grace, endeavour'd your best and uttermost to bruise
the very nest-egg of this royal and high-flying *aire*, in it had
been possible.

Ld. Northampton, Proceed. against Garnet, &c. Sign. Dd. 3.
One *airy*, with proportion, ne'er discloses
The earth and the wren. *Massinger, Maid of Honour.*

AERIFORM. ** adj.* [Fr. *aeriforme*, Gr. *αἰρ*, and
Lat. *forma*.] That which resembles air.

An elastic aeriform fluid, or gas, is a peculiar combination
of fire with a given substance. *Adams.*

AEROGRAPHY. ** n. s.* [Fr. *aerographie*, Gr. *αἰρ* and
γραφ.] The description of the air.

AEROLOGY. *n. s.* [*αἰρ* and *λογ*, Gr.] The doctrine
of the air.

AEROMANCY. *n. s.* [Fr. *aeromancie*, Gr. *αἰρ* and
μαντε.] The art of divining by the air. This is
an old English substantive, being found in Cotgrave,
who renders it, from the French, *aeromantie*.

AEROMETER. ** n. s.* [Fr. *aeromètre*, Gr. *αἰρ* and
μετρον.] A machine for weighing the density or
rarity of the air.

AEROMETRY. *n. s.* [*αἰρ* and *μετρεω*, Gr.] The art of
measuring the air. *Dict.*

AERONAUT. ** n. s.* [Fr. *aéronaute*, Gr. *αἰρ* and *ναυτης*.]
This is a word of modern adoption both by us and
the French. It belongs to those who have sailed
through the air in balloons.

Let us be satisfied to admire, rather than attempt to follow,
the *aeronautes* of France. *Burke.*

AEROSCOPY. *n. s.* [*αἰρ* and *σκοπεω*, Gr.] The observa-
tion of the air. *Dict.*

AEROSTATION. ** n. s.* [Fr. *aerostation*, with a different
meaning; Gr. *αἰρ* and *σταται*, or *σταται*, which, how-
ever it accords with the meaning of the word, shews,
as Mr. Mason has observed, that it is not rightly
formed in its termination. It should have been
aerostatics, as *hydrostatics*. The French, I may
have the adjective *aerostatique*.] The science
of weighing air.

General principles of *aerostation* are so little different from
hydrostatics, that it may seem superfluous to insist
on them. *Adams.*

PS-MINERAL. *n. s.* A medicine so called,
its dark colour, prepared of quicksilver and
libellur, ground together in a marble mortar to a

A F F

black powder. Such as have used it most, think
its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

ÆTITES. *n. s.* [*αἰτ*, an eagle.] Eagle-stone. It is
about the bigness of a chesnut, and hollow, with
somewhat in it that rattles upon shaking. *Quincy.*

ÆTHER. *† adv.* [Sax. *æpeppan*, *æpeppan*, to lengthen.]
See **FAR**.

1. At a great distance.

So shaken as we are, so wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe short-winded accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in stronds *afar* remote? *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

We hear better when we hold our breath than contrary; in-
much as in listening to attain a sound *afar* off, men hold their
breath. *Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 284.*

2. To or from a great distance.

Hector hastened to relieve his boy;
Dismiss'd his burnish'd helm that shone *afar*,
The pride of warriors, and the pomp of war. *Dryden.*

3. From afar; from a distant place.

The rough Vulturinus, furious in its course,
With rapid streams divides the fruitful grounds,
And from *afar* in hollow murmur sounds. *Addison on Italy.*

4. Afar off; remotely distant.

Much suspecting his secret ends, he entertained a treaty of
peace with France, but secretly and *afar off*, and to be governed
as occasions should vary. *Sir John Hayward.*

ÆF'FED. *† part. adj.* [Sax. *apayed*, terrified. See
APPEAR.]

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring oven sent
A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almost made *afard*. *Spencer, F. Q.*
But tell me, Hal, art thou not horribly *afear'd*? Thou being
heir apparent, could the world pick thee out three such enemies
again. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

Till he cherish too much beard,
And make Love, or me *afard*. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

2. It has the particle of before the object of fear.

Fear is described by Spenser to ride in armour, at the clash-
ing whereof he looks *afard* of himself. *Peckham.*

It is now obsolete; the last author whom I have
found using it, is *Sedley*. Dr. Johnson says. It is,
however, still used by the vulgar.

ÆFFER. *n. s.* [Lat.] The southwest wind.

With adverse blast upturns them from the south
Notus, and *Æff* black with thunderous clouds.
Milton, P. L. x. 721.

AFFABILITY. *n. s.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.]
See **AFFABLE**.

The quality of being affable; easiness of manners;
courteousness; civility; condescension. It is com-
monly used of superiours.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
Her *affability* and bashful modesty,
Her wondrous qualities, and mild behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

He was of a most flowing courtesy and *affability* to all men,
and so desirous to oblige them, that he did not enough consider
the value of the obligation, or the merit of the person.

All instances of charity, sweetness of conversation, *affability*,
admiration, all significations of tenderness, care and watchful-
ness, must be expressed towards children. *Taylor.*

It is impossible for a publick minister to be so open and easy
to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition; but this
may be helped out by an *affability* of address. *L'Esrange.*

AFFABLE. *adj.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Easy of manners; accostable; courteous; complai- sant. It is used of superiours.

He was *affable*, and both well and fair spoken, and would use strange sweetness and blandishment of words, where he desired to affect or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon*.

Her father is

An *affable* and courteous gentleman. *Shakspeare, Tam. Shrew.*
Gentle to me, and *affable* hath been
Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever
With grateful memory. *Milton, P. L. viii. 648.*

2. It is applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.

Augustus appeared, looking round him with a serene and *affable* countenance upon all the writers of his age. *Tatler*.

AFFABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *affable*.] Courtesy; affability.

AFFABLY. *adv.* [from *affable*, and Fr. *affablement*.] In an affable manner; courteously; civilly.

She'll take ill words o' the steward and the servant,
Yet answer *affably* and modestly.

Beaumont and Fl. Martial's Mâle, iii. 4.

AFFABROUS. *adj.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skillfully made; complete; finished in a workman-like manner.

Dict.

AFFABULATION. *n. s.* [*affabulatio*, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Dict.*

AFFAIR. *n. s.* [Fr. *affaire*; low Lat. *affari*, horses or cattle used in husbandry; *affaria*, goods and possessions, and also matters of business, *aver*, and Fr. *avoir*; and hence *affaire*.]

1. Business; something to be managed or transacted. It is used for both private and publick matters.

I was not born for courts or great *affairs*;

I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers. *Pope*.

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every one in ranging, disposing, and managing all human *affairs*.

Walke, Logic.

What St. John's skill in state *affairs*,
What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
To aid their sinking country lent,
Was all destroy'd by one event.

Swift.

2. In military language, a partial engagement; a rencounter; also a duel, an *affair* of honour, as it is called.

To AFFAMISH. *v. a.* [Fr. *affamer*.] To starve.

With light thereof I do myself sustain,

And thereon feed my love-affamish'd heart. *Spenser, Son. 88.*

What can be more unjust than for a man to endeavour to raise himself by the *affamishing* of others?

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, i. 5.

I tell thee of the hard usages of the antient eremitical Christians; of their rigorous abstinencies; their *affamishing* meals; their nightly watchings.

Bp. Hall, Balan of Gilead.

AFFAMISHMENT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Starving.

Carried into the wilderness by the same power that unbound him, for the opportunity of his tyranny, for the horror of the place, for the *affamishment* of his body, for the avoidance of all means of resistance.

Bp. Hall, Contemplations.

To AFFEAR. *v. a.* [Sax. *afapanan*, *terrere*.] To frighten. As, in the first edition of Spenser; for in the second, the reading is altered. Spenser had found the word in Chaucer. See **To FEAR**.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they heare,
As ghastly bug, does greatly them *affear*.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. iii. 20.

To AFFEAR, or rather **To AFFEER.** *v. n.* [from *affir*, Fr.] To confirm; to give a sanction to; to establish: an old term of law.

Bleed, bleed, poor country!

Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;

For goodness dures not check thee! wear thou thy wrongs,

Thy title is *affear'd*.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

AFFECT. *n. s.* [from the verb *affect*.]

1. Affection; passion; sensation.

It seemeth that as the feet have a sympathy with the head so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart; we see the *affects* and passions of the heart and spirits are notably disclosed by the pulse. *Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 97.*

2. Quality; circumstance.

I find it difficult to make out one single ulcer, as authors describe it, without other symptoms or *affects* joined to it.

Wiseman.

This is only the antiquated word for *affectation*.

To AFFECT. *v. a.* [*afficere*, Fr. *afficio*, *affectum*, Lat.].

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.

The sun

Had first his precept so to move, so shine

As might *affect* the earth with cold, and heat,

Scarce tolerable.

Milton, P. L. b. x.

The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil; so far as these qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions of men.

South, Sermon.

Yet even those two particles do reciprocally *affect* each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation imaginable.

Bentley, Sermon.

2. To move the passions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much *affected* with the idea of his appearing in the presence of that Being, whom none can see and fire; he must be much more *affected*, when he considers, that this Being whom he appears before, will examine the actions of his life, and reward or punish him accordingly.

Addison, Spectator, No. 513.

3. To aim at; to endeavour after: spoken of persons.

Atrides broke

His silence next, but ponder'd ere he spoke:

Wise are thy words, and glad I would obey,

But this proud man *affects* imperial way.

Dryden, Hud.

4. To tend to: to endeavour after: spoken of things.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as, the globe of the earth and sea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity.

Newton, Opticks.

5. To be fond of; to be pleas'd with; to love; to regard with fondness.

That little which some of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning such matter as the sacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful sort *affect*.

Hecker, b. i.

There is your crown;

And he that wears the crown immortally,

Long guard it yours; If I *affect* it more,

Than as your honour, and as your renown,

Let me no more from this obedience rise. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Think not that wars we love, and strife *affect*;

Or that we hate sweet peace.

Fairfax, b. ii.

None but a woman could a man direct

To tell us women what we most *affect*.

Dryden, Wife of Bath.

6. To make a shew of something; to study the appearance of any thing; with some degree of hypocrisy.

Another nymph, amongst the many fair,

Before the rest *affected* still to stand.

And watch'd her eye preventiv' by command.

Prior.

These often carry the humour so far, till their *affected* coldness and indifference quite kills all the fondness of a lover.

Addison, Spectator, No. 171.

Coquet and coy at once her air,

Both studied, though both seem neglected,

Careless she is with artful care,

Affecting to seem unaffected.

Congreve.

The conscious husband, whom like symptoms seize,

Charges on her the guilt of their disease;

Affecting fury, nets a madman's part,

He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart.

Granville.

7. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner.

Spenser, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

8. To convict of some crime; to attain with guilt: a phrase merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become insolvent by some misfortune, she shall have alimony, unless you can *affect* them with fraud, in promising what they knew they were not able to perform.

And. J. P. Parergon.

AFFECT'ATED.* *adj.* [Lat. *affectatus*. Our old word for *affected*.] Far-fetched. A style or oration too much *affect'ated* with strange words: a little curious or *affect'ated*: with too much *affectation* or curiosity.

Barret.

AFFECTATION.* *n. s.* [*affectatio*, Lat.]

1. Fondness: high degree of liking; commonly with some degree of culpability.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either counsels or particular men have at any time, with sound judgment, mistaken conformity between the church of God and infidels, the cause then of hath been somewhat else than only *affectation* of dissimilitude.

Lecker, iv. 7.

2. An artificial shew: an elaborate appearance; a false pretence.

It has been, from age to age, an *affectation* to love the pleasure of flattery, among those who cannot possibly be supposed guilty of passing life in that manner.

Spectator, No. 254.

3. Affection or liking simply, without any degree of culpability.

There are even bonds of *affectation*, bonds of mutual respect, and reciprocal duties, between man and wife.

Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

4. The act of desiring, or aiming at.

It was not any opposition to the law of Moses, not any danger threatened to the temple, but pretended sedition, and *affectation* of the crown objected, which moved Pilate to condemn him.

Peter, in the Creed, Act. 4.

AFFECTED. *particip. adj.* [from *affect*.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally disposed or inclined.

No marvel then if he were ill *affected*.

The model they seemed *affected* to in their directory, was not like to any of the foreign reformed churches now in the world.

Clarendon.

2. Studied with over-much care, or with hypocritical appearance.

These antic, lying, *affected* phantasies, these new taners of accents.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

3. In a personal sense, full of affection; as, an *affected* lady.

AFFECTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *affected*.]

1. In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant; they are so willing it should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it.

Government of the Tongue, 35.

Some indeed have been so *affectedly* vain, as to counterfeit immortality, and have stolen their death, in hopes to be esteemed immortal.

Brown, Vulg. Err. vii. 10.

By talking so familiarly of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or *affectedly* ignorant of our condition.

Swift.

2. Studiously; with laboured intention.

Some mispersuasions concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting men's manners, as if they were designed and *affectedly* chosen for that purpose.

Decay of Piety.

Nothing in beauty, in habit, in action, in motion, can please, that is *affectedly* laboured and *over-adorned*.

Sprat, Sermon, before the King.

AFFECTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *affected*.] The quality of being affected, or of making false appearances.

AFFECTER.* *n. s.* See **AFFECTOR**.

AFFECTINGLY.* *adv.* In an affecting manner.

AFFECTION.* *n. s.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent.

This general sense is little in use.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig;
Some that are mad if they behold a cat;
And others, when the bag-pipe sings i' th' nose,
Cannot contain their urine, for *affection*.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

Affection is here used in the sense of *sympathy*, which formerly was *technical*: and, as Dr. Farmer has observed, has been so employed by Bacon, Sir Kenelm Digby, and many other writers.

2. Passion of any kind.

Then gan the Palmer thus: most wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend;

In their be inning they are weak and wan,

But soon through sutturance grow to fearful end.

Spenser, F. Q.

Exhorte it to my late solitary life, which is prone to *affections*.

Sidney, M. 1.

Affections, as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the sundry fashions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things.

Hooker, b. 1.

To speak truth of Caesar,

I have not known when his *affections* way'd

More than his reason.

Shakspeare, Jul. Caesar.

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pious *affections*; of which some are milder and gentler, some sharper and more vehement.

Sprat, Sermon.

I can present nothing beyond this, to your *affections* to excite your love and desire.

Tillotson.

3. Love; kindness; good-will to some persons; often with *to* or *towards*, before the person.

I have acquainted you

With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,

Who mutually hath answer'd my *affection*.

Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

My king i' tangle'd in *affection* to

A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.

Shakspeare.

What warmth is there in your *affections* towards any of these princely suitors?

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

Make his interest depend upon mutual *affection* and good correspondence with others.

Collier on General Kindness.

Nor at first sight, like most, admire the fair;

For you he lives, and you alone shall share

His last *affection*, as his early care.

Pope.

4. Good-will to any object; zeal; passionate regard.

I have reason to distrust mine own judgment, as that which may be overborn by my zeal and *affection* to this cause.

Bacon.

Set your *affection* upon my words; desire them, and ye shall be instructed.

Wadsworth, vi. 11.

His integrity to the king was without blemish, and his *affection* to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it.

Clarendon.

All the precepts of christianity command us to moderate our passions, to temper our *affections* towards all things below.

Temple.

Let not the mind of a student be under the influence of warm *affection* to things of sense, when he comes to the search of truth.

Watts, Imp. of the Mind.

5. State of the mind, in general.

There grows,

In my most ill compos'd *affection*, such

A stomachless avarice, that, were I king,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands.

Shakspeare, Macb.

The man that hath no music in himself,

Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,

Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;

The motions of his spirit are dull as night,

And his *affections* dark as Erebus:

Let no such man be trusted.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

6. Quality; property.

The certainty and accurateness which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, must be restrained to what they teach, concerning those purely mathematical disciplines, arithmetic

and geometry, where the *affections* of quantity are abstractedly considered.

The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular *affection* of sound in its passage before it come to the lips.

Holder, Elements of Speech.

God may have joined immaterial souls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and, from those different laws of union, there will arise quite different *affections*, and natures, and species of the compound beings.

Bentley, Scru.

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cause.

It seemed to me a venereal gonorrhoea, and others thought it arose from some scorbulous *affection*.

Wiermann's Surgery.

8. Lively representation in painting.

Affection is the lively representation of any passion whatsoever, as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage.

Wotton's Architecture.

9. It is used by Shakspeare sometimes for affection.

There was nothing in it that could indict the author of *affection*.

Shakspeare.

AFFECTIONATE. *adj.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection*.]

1. Full of affection; strongly moved; warm; zealous.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too *affectionate*; and it is as true, that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate.

Spratt's Sermon.

2. Strongly inclined to; disposed to; with the particle *to*.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire, being *affectionate*, of old, to the war of France.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

3. Fond; tender.

He found me sitting, beholding this picture, I know not with how *affectionate* countenance, but, I am sure, with a most *affectionate* mind.

Sidney.

Away they fly
Affectionate, and undesiring bear
The most delicious morsel to their young.

Thomson, Spring.

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect on all this *affectionate* care of Providence for our happiness, with what wonder must we observe the little effect it has on men.

Rogers, Sermon.

AFFECTIONATELY. *adv.* [from *affectionate*.] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently; zealously.

Being *affectionately* desirous of you.

1 Thess. ii. 8.

He so *affectionately* loved her.

Hakewill, Apology, p. 341.

To pray by the spirit, signifies neither more nor less, but to pray knowingly, heartily, and *affectionately*, for such things, and in such a manner, as the Holy Ghost in Scripture either commands or allows of.

South, Sermon, ii. 110.

What can be more perfective of the light of nature than to have those great motives of religion, the rewards and punishments of a future state, which nature only obscurely points at, described to us most plainly, *affectionately*, and lively?

Clarke on Nat. and Revel. Religion.

AFFECTIONATENESS. *n. s.* [from *affectionate*.] The quality or state of being affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good-will; benevolence.

AFFECTIONED. *adj.* [from *affection*.]

1. Affected; conceited. This sense is now obsolete.

An *affected* ass that cons state without book, and utter it by great swaths.

Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

2. Inclined; mentally disposed.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another.

Rom. xii. 10.

In this example from the New Testament, the word is, in some copies, *affectionated*.

"Be kindly *affectionated* one to another."

New Test. Cambridge, 4to. 1683.

In your last, which might have been your best piece of service to the state, *affectioned* to follow that old rule which giveth justice leaden heels and iron hands, you used too many delays, till the delinquent's hands were loosed and your's bound.

Bacon to Coke, Cobham.

AFFECTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *affect*.] In an affecting manner.

Dict.

AFFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *affect*.] That which affects; that which strongly touches. It is generally used for painful.

He was a judicious and grave preacher, more instructive than *affective*.

Burnet, Hist. of his own Times, 1686.

By *affective* meditations to view, as re-acted, the tragedy of this day [Good Friday.]

Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 525.

Make use of these *affective* devotions, daily, diligently, and perseverantly; and you shall soon perceive a happy and heavenly change in your souls.

Spiritual Conquest, 2d part, (1651,) Pref.

Pain is so uneasy a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment: and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and *affecting* sentiments should have on us, is to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears.

Rogers.

AFFECTIVELY. *adv.* In an impressive manner.

AFFECTOR. *n. s.* [Fr. *affectateur*, an affector.] One

AFFECTER. *n. s.* that (curiously) imitates a fashion, or takes on him a habit, which either becomes or befits him not.

Chapman.

The people are valiant and reasonably civil, *affectors* of novelties.

Sir T. Herbert's Tracts, p. 373.

The Jesuits, *affectors* of superiority, and disgracers of all that refuse to depend upon them.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

I beheld your danger like a lover,

A just *affecter* of thy faith.

Ben Jonson, and Fl. Bonduca, iii. 2.

These [expressions], *weak* persons are apt to mistake, and put disputants to pervert, and unlearned or unfair *affectors* of wit and free thought, to ridicule.

Abp. Secker, Sermon, iv. 321.

In a former scene, Malvolio was said to be an *affecter* of puritanism.

Steevens, on Twelfth Night.

AFFECTUOSITY. *n. s.* [Low Lat. *affectuositas*.]

Passionateness.

AFFECTUOUS. *adj.* [*affectuarius*, old Fr. desirous of, full of, affection; hearty; in which sense of heartily or earnestly the obsolete adverb *affectuously* is used in Fabian's Chronicle.] Full of passion; as, an *affectuous* speech; a word little used.

To locke up the gates of true knowledge from them that *affectuously* seeketh it to the glory of God, is a property belonging only to the hypocritical Pharisees and false lawyers.

Calverley, New Year's Gift, sign. E. 2. b.

To AFFERE. *v. a.* [*affere*, Fr.] A law term, signifying to confirm. See **To AFFEAR**. It was also used, like the substantive *affior*, "to affere a fine or amercement in a court."

Induct.

AFFEORS. *n. s.* [from *affior*.] Such as are appointed in court-leet, &c. upon oath, to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute.

Cox's.

AFFETUOSO. *n. s.* [Ital. *affetto*.] A term in musick, denoting the strain to be sung or played tenderly: used by us adverbially.

AFFIANCE. *n. s.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]

1. A marriage-contract.

At last such grace I found, and thus I wrought,
That I that only to my spouse had sworn,
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness began.

Spenser, F. Q. b. ii.

2. Trust in general; confidence; secure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall.—
— Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond *affiance*?
Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

3. Trust in the divine promises and protection. To this sense it is now almost confined.

Religion receives a man into a covenant of grace, where there is pardon reached out to all truly penitent sinners, and

assistance promised, and engaged, and bestowed upon very easy conditions, viz. humility, prayer, and *affiance* in him.

Hammond, Fund.

There can be no surer way to success, than by disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affiance*.

Atterbury, Sermon.

TO AFFIANCE, v. a. [from the noun *affiance*.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage.

To me, sad maid, or rather widow sad,

He was *affianced* long time before,

And sacred pledges he both gave and had;

False, errant knight, infamous, and foreswore. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Her should Angelo have married; was *affianced* to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnity, his brother was wrecked, having, in that vessel, the dowry of his sister.

Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, securely rest,

Affianced in my faith, a friendly guest.

Pope, Odys.

AFFIANCER, n. s. [from *affiance*.] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. *Dict.*

AFFIDA'TION. { *n. s.* [from *affido*, Lat. See **AFFIED**.]
AFFIDA'TURE. { Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity. *Dict.*

AFFIDA'VIT. † *n. s.* [*affidavit* signifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath*. It is the low Lat. *affidavit*, pret. of *affido*, ad fidem dare.] A declaration upon oath.

You said, if I return'd next 'size in Lent,

I should be in remitter of your grace;

In th' interim my letters should take place

Of *affidavits*.

Donne.

Count Rechteren should have made *affidavit*, that his servants had been affronted, and then Monsieur Mesnager would have done him justice.

Spectator, No. 481.

AFFIED. *part. adj.* [from the verb *affij*, derived from *affido*, Lat. Bracton using the phrase *affidare mulieres*.] Joined by contract; affianced.

Be we *affied*, and such assurance ta'en,

As shall with either part's agreement stand.

Shakspeare.

TO AFFI'LE. * *v. a.* [Fr. and Dan. *affiler*.] To polish.

A word of frequent occurrence in Gower and Chaucer, for which we now use *file*.

He must preche and well *afile* his tongue.

Prol. Canterb. Tales, 714.

AFFILIA'TION. † *n. s.* [Fr. *affiliation*, Lat. *ad* and *filius*.] Adoption; the act of taking a son. *Cotgrave.*

AFFINAGE. *n. s.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. *Dict.*

AFFI'NED. † *adj.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another.

If partially *affin'd*, or leagu'd in office,

Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,

Thou art no soldier.

Shakspeare, Othello.

In the preceding instance, Mr. Steevens contends that *affined* means "related by nearness of office;" but that, in another part of the same play, it is used agreeably to Dr. Johnson's definition.

Whether I, in any just term, am *affin'd*

To love the Moor.

Othello, i. 1.

AFFINITY. *n. s.* [*affinite*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted by the husband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to those of the husband. It is opposed to *consanguinity*, or relation by birth. In this sense it has sometimes the particle *with*, and sometimes *to*, before the person to whom the relation is contracted.

They had left none alive, by the blindness of rage killing many guiltless persons, either for *affinity* to the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers.

Sidney, b. ii.

And Solomon made *affinity* with Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter.

1 Kings, iii. i.

A breach was made with France itself, notwithstanding so strait an *affinity*, so lately accomplished; as if indeed (according to that pleasant maxim of state) kingdoms were never married.

Wotton.

2. Relation to; connexion with; resemblance to: spoken of things.

The British tongue, Welsh, was in use only in this island, having great *affinity* with the old Gallick.

Camden.

All things that have *affinity* with the heavens, move upon the centre of another, which they benefit.

Bacon, Ess. xxiv.

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity* with that of poetry.

Dryden, Dufres. Pref.

Man is more distinguished by devotion than by reason, as several brute creatures discover something like reason, though they betray not any thing that bears the least *affinity* to devotion.

Addison, Spect. No. 201.

TO AFFIRM. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently; opposed to the word *deny*.

Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm*,

That the land Salike lies in Germany,

Between the floods of Sala and of Elbe. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

TO AFFIRM. † *v. a.*

1. To declare positively; as, to *affirm* a fact.

Whom Paul *affirmed* to be alive.

Acts, xxv. 19.

2. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgement: opposed to *reverse* or *repeal*.

The house of peers hath a power of judicature in some cases, properly to examine, and then to *affirm*; or, if there be cause, to reverse the judgments which have been given in the court of king's bench.

Bacon, Advice to Sir George Villiers.

In this sense we say, to *affirm* the truth.

AFFIRMABLE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.] That which may be affirmed.

Those attributes and conceptions that were applicable and *affirmable* of him when present, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though past.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

AFFIRMABLY. * *adv.* In a way capable of affirmation.

AFFIRMANCE. † *n. s.* [from *affirm*.]

1. Confirmation; opposed to *repeal*.

This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in *affirmance* of the common law.

Bacon.

2. Confirmation, simply; declaration.

This exactly continues all fitness with what is before affirmed of that kind of music; twixt which (and all other by authentication) and the mind's affections there are certain imitations.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. 6.

AFFIRMANT. *n. s.* [from *affirm*.] The person that affirms; a declarer. *Dict.*

AFFIRMA'TION. *n. s.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: opposed to negation or denial.

This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous, and less attemptable, than any of our ladies.

Shakspeare, Cymb.

2. The position affirmed.

That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the *affirmation*, whereon his despair is founded; and one way of removing this dismal apprehension, is, to convince him, that Christ's death, if he perform the condition required, shall certainly belong to him.

Hammond, Fund.

3. Confirmation: opposed to *repeal*.

The learned in the laws of our land observe, that our statutes sometimes, are only the *affirmation*, or ratification, of that which, by common law, was held before.

Hooker

AFFIRMATIVE. *adj.* [from *affirm*.]

1. That which affirms, opposed to *negative*; in which

sense we use the *affirmative*, absolutely, that is, the *affirmative position*.

For the *affirmative*, we are now to answer such proofs of theirs as have been before alleged. *Hooker*.

Whether there are such beings or not, 'tis sufficient for my purpose, that many have believed the *affirmative*. *Dryden*.

That which can or may be affirmed: a sense chiefly used in science.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vanish or cease, there negative ones begin: so in mechanicks, where attraction ceases, there a repulsive virtue ought to succeed. *Newton, Opt.*

3. Applied to persons; he who has the habit of affirming with vehemence; positive; dogmatical.

Be not confident and *affirmative* in an uncertain matter, but report things modestly and temperately, according to the degree of that persuasion, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason, inducing thee. *Taylor*.

AFFIRMATIVE.* *n. s.* That which contains an affirmation.

The *affirmatives* are indemonstrable.

This is such a bold *affirmative* of the church of Rome, that nothing can suffice to rescue us from an amazement in the consideration of it. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, § 6.*

AFFIRMATIVELY.† *adv.* [from *affirmative*.] In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

The reason of man hath no such restraint: concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively; not only affirming there is no magnitude beyond the last heavens, but also denying, there is any vacuity within them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I believe in God. First, in God *affirmatively*, I believe he is; against atheism. Secondly, in God exclusively, not in gods; against polytheism and idolatry. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. I.*

AFFIRMER.† *n. s.* [from *affirm*.] The person that affirms. A word of excellent authority more than a century before Watts's time, from which author alone Johnson has cited an example.

The burthen of the proof in law resteth upon the *affirmer*.

Bp. Bramhall, Schism guarded, p. 285.

If by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or at most, our duty toward our neighbour, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God. *Watts, Logick.*

To AFFIX. v. a. [*affigo, affixum, Lat.*]

1. To unite to the end, or *à posteriori*; to subjoin.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another. *Locke*.

If men constantly *affixed* applause and disgrace where they ought, the principle of shame would have a very good influence on public conduct; though on secret villainies it lays no restraint. *Rogers, Sermon.*

2. To connect consequentially.

The doctrine of irresistibility of grace, in working whatever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be *affixed* to gratitude. *Hammond, Fund.*

3. Simply to fasten or fix. Obsolete.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do stare,
Upon the lowly ground *affixed* are. *Spenser*.

AFFIX.† *n. s.* [*affixum, Lat.*] A term of grammar. Something united to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its *affix*, to denote the pronouns possessive or relative. *Clarke, Lat. Gram.*

The vulgar sort of Jews, neglecting their own maternal tongue the Hebrew, began to speak the Chaldee; but not having the right accent of it, and fashioning that new learned language to their own innovation of points, *affixes*, and conjugations, out of that intermixture of Hebrew and Chaldee resulted a third language, called to this day the Syriack. *Howell, Letters, ii. 60.*

AFFIXION.† *n. s.* [from *affix*.]

1. The act of affixing.

2. The state of being affixed.

Six several times do we find that Christ shed his blood; in his circumcision, in his agony, in his crowning, in his scourging, in his *affixion*, in his transfixion. *Bp. Hall, Works, ii. 329.*

AFFLATION. *n. s.* [*afflo afflatus, Lat.*] The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

AFFLATUS.† *n. s.* [*Lat.*] Communication of the power of prophecy.

The prophets and teachers, in those times, are reckoned as men who exercised those offices by a spiritual *afflatus*, and were enabled to perform them by the miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit then vouchsafed to them.

Whitby on the N. Test. Gen. Pref.

The poet writing against his genius will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *Spence on the Odyssey.*

To AFFLICT.† *v. a.* [*afflicto, afflictum, Lat.*]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them, it doth not appoint in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. *Hooker, v. 17.*

O coward conscience! how dost thou *afflict* me?

The lights burn blue—Is it not dead midnight?

Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and *afflict* not thyself in thine own counsel. *Eccles. xxx. 21.*

A father *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honoured him as a god, which was then a dead man, and delivered to those that where under him, ceremonies and sacrifices. *Wisdom.*

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye,
And my heart labours with a sudden sigh.

Prior.

2. The passive to be *afflicted*, has often at before the causal noun; *by* is likewise proper.

The mother was so *afflicted* at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died for grief of it. *Addison, Spect.*

3. To break; to overthrow. [*Lat. affligo.*]

There rest, if any rest can harbour there;

And, re-assembling our *afflicted* Powers,

Consult how we may henceforth most offend

Our enemy.

Milton, P. L. i. 186.

AFFLICTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *afflicted*.] The state of affliction, or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLICTER.† *n. s.* [from *afflict*.] The person that afflicts; a tormentor. *Huloet.*

AFFLICINGLY.* *adv.* In an oppressive, afflicting, manner.

AFFLICTION. *n. s.* [*afflictio, Lat.*]

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity.

To the flesh, as the Apostle himself granteth, all *affliction* is naturally grievous: therefore nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. *Hooker, v. 48.*

We'll bring you to one that you have cozened of money;
I think to repay that money will be a biting *affliction*.

Shakespeare.

2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to joy, prosperity.

Besides you know,
Prosperity's the very bond of love,
Whose fresh complexion, and whose heart together
Affliction alters.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.

Where shall we find the man that bears *affliction*,

Great and majestic in his griefs, like Cato? *Addison, Cato.*

Some virtues are only seen in *affliction*, and some in prosperity. *Addison, Spect. No. 257.*

AFFLICTIVE.† *adj.* [from *afflict*.] That which causes affliction; painful; tormenting.

Another is led, by the spirit of bondage, to slavish fears, and *afflictive* horrors. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 148.*

A F F

They found martyrdom a duty, dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty. *South.*

Not can they find
Where to retire themselves, or where appease
Th' *afflictive* keen desire of food, expos'd
To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death. *Philips.*

Restless Proserpine —
— On the spacious land and liquid main,
Spreads slow disease and darts *afflictive* pain. *Prior.*

AFFLICTIVELY.* *adv.* Painfully; in a state of torment.

This the fallen angels understand; who, having acted their first part in heaven, are made sharply miserable by transition, and more *afflictively* feel the contrary state of hell.

Brown, Christ. Mor. x. 2.

AFFLUENCE. *n. s.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; concourse. It is almost always used figuratively.

I shall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been noised. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty.
Those degrees of fortune which give fulness and *affluence* to one station, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or ease, let *affluence* or content,
And the gay conscience of a life well spent,
Calm ev'ry thought, inspirit every grace. *Pope.*

AFFLUENCY. *n. s.* The same with *affluence*.

AFFLUENT. *adj.* [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

These parts are no more than foundation-piles of the ensuing body, which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk by the *affluent* blood, that is transmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Consump.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.
I see thee, Lord and end of my desire,
Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store,
Which human vows at smoking shrines implore. *Prior.*

AFFLUENTLY.* *adv.* In an affluent manner.

AFFLUENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *affluent*.] The quality of being affluent. *Dict.*

AFFLUX. *n. s.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

2. That which flows to another place.

The cause hereof cannot be a supply by procreations; ergo it must be by new *affluxes* to London out of the country. *Graunt.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb by agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another. *Harvey on Consump.*

An animal that must lie still, receives the *afflux* of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it. *Locke.*

AFFLUXION. *n. s.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation either simple, consisting of an hot and sanguineous *affluxion*, or else denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To AFFORD.* *v. a.* [Fr. *afforer*, *affewer*. Low Lat. *afforare*, from *forum*.]

1. To yield or produce; as, the soil affords grain; the trees afford fruits. This seems to be the primitive signification.

2. To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad; but less properly.

So soon as Maurmon there arrived, the door To him did open, and afforded way. *Spenser, F. Q.*

This is the consolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity affordeth continual comfort and security; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it affordeth despair and remediless calamity. *Brown, Vulgar Err.*

A F F

3. To be able to sell. It is used always with reference to some certain price; as, I can afford this for less than the other.

They fill their magazines in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may afford cheaper, and increase the public revenue at a small expense of its members. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, traders can afford more finery in peace than war.

The same errors run through all families, where there is wealth enough to afford that their sons may be good for nothing. *Swift on Mod. Edu.*

To AFFOREST. *v. a.* [*afforestare*, Lat.] To turn ground into forest.

It appeareth, by *Charla de Foresta*, that he afforested many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject, which by that law were disafforested. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

AFFORESTATION. *n. s.* [from *afforest*.]

The chafter *de Foresta* was to reform the encroachments made in the time of *Richard I.* and *Henry II.* who had made new *afforestations*, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws. *Hale, Common Law of England.*

To AFFRANCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

AFFRANCHISEMENT.* *n. s.* Fr. The act of making free.

To AFFRAP.* *v. n.* [Ital. *affrappare*, Fr. *frapper*.] To strike; to make a blow. Not in use now.

They been ymet, both ready to *affrap*,
When suddenly that warrior gan abase
His threatned speare. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. l. 26.*

To AFFRA'P.* *v. a.* To strike down.

I have been trained up in warlike stowre,
To tossen spear and shield, and to *affrap*
The warlike rider, &c. *Ib. iii. ii. 6.*

To AFFRAY.* *v. a.* [*effrayer*, or *effriger*, Fr. which *Menage* derives from *fragor*; perhaps it comes from *frigus*.]

1. To fright; to terrify; to strike with fear. This word is not now in use.

The same to wight he never would disclose,
But when as monsters huge he would dismay,
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
Or when the flying heavens he would *affray*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To put one in doubt; which sense obtained in the age of queen Elizabeth, as we find in Huloet's Dict. "To *affraye* one, or put one in doubt: scrupulum homini injicere, incertum facere." This sense might be adopted from Chaucer's substantive:

But yet I am in great *affraic*
Lest thou shouldest not doe as I saie. *Rom. of the Rose, v. 4397.*

AFFRAY, or AFFRAYMENT.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others; a law term. A battle: in this sense it is written *fray*.

2. Tumult, confusion: out of use, Dr. Johnson says; but is certainly used, with good effect, by a great master of our language, nearly a century after Spenser.

Let the night be calm and quiet some,
Without tempestuous storms or sad *affray*. *Spenser.*

The unquiet thoughts of the heart arising from ambition, from malice and envy, and desire of revenge, are those which are guilty of the general *affrays* and bloodsheds of the world.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 57.

AFFRET.* *n. s.* [Ital. *fretta*, speed; *affrettare*, to hasten. "E comincia a ferir con tanta *fretta*," Berni. This etymology therefore agrees with the action which the word describes; whereas what Mr. Boucher gives, the Fr. participle *fraite*, fractus; and what Mr. Mason proposes, "*fraitte*, old Fr. i. e.

breche;" seem less apposite, and are at least unsatisfactory.] Furious onset; immediate attack.

A trumpet blew; they both together met
• With dreadful force and furious intent,
Careless of peril in their fierce *affret*. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. iii. 6.

AFFRICTION.† *n. s.* [*affriccio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times observed, in wearing silver hilted swords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affriccio* would quickly blacken them; and, congruously hereunto, I have found pens blacked almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a silver case.

Boyle.

Every pitiful vice seeks the enlargement of itself by a contagious *affriccio* of all capable subjects.

Hallywell's Melamp. p. 115.

AFFRI'ENDED.* *part. adj.* Reconciled; made friends.
A word, which I have met with only in the *Fairy Queen*.

When she saw that cruell war so ended,
And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*,
In lovely wise she gan the lady greet. *Spenser, F. Q.* iv. iii. 50.

To AFFRI'GHT.† *v. a.* [*Sax. aphyhtan*, *apoyhtan*, to frighten. See also *Fright*.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify: it generally implies a sudden impression of fear.

Thy name *affrights* me, in whose sound is death.
Shakspeare, Henry 1 I.

God-like his courage seem'd, whom nor delight
Could soften, nor the face of death *affright*. • • *Waller.*

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
Requires his courage and his conqu'ring Arm,
Shall, more than once, the Punic hands *affright*. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with *at* before the thing feared.

Thou shalt not be *affrighted at* them: for the Lord thy God is among you. *Deut.* vii. 21.

3. Sometimes with the particle *with* before the thing feared.

As one *affright*
With hellish fiends, or furies mad uproar,
He then arose. *Fairy Queen*, ii. 5.

AFFRI'GHT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Terror; fear. This word is chiefly poetical, Dr. Johnson says; but it is common in our prose-writers also.

As the moon, cloathed with cloudy night,
Does shew to him, that walks in fear and sad *affright*. *F. Q.*

Wide was his parish, not contracted close
In streets, but here and there a straggling house;
Yet still he was at hand, without request,
To serve the sick; to succour the distress'd:
Tempting, on foot, alone, without *affright*,
The dangers of a dark tempestuous night. *Dryden, Fob.*

The quarrel, which was but the accidental cause, hastened on the discovery of it, in occasioning her *affright*.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

2. The cause of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance.

I see the gods
Uphraid our sufferings, and would humble them,
By sending these *affrights*, while we are here,
That we might laugh at their ridiculous fear. *B. Jonson, Catil.*

The war at hand appears with more *affright*,
And rises ev'ry moment to the sight. *Dryden, Æneid.*

The manner how, as I say, is by rewards, promises, terrors, *affrights*, punishments. *Barton, Anat. Mel.* p. 647.

This *affright* and amazement of the Jews was foreseen by St. Peter and St. Paul. *Dr. Harris on Isaiah*, liii. p. 178.

Oh the dismal *affrights*, which the darkness of the night presents to an impious adulterer! *Rowley, Hon. of Chastity*, p. 25.

AFFRI'GHTEDLY.* *adv.* Under the impression of fear.

The thunder of their rage, and boisterous struggling, make
The neighbouring forests round *affrightedly* to quake.

Drayton's Polyolb. S. 12.

AFFRI'GHTER.* *n. s.* [from *affright*.] He who frightens.
The famous Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries, the protector of damsels, the *affrighter* of giants. *Shelton's Tr. of D. Quix.* i. ii. 25.

AFFRI'GHTFUL.† *adj.* [from *affright*.] Full of *affright* or terror; terrible; dreadful.

These colder climates are rarely infested with such *affrightful* accidents. *Bp. Hall, Sermon.* 33.

There is an absence of all that is destructive or *affrightful* to human nature. *The way of Pulp.*

AFFRI'GHTMENT.† *n. s.* [from *affright*.]

1. The impression of fear; terror.

She awaked with the *affrightment* of a dream. *Wolton.*
Passionate words or blows from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terror and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impression. *Locke.*

2. The state of fearfulness.

Whether those that, under any anguish of mind, return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites. *Hammond.*
A freedom from all superstitious fears and *affrightments*.

Barrow, Expos. of the Creed.

To AFFRONT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *adfrontem stare*; *adfrontem contumeliam allidere*, to insult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This seems the genuine and original sense of the word, which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have closely sent for Hamlet hither,
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
affront Ophelia. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The seditious, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and resolute to fight, they desired *entertainment*. *Sir John Hayward.*

2. To meet, in an hostile manner, front-to-front.

His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd,
And with their darkness durst *affront* his light. *Paradise Lost.*

3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. With respect to this sense, it is observed by Cervantes, that, if a man strikes another on the back, and then runs away, the person so struck is injured, but not *affronted*; an *affront* always implying a justification of the act.

Did not this fatal war *affront* thy coast,
Yet satterest thou an idle looker on. *Fairfax*, i. 51.

But harm precedes not sin only our foe,
Tempting *affronts* us with his foul esteem
Of our integrity. *Milton, P. L.* b. ix.

I would learn the cause why *Tormismond*,
Within my palace walls, within my hearing,
Almost within my sight, *affronts* a prince,
Who shortly shall command him. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

This brings to mind Faustina's fondness for the gladiator, and is interpreted as satire. But how can one imagine, that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius. *Addison.*

AFFRONT. *n. s.* [from the verb *affront*.]

1. Insult offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment: contumely.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his son. *Bacon, Essays.*

You've done enough; for you design'd my chains:
The grace is vanish'd, but th' *affront* remains. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

He that is found reasonable in one thing, is concluded to be so in all; and to think or say otherwise, is thought so unjust an *affront*, and so senseless a censure, that no body ventures to do it. *Locke.*

There is nothing which we receive with so much reluctance as advice: we look upon the man who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our understanding, and treating us like children or idiots. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 512.

2. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general sense.

A F I

- Often have they violated
The temple, oft the law with foul *affronts*,
Abominations rather. *Milton, P. R.*
3. Open opposition; encounter: a sense not frequent,
though regularly deducible from the derivation.
Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hostile ground, none daring my *affront*. *Milton, S. A.*
4. Disgrace; shame. This sense is rather peculiar to
the Scottish dialect.
Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete, and, by his too great
presumption, was defeated; upon the sense of which *affront* he
died with grief. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*
- AFFRO'NTER.** † *n. s.* [old Fr. *affronteur*.] The person
that affronts.
- AFFRO'NTING.** *part. adj.* [from *affront*.] That which
has the quality of affronting; contumelious.
Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some
are clean and decent, others unclean; some are kind, others are
affronting and reproachful, because of the secondary idea which
custom has affixed to them. *Watts, Logick.*
- AFFR'ONTIVE.** * *adj.* [from *affront*.] Causing affront.
Ash.
- AFFR'ONTIVENESS.** * *n. s.* The quality that gives affront.
Ash.
- To AFFU'SE.** *v. a.* [*affundo, affusum*, Lat.] To pour
one thing upon another.
I poured acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile salt
or spirit, which would probably have discovered itself, by making
an ebullition with the *affused* liquor. *Boyle.*
- AFFU'SION.** † *n. s.* [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of pouring
one thing upon another.
Upon the *affusion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became
as black as ink. *Grew's Museum.*
When the Jews baptized their children, in order to circum-
cision, it seems to have been indifferent with them, whether it
was done by immersion or *affusion*.
Whalley on the Com. Prayer, p. 362.
- To AFFY.** † *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr. *affidare mulierem*,
Bracton.]
1. To betroth in order to marriage.
Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king. *Shakspeare, Henry VI.*
2. To bind; to join.
I derogate nothing from that Synod, [of Dort,] nor any particu-
lar man in that Synod. For those divines that were there,
of our church, the principal of them sometime was my worthy
friend and acquaintance; the major part of them were my an-
cient acquaintance likewise, and one of them brought up with
me of a child; so that personal respects rather seem to *affie* me
unto that Synod. *Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar*, p. 69.
- To AFFY.** † *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put trust
in; to confide. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says; and
he cites only the example from *Titus Andronicus*.
Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*
In thy uprightness and integrity,
That I will here dismiss my loving friends. *Tit. Andronicus.*
It is used, however, both with *in* and *upon*.
We *affie* in your loves and understandings. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*
Without which [the divine grace] if any man dispose himself
to reading, *affying* only upon his own wit and understanding, it
will be the next way to frustrate and make void both all my
pains and his. *Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 5.
- AFF'ELD.** † *adv.* [from *a* and *field*. See **FIELD**.]
1. To the field.
We drove *afield*, and both together heard
What time the grey fly winds her sultry horn,
Batt'ring our flocks with the fresh dews of night. *Milton.*
Afield I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine, for so should housewives do. *Gay.*
2. In the field.

A F O

- In pascod-time, when hound to horn
Gives ear till buck be kill'd,
And little lads with pipes of corn
Sat keeping beasts *afeld*. *Old Ballads*, i. 332.
- AFF'RE.** * *adv.* [from *a* and *fire*.] On fire; in a state
of inflammation.
Ha! treason, wo thee be!
That thus hast sold the privy
Which all wemen most desire:
I woulde that thou were *afire*! *Gower, Conf. Am.* b. 1.
This Jason young, the more she gan desire
To look on him; so was she set *afire*
With his beauty, and his semelnyss.
Lydgate, Fall of Princes, ch. 5.
Powder is ready, and enough to work it,
The match is left *afire*. *Beaumont and Fl. Island Princess*, ii. i.
- AFLA'T.** *adv.* [from *a* and *flat*. See **FLAT**.] Level
with the ground.
When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a
low tree, and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the
ground, and cast earth upon them; and every twig will take
root. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
- AFLO'AT.** † *adv.* [from *a* and *float*. Fr. *a-flot*. See
FLOAT.] Floating; borne up in the water; not sink-
ing: in a figurative sense, with in view; in motion;
not fainting or sinking.
There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now *afloat*;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures. *Shakspeare, Julius Caesar.*
Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant
and *afloat*, and, just in the critical height of it, nick it with
some lucky or unlucky word, and you may as certainly over-
rule it to your own purpose, as a spark of fire, falling upon
gunpowder, will infallibly blow it up. *South, Sermon*, ii. 333.
There are generally several hundred loads of timber *afloat*,
for they cut above twenty-five leagues up the river; and other
rivers bring in their contributions. *Addison, Italy.*
My heart, I thank God, is still *afloat*; my spirits shall not sink
with the ship, nor go an inch lower. *Howell's Letters*, iv. 39.
- AFO'OT.** † *adv.* [from *a* and *foot*, or rather of *on* and
foot; and the word is often also written *o'foot*.]
1. On foot; not on horseback.
He thought it best to return, for that day, to a village not far
off; and dispatching his horse in some sort, the next day early,
to come *afoot* thither. *Shakspeare.*
2. In action; as, a design is *afoot*.
I pr'ythee, when thou seest that act *afoot*,
Ev'n with the very comment of thy soul
Observe mine uncle. *Shakspeare.*
3. In motion.
Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not—
'Tis said they are *afoot*. *Shakspeare, K. L.*
- AFO'RE.** † *prep.* [Sax. *at-foran*. See **BEFORE**.]
1. Not behind; as, he held the shield *afore*: not in
use.
2. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as, he stood
afore him.
3. Sooner in time.
If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be there *afore* you.
Shakspeare, K. L.
4. Prior or superiour to.
In this Trinity, none is *afore* or *after* another. *Athan. Creed.*
5. Under the notice of.
Afore God, I speak simply.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 3.
Should he forswear 't, make all the affidavits
Against it, that he could, *afore* the bench
And twenty juries, he would be convinc'd.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 4.

A F R

6. In the power of; noting the right of choice.

I commend your resolution, that (notwithstanding all the dangers I laid *afore* you, in the voice of a night-crow) would yet go on, and be yourself. *B. Jonson, Silent Woman, iii. 5.*

AFO'RE. † *adv.* [Sax. *æt-foþan*, *before*.]

1. In time foregone or past.

Whoever should make light of any thing *afore* spoken or written, out of his own house a tree should be taken, and he thereon be hanged. *Esdras, vi. 22.*

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

2. First in the way.

Æmilia, run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd;
Will you go on *afore*? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. In front; in the fore-part.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*
His body monstrous, horrible and vast. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. Rather than.

KEEP. *Afore* I'll
Endure the tyranny of such a tongue,
And such a pride. POL. What will you do?
KEEP. Tell truth. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

AFO'REGOING. † *part. adj.* [from *afore* and *going*.]
Going before.

All other nouns ending in *lis* do follow the general rule *aforegoing*. *Lilly's Grammar.*

AFO'REHAND. *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand*.]

1. By a previous provision.

Many of the particular subjects of discourse are occasional, and such as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted.

For it will be said, that in the former times, whereof we have spoken, Spain was not so mighty, as now it is; and England, on the other side, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power.

Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.

AFO'REMENTIONED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.]
Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give alms or relief to those *aforementioned*; being very near reduced themselves to the same miserable condition. *Addison.*

AFO'RENAMED. *adj.* [from *afore* and *named*.] Named before.

Imitate something of circular form, in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you shall help yourself by the diameter. *Peacham on Drawing.*

AFO'RESAID. *adj.* [from *afore* and *said*.] Said before.
It need not go for repetition, if we resume again that which we said in the *aforesaid* experiment. *Bacon, Nat. Hist. No. 771.*

AFO'RETIME. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time*.] In time past.
O thou that art waxen old in wickedness, now thy sins which thou hast committed *aforetime*, are come to light. *Susanna.*

AFRA'ID. † *part. adj.* [from the verb *affray*; it should therefore properly be written with *ff*. In our old language it is written *afreyed*. Sax. *afryht*, *afopht*.]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

So persecute them with thy tempest, and make them *afraid* with thy storm. *Psalms lxxxiii. 15.*

2. It has the particle of before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet of death *afraid*,
In anguish of her spirit, thus she pray'd. *Dryden, Fables.*
If, while this wearied flesh draws fleeting breath,
Not satisfy'd with life, *afraid* of death,
It haply be thy will, that I should know
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe;
From now, from instant now, great Sire, dispel
The clouds that press my soul. *Prior.*

AFRESH. † *adv.* [from Sax. *afreþean*, to freshen.
See also **FRESH**.] Anew; after intermission.

A F T

The Germans serving upon great horses, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by light skirmishes; the Turks, with their light horses, easily shunning their charge and again, at their pleasure, charging them *afresh*, when they saw the heavy horses almost weary. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*
When once we have attained these ideas, they may be excited *afresh* by the use of words. *Watts, Logick.*

A'FRICAN. * *adj.* Belonging to Africa.

Though their hair, after the *African* mode, be woolly and crisp; nevertheless, by way of dress, some shave all their skull, some half, other some leave a tuft a-top.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 16.

A'FRICAN. † *n. s.*

1. A native of Africa.

Sir, you may thank yourself for this great loss;
That would not bless our Europe with your daughter,
But rather lose her to an *African*. *Shakspeare, Tempest, ii. 1.*

2. A kind of marigold.

A'FRICK. * *adj.* Belonging to Africa.

Or whom Biserta sent from *Africk* shore.

Milton, P. L. i. 585.

A'FRICK. * *n. s.* The country of Africa.

Methinks, our garments are now as fresh as when we put them on first in *Africk*. *Shakspeare, Tempest, ii. 1.*
Cato's march through the desert of *Africk*. *Bentley on Free-Thinking, p. 258.*

AFRO'NT. † *adv.* [from *a* and *front*.]

1. In front; in direct opposition to the face.

These four came all *afront*, and mainly thrust at me. *Shakspeare, Henry IV. p. i.*

2. Simply, in front.

We repos'd us on a green wood-side,
Afront the which a silver stream did glide. *Mir. for Mag. p. 651.*

AFT. * *adv.* [Goth. *astana*, Sax. *aftran*.] Abaft; astern.
A sea-term: "fore and *aft*."

AFTER. † *prep.* [Goth. *astaro*, Sax. *after*, *after*, Su-Goth. *after*, Iceland. *aptur*.]

1. Following in place. After is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came after, and stood behind him. It is opposed to before.

What says lord Warwick, shall we *after* them? —
— *After* them! nay, *before* them, if we can.

Shakspeare, Henry VI.

2. In pursuit of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? *After* whom dost thou pursue? *After* a dead dog, *after* a flea. *1 Sam. xxiv. 14.*

3. Behind. This is not a common use.

Sometimes I placed a third prism *after* a second, and sometimes also a fourth *after* a third, by all which the image might be often refracted sideways. *Newton, Opticks.*

4. Posterjourn in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;
Alternate, like the scenes of day and night. *Dryden, Fables.*
We shall examine the ways of conveyance of the sovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.

He that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus, in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made *after* the same design. *Addison, Italy.*

This allusion is *after* the oriental manner: thus in the psalms, how frequently, are persons compared to cedars. *Pope, Od. notes.*

A'FTER. *adv.*

1. In succeeding time. It is used of time mentioned as succeeding some other. So we cannot say, I shall be happy after, but hereafter; but we say, I was first made miserable by the loss, but was after happier.

A F T

Far be it from me, to justify the cruelties which were at first used towards them, which had their reward soon after. *Bacon.*

Those who, from the pit of hell
Roaming to seek their prey on earth, dust fix
Their seats long after next the seat of God. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw thee after. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

AFTER.* *n. s.* [This is a figurative noun, used perhaps only in poetry.] Succeeding time.
Religion, Providence! an after's tale!

Young, Night Th. 4.

AFTER is compounded with many words, but almost always in its genuine and primitive signification; some, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

AFTERACCEPTATION. [from *after* and *acceptation*.] A sense afterwards, not at first admitted.

'Tis true, some doctors in a scantier space,
I mean, in each apart, contract the place:
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
The church's afteracceptation join.

Dryden, Hind. and Panther.

AFTERACCO'UNT.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *account*.] Future reckoning.

The slavish fears, which the dread of an after-account raises in the minds of those they [the Atheists] call credulous and believing men. *Killingbeck, Serm. p. 165.*

AFTERACT.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *act*.] An act subsequent to another; an act caused by a prior act.

Afteracts of sobriety. *Ld. Berkeley, Hist. Applications, p. 76.*

His death is easy, now his guards are gone,
And I can sin but once to seize the throne;
All afteracts are sanctified by power. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

AFTERAGE.* *n. s.* Posterity. See the next article.

AFTERAGES. *n. s.* [from *after* and *ages*.] Successive times; posterity. "Of this word I have found no singular; but see not why it might not be said, 'This will be done in some afterage.'" Such is Dr. Johnson's reasoning and statement. He had forgotten the first master of the English language.

To afterage thou shalt be writ the man,
That with smooth air could'st humour best our tongue.

Milton, Sonnet to Lawyers.

To take the world in a lower epocha, what afterage could exceed the lust of the Sodomites, the idolatry and tyranny of the Egyptians, the fickle levity of the Grecians?

South, Serm. vii. 294.

For all succeeding time and afterage.

Oldham, Ode on B. Jonson.

Not the whole land, which the Chusites should, or might in future time, conquer; seeing, in afterages, they became lords of many nations. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Nor to philosophers is praise deny'd,
Whose wise instructions afterages guide. *Sir J. Denham.*

What an opinion will afterages entertain of their religion, who bid fair for a gibbet, to bring in a superstition which their forefathers perished in flames to keep out. *Addison.*

AFTER ALL. When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole; at the most.

They have given no good proof in asserting this extravagant principle; for which, after all, they have no ground or colour, but a passage or two of scripture, miserably perverted, in opposition to many express texts. *Atterbury, Sermons.*

But, after all, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old authors, whose works I study.

Pope on Pastoral Poetry.

A F T

AFTERAPPLICA'TION.* *n. s.* An application not made immediately.

From the afterapplication we meet with both of the symbol and character of Pan in the mythologick ages, I have been sometimes tempted to suspect, that the goat, in his case, had, even from the first use of it, a quite other attendant than is here represented. *Coventry's Phil. Conv. 4.*

AFTERATTACK.* *n. s.* An attack not made immediately.

Locke afforded no ground for the afterattacks of envy and folly by any fanciful hypothesis. *Warburton to Hurd, p. 283.*

AFTERBAND.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *band*.] A future band or chain.

If death

Bind us with afterbands, what profits then
Our inward freedom?

Milton, P. L. ix. 671.

AFTERBEARING.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *bear*.] Usual or ordinary product.

The fig-tree denoteth the synagogue and rulers of the Jews, whom God having peculiarly cultivated, singularly blessed, and cherished, he expected from them no ordinary, slow, or customary fructification, but an earliness in good works, a precocious or continued fructification, and was not content with common afterbearing. *Sir T. Browne's Tracts, p. 75.*

AFTERBIRTH. *n. s.* [from *after* and *birth*.] The membrane in which the birth was involved, which is brought away after; the secundine.

The exorbitances or degenerations, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the after-birth left behind, produce such virulent distempers of the blood, as make it cast out a tumour. *Wise's Surgery.*

AFTERCLAP.† *n. s.* [from *after* and *clap*.] Unexpected events happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's need they closely went,
For fear of afterclaps to prevent. *Spenser, Hub. Tale.*
It is commonly taken in an ill sense.

Let that man, who can be so far taken and transported with the present pleasing offers of a temptation, as to overlook those dreadful afterclaps which usually bring up the rear of it; let him, I say, take heed, that vengeance does not begin with him in this life, and mark him in the forehead with some fearful unlooked-for disaster. *South, Serm. vi. 227.*

AFTERCOMER.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *come*.] A successor; one who comes after us.

As neither predecessors nor ourselves can keepe, ywis; nor aftercomers shall observe the same. *Turberville's Mantuan.*

AFTERCOMFORT.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *comfort*.] Future comfort.

Which may their aftercomforts breed.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

AFTERCONDUCT.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *conduct*.] Subsequent behaviour.

Not to insist here upon the plain fact, which was, that the guards were hired to tell this lie by the chief priests, it will appear from the afterconduct of the chief priests themselves, that they were conscious that the story was false.

Sherlock's Trial of the Witnesses of the Res. p. 49.

AFTERCONVICTION.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *conviction*.] Future conviction.

Those first and early aversions to the government, which these shall infuse into the minds of children, will be too strong for the clearest afterconvictions, which can pass upon them when they are men. *South, Sermons, v. 46.*

AFTERCOST. *n. s.* [from *after* and *cost*.] The latter charges; the expence incurred after the original plan is executed.

You must take care to carry off the land-floods and streams, before you attempt draining; lest your aftercost and labour prove unsuccessful. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

AFTERCOURSE.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *course*.] Future course.

A F T

Who would imagine that Diogenes, who in his younger days was a falsifier of money, should in the *aftercourse* of his life be so great a container of metal. *Brown, Christ. Mor.* vi. 2.

And if she should, which Heaven forbid,
O'erthrow me, as the siddler did;
What *aftercourse* have I to take
Gaining losing all I have at stake? *Butler, Hudib.* iii. 3.

A'FTERCROP. *n. s.* [from *after* and *crop*.] The second crop or harvest of the same year.

Aftercrops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'FTERDAYS. * *n. s.* [from *after* and *days*.] Future days; posterity.

But *afterdays*, my friend, must do thee right,
And set thy virtues in unenvy'd light.
Congreve to Sir Godfrey Kneller.

A'FTERDINNER. *n. s.* [from *after* and *dinner*.] The hour passing just after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amusement.

Thou hast nor youth nor age,
But, as it were, an *afterdinner's* sleep,
Dreaming on both. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

A'FTEREATAGE. * *n. s.* [from *after* and *eatage*.] The afternooth, or *aftereatage*, are undoubtedly part of the increase of that same year. *Burn, Eccl. Law.*

A'FTERENDEAVOUR. *n. s.* [from *after* and *endeavour*.] An endeavour made after the first effort or endeavour. There is no reason why the sound of a pipe should leave traces in their brains, which, not first, but by their *afterendeavours*, should produce the like sounds. *Locke.*

A'FTERENQUIRY. *n. s.* [from *after* and *enquiry*.] Enquiry made after the fact committed, or after life.

You must either be directed by some that take upon them to know, or to take upon yourself that, which, I am sure, you do not know, or lump the *afterenquiry* on your peril.

To A'FTEREYE. *v. a.* [from *after* and *eye*.] To keep one in view; to follow in view. This is not in use.

Thou shouldst have made him
As little as a crow, or less, ere left
To *aftereye* him. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

A'FERGAME. *n. s.* [from *after* and *game*.] The scheme which may be laid, or the expedients which are practised after the original design has miscarried; methods taken after the first turn of affairs.

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open slowly; nature sometimes delighting to play an *aftergame*, as well as fortune, which had both their turns and tides in course. *Walton.*

The fables of the ax-handle and the wedge, serve to precaution us not to put ourselves needlessly upon an *aftergame*, but to weigh before hand what we say and do. *L'Estrange's Lib.*

Our first design, my friend, has proved abortive;
Still there remains an *aftergame* to play. *Addison, Cato.*

A'FERGATHERING. * *n. s.* [from *after* and *gather*.] I have not reaped so great a harvest, nor gathered so plentiful a vintage out of their works and writings, but that many gleanings and *aftergatherings* remain behind for such as have more idle hours than myself. *World of Wonders*, i. 9.

A'FERHELP. * *n. s.* [from *after* and *help*.] For other *afterhelps*, the want of intention in the priest may frustrate the mass of the prerogative of virtue. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

A'FERHOPE. * *n. s.* [from *after* and *hope*.] Future hope.

A splendid sun shall never set,
But here shine fixed, to affright
All *afterhopes* of following night. *B. Jonson, Entertainment.*

A'FERHOURS. *n. s.* [from *after* and *hours*.] The hours that succeed.

A F T

So smile the heav'ns upon this holy act,
That *afterhours* with sorrow chide us not.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.
A'FERIGNORANCE. * *n. s.* [from *after* and *ignorance*.] Subsequent ignorance.

She bade my soul consider, how many rude souls there were, whose *afterignorance* makes them almost unworthy of their first infusion. *Stafford's Niobe*, ii. 3.

A'FERKINGS. * *n. s.* [from *after* and *kings*.] Succeeding kings.

The glory of Nineveh, and the increase of the empire, was the work of *afterkings*. *Shuckford's Sac. and Prof. Hist.* i. 199.

A'FERLIFE. * *n. s.* [from *after* and *life*.] 1. The remainder of life.

All of a tenor was their *afterlife*,
No day discolour'd with domestick strife.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc. ver. 2424.

Fairly, in full maturity of time,
And we two be reserv'd to *afterlife*,
Will you confer your widowhood on me?
Heywood's Eng. Traveller.

2. A life after this. — Like the Tartars, give them wives
• With settlements for *afterlives*. *Butler's Remains.*

A'FERLIVER. *n. s.* [from *after* and *live*.] He that lives in succeeding times.

By thee my promise sent
Unto myself, let *afterlivers* know. *Sidney*, b. ii.

A'FERLIVING. * *n. s.* [from *after* and *living*.] Future days.

I have some speech with you,
That may concern your *afterliving* well.
Beaumont and Fl. Mait's Tragedy, iii. 1.

A'FERLOVE. *n. s.* [from *after* and *love*.] The second or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If but the first, how heinous ere it be,
To win thee *after-love*, I pardon thee. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

A'FERMALICE. * *n. s.* [from *after* and *malice*.] That bloody statute chiefly was design'd
For chauncleer the white, of clergy kind;
But *aftermalice* did not long forget
The lay that wore the robe and coronet.
Dryden, Hind. and Panther.

A'FERMATH. † *n. s.* [from *after* and *math*, from *mow*.] The latter math; the second crop of grass mown in autumn. See A'FERCROP.

After one crop of corn is taken off the ground in harvest before seed-time is come, for winter-grain, the grass will be so high grown, that a man may cut it down, and have a plentiful *aftermath* for hay. *Holland's Transl. of Pliny*, i. 506.

A'FERMEETING. * *n. s.* [from *after* and *meet*.] A meeting subsequent to business that had been proposed.

Having determin'd of the Volces, and
To send for Titus Lartius, it remains
As the main point of this our *aftermeeting*,
To gratify his noble service, that
Hath thus stood for his country. *Shakspeare, Coriol.* ii. 2.

A'FERMOST. * *adj.* [This word is noticed by Mr. Mason as being in no vocabulary, and therefore perhaps only nautical. This is probable; *astward* being also a nautical term for the hinder part of a ship.] Hindmost.

I ordered the two foremost and two *aftermost* guns to be thrown overboard. *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

A'FERNOON. * *n. s.* [from *after* and *noon*.] The time from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow,
Even in the *afternoon* of her best days,
Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye.
Shakspeare, Rich. III.

A F T

However, keep the lively taste you hold
Of God; and love him now, but fear him more;
And, in your *afternoons*, thing what you told
And promis'd him at morning-prayer before.

Donne.

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But when the business of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they spend the *afternoon*.

Dryden, Persius, Sat. 1.

A'FTERNOURISHMENT.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *nourish*.] Future nourishment.

The passions of the mind,
That have their first conception by misread,
Have *afternourishment* and life by care.

Pericles, Prince of Tyre, i. ii.

A'FTERPAINS. *n. s.* [from *after* and *pain*.] The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the secundine.

A'FTERTPART. *n. s.* [from *after* and *part*.] The latter part.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, make it more governable and safe; and, in the *afterpart*, reason and foresight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his safety and improvement. *Locke.*

A'FTERPIECE.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *piece*.] A farce, or any smaller entertainment, after the play; as we say, "such a play of five acts should be reduced to an *after-piece*."

Eight and twenty nights it [the West Indian] went without the buttress of an *afterpiece*. *Mem. of R. Cumberland, i. 296.*

A'FTERPROOF. *n. s.* [from *after* and *proof*.]

1. Evidence posterior to the thing in question.

2. Qualities known by subsequent experience.

All know, that he likewise at first was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*: such a solar influence there is in the solar aspect. *Wotton.*

A'FTERRECKONING.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *reckoning*.]

An account to be given hereafter.

In intellectual delights and entertainments, wherein a man may be merry and wise together, and so have no fear of an *afterreckoning* to pall the present enjoyment, and especially in such pleasures as come in upon the account of religion, they afford a still and sedate delight. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Com. iii.*

He that will set himself out of the power of his own actions, and prevent all *afterreckonings*, had need be very cautious how he makes a compliment of his conscience.

Ambrose Philips's Life of Abp. Williams, p. 33.

In parliament the power of obtaining their object is absolute; and the safety of the proceeding perfect; no rules to confine, no *afterreckonings* to tergify. *Burke, Works, ii. 291.*

A'FTERREPENTANCE.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *repentance*.] Future repentance.

Presuming upon impunity, through the interposals of an *afterrepentance*. *South, Sermon ix. 163.*

A'FTERREPORT.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *report*.] Subsequent information or report.

Is it of any moment, whether the soul of man comes into the world with carnal notions, or whether it comes bare, and receives all from the *afterreports* of sense?

South, Sermon ix. 269.

A'FTERROTTENNESS.* *n. s.* Future rottenness.

Palliated remedies, such as, by skinning over her [the church of England's] wounds for the present, (though probably not so much as that neither,) will be sure to cure them into an *afterrottenness* and suppuration. *South, Sermon vi. 39.*

A'FTERSTATE.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *state*.] The future state.

To give an account of the *afterstate* of the more degenerate and yet descending souls, some fancy a very odd hypothesis.

Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, ch. 14.

A'FTERTING.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *sting*.] Subsequent sting.

A F T

Mix'd are our joys, and transient are their date;
Nor can reflection bring them back again,
Yet brings an *aftersting* to every pain.

Ld. Hervey's Epistles.

A'FTERSTORM.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *storm*.] Future storm; unexpected storm.

Your calmness does not *afterstorms* provide,
Nor seeming patience mortal anger hide.

Dryden, Cor. of K. Ch. 91.

A'FTERSUPPER.* *n. s.* The time between supper and going to bed.

To wear away this long age of three hours
Between our *aftersupper* and bed-time.

Shakespeare, Midw. N. Dr. v. i.

A'FTERTASTE. *n. s.* [from *after* and *taste*.] A taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

A'FTERTHOUGHT. *n. s.* [from *after* and *thought*.] Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. It is not properly to be used for *second-thought*.

Expence, and *afterthought*, and idle care.
And doubts of motley hue, and dark despair;
Suspicious, and fantastical surmise,
And jealousy suffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dress'd,
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fist. *Dryden, Fables.*

A'FTERTIME.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *time*.] Of this noun in the singular number, Dr. Johnson has given no example.] Succeeding time.

His first schooling was at the Charter-house for two or three years, when his greatest recreation was in such sports as brought on fighting among the boys; in his *aftertime* a very great courage remained.

Hill's Life of Barrow, prefixed to Barrow's Works.

You promis'd once, a progeny divine
Of Romans, rising from the Trojan line,
In *after-times* should hold the world in awe,
And to the land and ocean give the law. *Dryden, Virgil.*

A'FTERTOSSING. *n. s.* [from *after* and *toss*.] The motion of the sea after a storm.

Confusions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion, and are no more than the *aftertossings* of a sea, when the storm is laid. *Addison, Freeholder.*

A'FTERUNDERTAKER.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *undertake*.] Succeeding undertaker.

According to their model, all *after-undertakers* are to build.

Dryden, Pref. to Alb.

A'FTERWARD.* *adv.* [Sax. *æfterweard*.] In succeeding time; sometimes written *afterwards*, but less properly.

Uses not thought upon before, may *afterward* spring up and be reasonable causes of retaining that, which former considerations did formerly procure to be instituted. *Hooker.*

An anxious distrust of the divine goodness, makes a man more and more unworthy of it; and miserable beforehand, for fear of being so *afterward*. *L'Estrange.*

A'FTERWISE.* *adj.* Wise too late; wise, after the event.

These are such as we may call the *afterwise*, who, when any project fails, foresaw all the inconveniences that would arise from it, though they kept their thoughts to themselves. *Addison.*

A'FTERWIT. *n. s.* [from *after* and *wit*.] The contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. See **AFTERTHOUGHT**.

There is no recalling of what's gone and past; so that *after-wit* comes too late, when the mischief is done. *L'Estrange.*

A'FTERWITNESS.* *n. s.* [from *after* and *witness*.] Future witness.

Of't have I writ, and often to the flame,
Condemn'd this *after-witness* of my shame.

Ld. Hervey's Epistles.

AFTERWRATH. *n. s.* [from *after* and *wrath*.] Anger when the provocation seems past.

I hear him mock

The luck of Cæsar, which the gods give men

T' excuse their *afterwrath*.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

AFTERWRITERS.* *n. s.* Successive writers.

Afterwriters have taken the word from the fathers.

Life of Mede prefixed to his Works, xlix.

Lives, at first, or at least short memoirs of them had been written in a plain and simple manner; but *after-writers* embellished the account given of them, by adding to them various fictions.

Shuckford's Sac. and Prof. Hist. i. 213.

AFTWARD.* See **AFTERMOST**.

AGA. *n. s.* The title of a Turkish military officer in chief.

AGA'IN. *adv.* [Sax. *agen*, on-*gean*.]

1. A second time; once more; marking the repetition of the same thing.

The poor remnant of human seed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country *again* slowly, by little and little.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

Should Nature's self invade the world *again*,

And o'er the centre spread the liquid main,

The *pow'r* were safe.

Waller.

Go now, deluded man, and seek *again*

New toils, new dangers, on the dusty plain.

Dryden, An.

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the rest, who possess lands, are determined never to hazard them *again*, for the sake of establishing their superstition.

Swift.

2. On the other hand; marking some opposition or contrariety.

His wit increased upon the occasion; and so much the more, if the occasion were sharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the shortness of his foresight, or the strength of his will, certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature.

Bacon.

Those things that we know not what to do withal, if we had them, and those things, *again*, which another cannot part with, but to his own loss and shame.

L'Estrange, Fab.

3. On another part; marking a transition to some new consideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,

Made higher with new mounts of snow;

Again, behold the winter's weight

Oppress the lab'ring woods below.

Dryden.

4. In return, noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, His fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune.

5. Back; in restitution.

When your head did but ache,

I knit my handkerchief about your brows;

The best I had, a princess wrought it me,

And I did never ask it you *again*.

Shakspeare, K. John.

6. In return for any thing; in recompence.

That he hath given will he pay *again*.

Prov. xix. 27.

7. In order of rank or succession; marking distribution.

Question was asked of Demosthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He answered, Action. What next? Action. What next, *again*? Action.

Bacon, Essays.

The cause of the holding green, is the close and compact substance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them; and the cause of that *again* is either the tough and viscid juice of the plant, or the strength and heat thereof.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

8. Besides; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are tall soldiers; yet that is but a spot of ground. But, on the other side, there is *not* in the world *again* such a spring and seminary of brave military people, as in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Bacon.

9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated.

There are whom heav'n has blest with store of wit,

Yet want as much *again* to manage it;

For wit and judgment ever are at strife,

Tho' meant each other's aid like man and wife.

Pope.

I should not be sorry to see a chorus on a theatre, more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges.

Dryden, Duffresnoy.

10. *Again and again*; with frequent repetition; often.

This is not to be obtained by one or two hasty readings; it must be repeated *again and again*, with a close attention to the tenour of the discourse.

Locke.

11. In opposition; by way of resistance.

Who art thou that answerest *again*?

Rom. ix. 20.

12. Back; as, returning from some message.

Bring us word *again* which way we shall go.

Deut. i. 22.

The third day he rose *again* from the dead.

The Apostles' Creed.

13. In answer.

All Israel shouted with a great shout, so that the earth rang *again*.

1 Sam. iv. 5.

AGA'INST. *prep.* [ængeon, ongeond, Sax.]

1. In opposition to any person.

And he will be a wild man; his hand will be *against* every man, and every man's hand *against* him.

Gen. xvi. 12.

2. Contrary; opposite in general.

That authority of men should prevail with men either *against* or above reason, is no part of our belief.

Hobbes.

He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against* the hair.

Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.

We might work any effect without and *against* matter; and this not helped by the co-operation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The preventing goodness of God does even wrest him from himself, and save him, as it were, *against* his will.

South.

The god, uneasy till he slept *again*,

Resolv'd, at once, to rid himself of pain;

And, tho' *against* his custom, call'd aloud.

Dryden.

Men often say a thing is *against* their conscience, when really it is not.

Swift, Miscell.

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all that can be said *against* a thing, this will still be true, that many things possibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be than are; and also, after all our arguments *against* a thing, it will be uncertain whether it be or not.

Tillotson.

The church-clergy have written the best collection of tracts *against* popery, that ever appeared in England.

Swift.

4. With contrary motion or tendency; used of material action.

Boils and plagues

Plaister you o'er, that one infect another

Against the wind a mile.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

The kite being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the fresh air; and many times flieth *against* the wind, as trouts and salmon swim *against* the stream.

Bacon.

5. Contrary to rule or law.

I fought *against* my life

Thy country sought of thee, it sought unjustly,

Against the law of nature, law of nations.

Milton.

Against the public sanctions of the peace.

Against all omens of their ill success;

With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,

To force their monarch, and beset the court.

Dryden.

6. Opposite to, in place.

Against the Tiber's mouth, but far away.

Dryden.

7. To the hurt of another. See sense 5.

And when thou think'st of her eternity,

Think not that death *against* her nature is;

Think it a birth: and when thou go'st to die,

Sing like a swan, as if thou went'st to bliss.

Sir J. Davies.

8. In provision for; in expectation of.

This mode of speaking probably had its original from the idea of making provision *against*, or in opposition to a time of misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral sense. It sometimes has the case

elliptically suppressed, as, *against* he comes, that is, *against the time when he comes*.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair, dispo'd,
And ready dishes with drapers' festival,
Against the viands should be ministred. *Spenser, F. Q.*
The like charge was given them *against* the time they should
come to settle themselves in the land promised unto their
fathers. *Hooker.*

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long:
And then they say no spirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy tales, no witch hath power to charm;
So hallowed and so gracious is the time. *Shakespeare, Haml.*

To that purpose, he made haste to Bristol, that all things
might be ready *against* the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*

Against the promis'd time provides with care,
And hastens in the woof, the robes he was to wear. *Dryden.*
All which I grant to be reasonably and truly said, and only
desire they may be remembered *against* another day. *Stillingfleet.*

A'GAINWARD.* *adv.* [The old expression for *again*
this way, as *hitherward*.]

And pray'd, as he was turned fro,
He help'd him turn *againward* tho. *Gower, Conf. Am. b. i.*

A'GALAXY. *n. s.* [from *α* and *γᾱλᾱ*, Gr.] Want of
milk. *Dict.*

AGA'PE. *adv.* [from *a* and *gape*.] Staring with eager-
ness; as, a bird gapes for meat.

In himself was all his state;
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horse-led, and grooms besnear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape*. *Milton, P. L.*
Dazzle the crowd, and set them all *agape*. *Philips.*
The whole crowd stood *agape*, and ready to take the doctor
at his word. *Spectator, No. 572.*

A'GARICK. *n. s.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug of use in
physick, and the dying trade. It is divided into
male and female; the male is used only in dying,
the female in medicine: the male grows on oaks,
the female on larches.

There are two excrescences which grow upon trees; both of
them in the nature of mushrooms; the one the Romans call
boletus, which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of
the dainties of their table; the other is medicinal, that is called
agarick, which groweth upon the tops of oaks; though it be
affirmed by some, that it groweth also at the roots. *Bacon.*

AGA'ST. *† adj.* [This word, which is usually, by later
authors, written *aghost*, is, not improbably, the
true word derived from *agaze*, which has been
written *aghost*, from a mistaken etymology. See
AGHAST. We have also, in our old language,
agasted.] Struck with terour; amazed; frighted
to astonishment.

Thus roving on
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands,
With shudd'ring horror pale, and eyes *agast*,
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest. *Milton, P. L.*

My limbs do quake, my thought *agasted* is.
Mirour for Magistrates, p. 454.

AGA'TE.* *adv.* [from *gail*.] A provincialism. On
the way; going. See **GAIT**.

Is it his "motus trepidationis" that makes him stammer?
I pray you, Memory, set him *agate* again. *Brewer's Lingua, iii. 6.*

A'GATE. *† n. s.* [*agat*, gemma, Goth. *agate*, Fr.
achates, Lat.] A precious stone of the lowest class,
often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In shape no bigger than an *agate* stone,
On the forefinger of an alderman. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*
Agates are only varieties of the flint kind; they have a grey
horny ground, clouded, lineated, or spotted with different
colours, chiefly dusky, black, brown, red, and sometimes blue.
Woodward.

AGATY', *adj.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of the nature
of *agate*.

An *agaty* flint was above two inches in diameter; the whole
covered over with a friable cretaceous crust. *Woodward.*

To AGA'ZE. *† v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to set a gazing;
as, *amaze*, *amuse*, and others.] To strike with
amazement; to stupify with sudden terour. The
verb is now out of use, Dr. Johnson says; but he
has omitted to notice that the verb *agast* occurs in
Chaucer, who also uses the preter *agast* as *Spenser*
here does *aghost*, (for he spells it with the *h*.) for
agasted.

So as they travell'd, so they gan espy
An armed knight towards them gallop fast,
That seemed from some feared foe to fly,
Or other griesly thing, that him *agast*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

AGA'ZED. *particip. adj.* [from *agaze*.]
Struck with amazement; terrified to stupidity.

Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst stand him;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew;
The French exclaim'd; "The devil was in arms!"
All the whole army stood *agazed* on him. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

AGE, *n. s.* [*age*, Fr. antiently *cage*, or *aage*; it is
deduced by *Menage*, from *atatum*, of *etate*; by
Junius, from *aa*, which, in the Teutonic dialects,
signified long duration.

1. Any period of time attributed to something as the
whole, or part, of its duration; in this sense, we
say, the *age* of man, the several *ages* of the world,
the golden or iron *age*.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being seven *ages*. *Shakespeare.*

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt seventeen years; so
the whole *age* of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years.
Gen. xlvii. 28.

2. A succession or generation of men.

Hence, lastly, springs care of posterities,
For things their kind would everlasting make.
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another *age* shall take. *Sir J. Davies.*

Next, to the Son,
Destin'd Restorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n, and earth, shall to the *ages* rise,
Or down from heav'n descend. *Milton, P. L.*

• No declining *age*
E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. *Roscommon.*

3. The time in which any particular man, or race of
men, lived, or shall live; as, the *age* of heroes.

No longer now the golden *age* appears
When patriarch wits surviv'd a thousand years. *Pope.*

4. The space of a hundred years; a secular period; a
century.

5. The latter part of life; old-age; oldness.

You see how full of change his *age* is: the observation we
have made of it hath not been little; he always loved our sister
most, and with what poor judgment he hath now cast her off.
Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Boys must not have th' ambitious care of men,
Nor men the weak anxieties of *age*. *Roscommon.*

And on this forehead, where your verse has said,
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd;
Insulting *age* will trace his cruel way,
And leave sad marks of his destructive sway. *Prior.*

6. Maturity; ripeness; years of discretion; full
strength of life.

A solemn admission of proselytes, all that either, being of *age*, desire that admission for themselves, or that, in infancy, are by others presented to that charity of the church. *Hammond.*

• We thought our sires, not with their own content, Had, ere we came to *age*, our portion spent. *Dryden.*

7. In law.

In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full *age*: In a woman, at seven years of *age*, the lord her father may distrain his tenants for aid to marry her; at the *age* of nine years, she is dowable; at twelve years, she is able finally to ratify and confirm her former consent given to matrimony; at fourteen, she is enabled to receive her land into her own hands, and shall be out of ward at the death of her ancestor: at sixteen, she shall be out of ward, though, at the death of her ancestor, she was within the *age* of fourteen years; at twenty-one, she is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the *age* of fourteen, a stripling is enabled to choose his own guardian; at the *age* of fourteen, a man may consent to marriage. *Cowell.*

A'GED. *adj.* [from *age*.] It makes two syllables in 'poetry.]

1. Old; stricken in years; applied generally to animate beings.

If the comparison do stand between man and man, the *aged*, for the most part, are best experienced, least subject to rash and unadvised passion. *Hooker.*

Novelty is only in request; and it is as dangerous to be *aged* in any kind of course, as it is virtuous to be constant in any undertaking. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Kindness itself too weak a charm will prove,
To raise the feeble fires of *aged* love. *Prior.*

2. Old; applied to inanimate things. This use is rare, and commonly with some tendency to the *prosopopœia*.

The people did not more worship the images of gold and ivory, than they did the groves; and the same Quintilian faith of the *aged* oaks. *Stillingfleet's Defence of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

A'GEDLY. *adv.* [from *aged*.] After the manner of an *aged* person. Dr. Johnson has thus given the adverb, without reference to any dictionary. It occurs in the early one of Huloet, where it is also defined *vetuste*, anciently.

AGEN. *adv.* [Sax. *agen*.] Again; in return. See **AGAIN.** Dr. Johnson asserts that this word is written *agen* only for the sake of the rhyme, (though it be in reality the true orthography,) which is a great mistake; for it is repeatedly used by Milton without any such necessity; as, in *Comus*: "Heaven keep my sister! *Agen*, *agen*, and near!" C. Boyle, in his Dissertation on Phalaris, writes the word *agen*, as in pages 21. and 289. And so Bishop Smalridge, in his Sermons, p. 67. This indeed is conforming to the true etymology. Mr. Nares, in his Elements of Orthoepey, says that Dryden always writes *again*. I believe not: for in his *Palamon and Arcite* we read:

Borne far asunder by the tiles of men,
Like adamant and steel they meet *agen*.

And, in his translation of Ovid:

He [Polyphemus] weary sought *agen*
The cool retirement of his gloomy den. *Pol. and Gal. ver. 46.*

A'GENCY. *n. s.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to assert the superintendence and *agency* of Providence in the natural world. *Woodward, Pref. to Nat. Hist.*

2. The office of an agent or factor for another; business performed by an agent.

Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and *agencies*. *Swift.*

A'GEND. *n. s.* [Lat. *agendum*.] Matter relating to **A'GENDUM,** } the service of the church.

For the matter of our worship, our credents, our *agends*, are all according to the rule.

Wilcocks's Eng. Protestant Apology, (1642,) p. 34.

For their *agenda*, matters of fact and discipline, their sacred and civil rites and ceremonies, we may have them authentically set down in such books as these. *Bp. Barlow, Rem.*

A'GENT. *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] That which acts; opposed to *patient*, or that which is acted upon.

This success is oft truly ascribed unto the force of imagination upon the body *agent*; and then, by a secondary means, it may upon a diverse body; as, for example, if a man carry a ring, or some part of a beast, believing strongly that it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more industrious, and again more confident and persisting than otherwise he would be. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A'GENT. *n. s.*

1. An actor; he that acts; he that possesses the faculty of action.

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded as impertinent unto the thing, but as needless in regard of the *agent*, which seeth already what to resolve upon. *Hooker.*

To whom nor *agent*, from the instrument,
Nor pow'r of working, from the work is known. *Davies.*

Heav'n made us *agents* free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, tho' he foresaw the will.
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,
And prescience only held the second place. *Dryden.*

A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created *agent*, consequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence. *South, Serm.*

2. A substitute; a deputy; a factor; a person employed to transact the business of another.

— All hearts in love, use your own tongues;
Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And trust no *agent*. *Shakespeare.*

They had not the wit to send to them, in any orderly fashion, *agents* or chosen men, to tempt them, and to treat with them. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife,
Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,
The *agents* of your passion will pursue. *Dryden, Aureng.*

3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper application of *agents* to patients. *Temple.*

AGENTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *agent*.] The office of an agent.

No goody agent! And you think there is
No punishment due for your *agentship*? *Beauv. and Fl. Lover's Progress.*

AGGELA'TION. *n. s.* [Lat. *gelu*.] Concretion of ice.

It is round in hail and figured in its guttulous descent from the air, growing greater or lesser according to the accretion or pluvius *agglatation* about the fundamental atoms thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

AGGENERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.]

The state of growing or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a transmutation of nutriment; now where this conversion or *aggeneration* is made, there is also required, in the aliment, a similarity of matter. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A'GGER. *n. s.* [Lat.] A military word; a fortress, or trench.

Before the west gate, there is at a considerable distance an *agger*, or raised work, that was made for the defence of the city, when it was besieged on that side.

• *Letters, Hecate's Journey to Reading, ii. 188.*
To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from *agger*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

AGGERO'SE. *adj.* [from *agger*, Lat.] Full of heaps. *Dict.*

To AGGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*agglomerio*, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.
2. To gather together,

Creations.

In one *agglomerated* cluster, hanging,
Great Vine! on Thee.

Young, *Night Th* ix.

To AGGLOMERATE. *v. n.*

Besides, the hard *agglomerating* salts,
The spoil of ages, would impervious choke
Their secret channels.

Thomson, *Autumn*.

AGGLOMERATION. *n. s.* [from *agglomerate*.] Heap.

An excessive *agglomeration* of turrets, with their fans, is one
of the characteristic marks of the florid mode of architecture,
which was now almost at its height.

Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 223.

AGGLUTINANTS. *n. s.* [from *agglutinate*.] Those medi-
cines or applications which have the power of unit-
ing parts together.

AGGLUTINANT. *n. adj.* [from *agglutinate*.] Uniting
parts together.

I shall beg you to prescribe to me something strengthening
and *agglutinant*.

Gray's *Letters*.

To AGGLUTINATE. *v. n.* [from *ad* and *gluten*,

glue, Lat. Fr. *agglutiner*.] To unite one part to
another; to join together, so as not to fall asunder.
It is a word almost appropriated to medicine;
Dr. Johnson says; but it was not so in elder times;
for Cotgrave renders the French verb, "to fasten
together with glew."

The body has got room enough to grow into its full dimen-
sions, which is performed by the daily ingestion of food that is
digested into blood; which being diffused through the body, is
agglutinated to those parts that were immediately *agglutinated*
to the foetal parts of the womb. *Harvey on Consumptions*.

AGGLUTINATION. *n. s.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union;
cohesion: the act of *agglutinating*: the state of being
agglutinated.

To the nutrition of the body there are two essentials required,
assumption and retention; then there follow two more, con-
coction and *agglutination*, or adhesion. *Howell, Letters*, i. 5.

The occasion of its not healing by *agglutination*, as the other
did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the
bottom of the wound. *Wiseman, Surgery*.

AGGLUTINATIVE. *n. adj.* [Fr. *agglutinatif*.] That
which has the power of procuring *agglutination*.

Rowl up the member with the *agglutinative* rowler. *Wiseman*.

To AGGRAVE. *n. v. a.* [Ital. *aggravare*.] To favour.

She painted; and that knight so much *aggraved*, [*aggraced*.]

That she him taught celestial discipline. *Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 18*.

AGGRAVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Kindness; favour.

So goodly purpose they together fond [found]

Of kindness and of courteous *aggrave*. *Ib. ii. viii. 56*.

AGGRANDIZATION. *n. s.* [from *aggrandize*.] The
act of *aggrandizing*.

There will be a pleasing and orderly circulation, no part of
the body will consume by the *aggrandization* of the other, but
all motions will be orderly, and a just distribution be to all
parts. *Waterhouse on Fortescue*, p. 197.

To AGGRANDIZE. *n. v. a.* [from *aggrandiser*, Fr.] To

make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in
power, honour, or rank. It is applied to persons
generally, sometimes to things.

If the King should get no better than the pope did, only
to *aggrandize* covetous churemen, it cannot be called a jewel
in his crown. *Ayliffe, Paragon*.

To furnish us with glorious earrings and crowns, to raise
and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our souls, to awaken
the better passions, and to elevate them even to a divine pitch,
and that for devotional purposes. *Watts, Improv. of the Mind*.

2. To increase.

The devil has infused prodigious idolatry into their hearts,
enough to relish his palate and *aggrandize* their tortures, &c.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 7.

To AGGRANDIZE. *n. v. n.* To become greater, to increase.

I have seen the neuter verb *aggrand* used for this,
about the close of the 17th century. But that is a
word not to be maintained.

Such sins as these are venial in youth, especially if expiated
with timely abjurement; for follies continued till old age do *ag-
grandize* and become horrid. *John Hall, Pref. to his Poems*.

This is *aggrandizing*. *Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 133.

AGGRANDIZEMENT. *n. s.* [from *aggrandissement*, Fr.]

The state of being *aggrandized*; the act of *aggran-
dizing*. The accent seems to fall, with greater pro-
priety, on the second syllable of this word, as in *ag-
grandization*; though Dr. Johnson has chosen to
adopt the first.

We may date from the treaty of Munster, the decline of the
House of Austria, the great power of the House of Bourbon,
and the *aggrandizement* of the house of Brandenburg.

Ld. Chesterfield.

In the midst of this chaos there were principles at work,
which reduced things to a certain form, and gradually unfolded
a system in which the chief movers and main springs were the
papal and the imperial powers; the *aggrandizement* or diminution
of which have been the drift of almost all the politics, intrigues,
and wars, which have employed and distracted Europe to this
day. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* iii. 1.

AGGRANDIZER. *n. s.* [from *aggrandize*.] The person
that *aggrandizes* or makes great another.

To AGGRATE. *v. a.* [from *aggrare*, Ital.] To please; to
treat with civilities: a word not now in use.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor,

A lovely bevy of fair ladies sate,

Courted of many a jolly paramour;

The which them did in modest wise amate,

And each one sought his lady to *aggrate*.

Spenser, F. Q.

To AGGRAVATE. *n. v. a.* [from *aggravare*, Lat.]

1. To make heavy; used only in a metaphorical sense;
as, to *aggravate* an accusation, or a punishment.

A grove hard by, sprung up with this their change,

His will who reigns above! to *aggravate*

Their penance, laden with fruit, like that

Which grew in paradise, the bait of Eve

Us'd by the tempter.

Milton, P. I.

Ambitious Turnus in the press appears,

And *aggravating* crimes augments their fears. *Dryden, Aeneid*.

2. To make any thing worse, by the addition of some
particular circumstance, not essential.

This offence, in itself so heinous, was yet in him *aggravated*
by the motive thereof, which was not malice or discontent, but
an aspiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

I have commission to assure your majesty, that their meaning
is not to *aggravate* your charge, for he shall have yearly a com-
petent provision allowed to maintain him in good fashion.

Sir H. Wotton, Rem. p. 443.

Follows the loosen'd *aggravated* roar,

Enlarging, deepening, mingling; peal on peal

Crush'd horrible, convulsing heaven and earth.

Thompson, Summer.

3. In the following instance, it may be thought a verb
neuter, unless we understand it after it.

————— had you heard him first

Draw it to certain heads, then *aggravate*,

Then use his vehement figures.

B. Jonson, Fox, v. 2.

AGGRAVATION. *n. s.* [from *aggravare*.]

1. The act of *aggravating*, or making heavy.

This was indeed very foul in itself, though but once done,
even without the orator's rhetorical *aggravation*.

Hakewill's Apology, p. 368.

In a letter to her majesty, I conclude with a supplication, that
she will be pleased to receive a page, at the joint suit of the
House of Bacon's; a boy of singular spirits, without *aggravation*
of her charge; for he shall want no means to entertain himself
in good fashion about so royal a mistress.

Sir H. Wotton, Rem. p. 560.

2. The act of enlarging to enormity.

A painter added a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little *aggravation* of the features changed it into the Saracen's head.

Addison.

3. The extrinsecal circumstances or accidents, which encrease the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.

He, to the sins which he commits, hath the *aggravation* super-added of committing them against knowledge, against conscience, against sight of the contrary law.

Hammond.

If it be weigh'd

By itself, with *aggravations* not surcharg'd,
Or else with just allowance counterpois'd,
I may, if possible, thy pardon find
The easier towards me, or thy hatred less.

Milton.

AGGREGATE. *adj.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] Framed by the collection of any particular parts into one mass, body, or system.

The solid reason of one man with unprejudicate apprehensions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or *aggregate* testimony of many hundreds.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or *aggregate* forms of particular things, and nonsensical systems of the whole.

Ray on the Creation.

AGGREGATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The complex, or collective result of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

The reason of the far greatest part of mankind, is but an *aggregate* of mistaken phantasms, and, in things not sensible, a constant delusion.

Glanville, Scæpris Scientificæ.

A great number of living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contract, and pressing, and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital consension of the whole body; any more than a swarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and constituted of the *aggregate* of them all.

Bentley.

AGGREGATE. *† v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to accumulate; to heap many particulars into one mass.

The *aggregated* soil

Death, with his mace petrifick, cold, and dry,

As with a trident, smote.

Milton, P. L.

Now touching the offences themselves, they are so exorbitant and transcendent, and *aggregated* of so many bloody and fearful crimes, as they cannot be aggravated by any inference, argument, or circumstance whatsoever.

Sir E. Coke, Proceed. against Garnet, &c. sign. D. iii.

AGGREGATELY. ** adv.* [from *aggregate*.] Collectively.

Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet *aggregately* are too material for me to omit.

Ld. Chesterfield.

AGGREGATION. *† n. s.* [from *aggregate*.]

1. Collection, or state of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their *aggregation*; and being erroneous in their single numbers, once huddled together, they will be error itself.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water resident in the abyss is, in all parts of it, stored with a considerable quantity of heat, and more especially in those where these extraordinary *aggregations* of this fire happen.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

3. The whole composed by the conservation of many particulars; an aggregate.

The latter part of the term was called the *aggregation*, or joining of one's self to the worship and service of the only true God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Bp. Bull's Works, ii. p. 555.

Thus must we conceive of the Catholic church, as of one entire body, made up by the collection and *aggregation* of all the faithful into the unity thereof.

Abp. Usher, Sermon before the King at Wanstead, p. 6.

AGGREGATIVE. ** adj.* [from *aggregate*.] Taken together.

In the disjunctive, and not the *aggregative* sense. *Spelman.*

AGGREGATOR. ** n. s.* Lat. He who collects materials.

Jacobus de Dondis, the *aggregator*, repeats ambergrease, nutmegs, and allspice amongst the rest. *Barton, Anat. Mel. p. 375.*

AGGRESS. *v. n.* [*aggredior*, *aggression*, Lat.] To commit the first act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The glorious pair advance

With mingl'd anger, and collected might,

To turn the war, and tell *aggressing* France,

How Britain's sons, and Britain's friends can fight.

Prior.

AGGRESS. ** n. s.* [old Fr. *agresse*, low Lat. *aggressus*.]

Aggression.

Leagues offensive, and defensive, which oblige the princes not only to mutual defence, but also to be assisting to each other in their military *aggresses* upon others.

Hale, H. P. C. ch. 15.

AGGRESSION. *n. s.* [*aggressio*, Lat.] This word is noticed by Heylin, in 1656, as uncouth and unusual. The first act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.

There is no resting of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity and *aggression*.

L'Estrange.

Beside this, you have, in your English, yet three attempts more; and much ado there is with long and perplexed figures to no purpose. They are, by your own confession, but *aggressions*; and you do not yourself believe them to be exact.

Wallis, Correction of Hobbes, § 12.

AGGRESSOR. *n. s.* [*aggressor*.] The person that first commences hostility; the assaulter or invader, opposed to the *defendant*.

Fly in nature's face?

But how, if nature fly in my face first?

Then nature's the *aggressor*: Let her look to't.

Dryden.

It is a very unlucky circumstance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of such authors, whose works are so soon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the first *aggressors*.

Pope and Swift.

AGGRIEVANCE. *† n. s.* [See **GRIEVANCE**.] Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

We are desirous to redress such abuses, and *aggravances* as are said to grow by sommers or apparitors.

Constitutions and Can. Eccl. 138.

By which notorious *aggravances* the sex of women being so much wronged, were forced to repair to the clear fountain of true justice.

Translation of Boccaccio, (1626) p. 204.

Deliver those *aggravances*, which lately

Your importunity possess our council

Were fit for audience.

Beaumont and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

Their religion remained under great discouragements, their rites being suppressed in all the isles of that sea for want of protection and redress of their *aggravances*.

Rycaut, Gr. Ch. p. 340.

AGGRIEVE. *† v. a.* [old Fr. *agrevier*.]1. To give sorrow; to cause grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that to *grieve* was originally neuter, and *aggrieve* the active, Dr. Johnson says; but *aggrieve* is also neuter.

But while therein I took my chief delight,

I saw, alas! the gaping earth devour

The spring, the place, and all clean out of sight;

Which yet *aggrieves* my heart even to this hour.

Spenser.

Those pains that afflict the body, which are *afflictive* just so long as they actually possess the part which they *aggrieve*; but their influence lasts no longer than their presence.

South, Serm. viii. 11.

2. To impose some hardships upon; to harass; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical sense; and whenever it is used now, it seems to bear some allusion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbishop of York, much *aggrieved* with some practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. *Camden.*

The landed man finds himself *aggrieved*, by the falling of his rents, and the strengthening of his fortune; whilst the married man keeps up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade. *Locke.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Chloe complains, and wondrously's *aggrieved*. *Granville.*

To *AGGRIEVE*. * *v. n.* To mourn; to lament.

My heart *aggrieved*, that such a wretch should reign.

Mir. for Mag. p. 442.

To *AGGROU'P*. *v. a.* [*aggropare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure; to crowd together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggregated* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight. *Dryden.*

AGHA'ST. *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze*, (see *AGAZE*), and then to be written *agazed*, or *agast*, or from a and *gast*, a ghost, which the present orthography favours; perhaps they were originally different words.] Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre; stupified with terror. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

She sighing sore, as if her heart in twaine
Had riven been, and all her heart-strings brast,
With dreary drooping cyne look'd up like one *aghaſt*. *Spenser.*

The aged earth *aghaſt*,
With terror of that blast,
Shall from the surface to the centre shake. *Milton.*

Aghaſt he wak'd, and starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erſpread.

Dryden, Æneid.

I laugh to think how your unshaken Cato
Will look *aghaſt*, while unforeſeen destruction
Pours in upon him thus from every ſide. *Addison, Cato.*

A'GILE. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; having the quality of being speedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horse the head,
And bending forward struck his *agile* heels
Against the panting ſides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowl-head. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The immediate and *agile* ſubſervience of the ſpirits to the empire of the mind or ſoul. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, ſage,
As fits the various courſe of human age. *Prior.*

A'GILENESS. *n. s.* [from *agile*.] The quality of being *agile*; nimbleness; readiness for motion; quickness; activity; agility.

AGILITY. *n. s.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*, *agile*.] Nimbleness; readiness to move; quickness; activity.

A limb over-strained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour. *Watts.*

AGILOCHUM. *n. s.* Aloes-wood. A tree in the East-Indies, brought to us in small bits, of a very fragrant ſcent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a ſtrengthener of the nerves in general. The beſt is of a blackiſh purple colour, and ſo light as to ſwim upon water. *Quincy.*

A'GIO. † *n. s.* [An Italian word, ſignifying eaſe or convenience. The Daniſh *agio* is rendered by Wolff, *advance-money*.] A mercantile term, uſed chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. *Chambers.*

To *AGIST*. *v. a.* [from *giſte*, Fr. a bed or reſting-place, or from *giſter*, i. e. *ſtabulari*.]

Take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, & gather the money. The officers that do this, are called *ors*, in Engliſh *guel* or *giſt-takers*. Their function is termed

agiſtment; as, *agiſtment* upon the ſea banks. This word *agiſt* is alſo uſed, for the taking in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate per week. *Blount.*

AGISTMENT. † *n. s.* [See *AGIST*. It is taken by the canon lawyers in another ſenſe than is mentioned under *agiſt*. They ſeem to intend by it, a *modus* or compoſition, or mean rate, at which ſome right or due may be reckoned: perhaps it is corrupted from *addouciſſement*, or *adjustment*.]

1. The feeding of cattle in a common paſture, for a ſtipulated price.

If a man takes in a horſe or other cattle to graze and depaſture his grounds, which the law calls *agiſtment*, he takes them upon an implied contract to return them ſafe to the owner. *Blackſtone.*

2. Tithe due for the profit made by *agiſting* or feeding of unprofitable cattle, as neither the ground nor the cattle can in any other way pay any thing for an acknowledged receipt of profit from titheable articles.

3. An embankment; earth heaped up. Such fences the inhabitants of marſhy countries are bound to keep up, as Mr. Boncher has ſhewn from the charter of Romney-marſh. This leads him to propoſe the etymology of *agger* and *aggerſtus*, eſpecially alſo as in old writings *agiſtment* is written *aggerſtamentum* or *aggerſtamentum*.

AGISTOR. † *n. s.* [from *agiſt*.] An officer of the king's foreſt. See *AGIST*.

A foreſt hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all treſpaſſes; ſhe hath alſo her peculiar officers, as foreſters, *verderers*, *regarders*, *agiſters*, &c. whereas a chaſe or park hath only keepers and woodwards. *Howell, Letters*, iv. 16.

A'GITABLE. † *n. s.* [from *agitate*; *agibilis*, Lat.] That which may be agitated, or put in motion; perhaps that which may be diſputed. In our old dictionaries defined *moveable*. See *AGITATE*, and *AGITATION*.

To *A'GITATE*. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to ſhake; to move nimbly; as, the ſurface of the waters is *agitated* by the wind; the veſſel was broken by *agitating* the liquour.

2. To be the cauſe of motion; to actuate; to move.

Where dwells this ſov'reign arbitrary ſoul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole? *Blackmore.*

3. To affect with perturbation; as, the mind of man is *agitated* by various paſſions.

4. To ſtir; to bandy from one to another; to diſcuſs; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a queſtion.

Though this controversy be revived, and hotly *agitated* among the moderns; yet I doubt whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal diſpute. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. To contrive; to revolve; to form by laborious thought.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ſtudied and elaborate, than when politicians moſt *agitate* deſperate deſigns. *K. Charles.*

AGITATION. *n. s.* [from *agitate*, *agitatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving or ſhaking any thing.

Putrefaction asketh reſt; for the ſubtle motion which putrefaction requireth, is diſturbed by any *agitation*. *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of being moved or agitated; as the waters, after a ſtorm, are ſome time in a violent *agitation*.

3. Diſcuſſion; controversial examination.

A kind of a ſchool queſtion is ſtarted in this fable, upon reaſon and inſtinct: this deliberative ſucceeding of the crow, was rather a logical *agitation* of the matter. *L' Eſtrange, Fable.*

4. Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature ! to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching. In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking, and other actual performances, what have you heard her say? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

His mother could no longer bear the agitations of so many passions as thronged upon her. *Tatler, No. 55.*

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the state of being consulted upon.

The project now in agitation for repealing of the test act, and yet leaving the name of an establishment to the present national church, is inconsistent. *Swift, Miscell.*

AGITA'TOR.† *n. s.* [Fr. *agitateur*, Lat. *agitator*.]

1. He who regulates affairs of the army. This is a Gallicism; though it became a kind of ludicrous expression, in this country, after the great rebellion. "Agitateur, solliciteur d'un régiment." • Lacombe. "Commandant d'un régiment." Roquefort.

The fairest day is seldom without a cloud, for at this time some active and malevolent persons of the army, disguised under the specious name of *agitators*, being two selected out of every regiment to meet and debate the concerns of the army, met frequently at Putney. *Sir T. Herbert's Memoirs.*

Some for the Rump, and some more crafty
For *agitators*, and the safety. *Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2.*

2. He who manages affairs.

He must be very ignorant of the state of every popular interest, who does not know that in all the corporations, all the open boroughs, indeed in every district in the kingdom, there is some leading man, some *agitator*, some wealthy merchant, or considerable manufacturer, some active attorney, some popular preacher, some money-lender, &c. who is followed by the whole flock. *Burke's Speech on the Duration of Parliaments.*

AGLET.† *n. s.* [Some derive it from *αἴγλη*, splendour; but it is apparently to be deduced from *aiguillette*, Fr. a tag to a point, and that from *aigu*, sharp.] See AIGLET.

1. A tag of a point curved into the shape of little images, or having a head cut at their ends; the tag of a lace to women's stays.

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain worth 200l. and his gown addressed with *aglets*, esteemed worth 25l. *Hayward.*

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet, or an *aglet* baby, or an old trot, and ne'er a tooth in her head. *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

2. The pendants at the ends of the chieftes of flowers, as in tulips. The herb, or grass, *ladies laces*, is called in French "*aiguillettes d'armes*."

AGMINAL. *adj.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. *Dict.*

AGNAIL.† *n. s.* [from *ange*, grieved, and *nagle*, a nail, according to Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boucher; but it may be from the Sax. *agga*, torquere, to writhe with pain, and *nagel*, a nail.] A discase of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails.

AGNA'TE.* *adj.* [Lat. *agnatus*.] In our old dictionaries it is a substantive, and called "a kinsman by the father's side;" and is an authorized substantive in Scotland. In modern times, it has been applied as an adjective, in the sense of "allied to; akin." See AGNATION.

AGNA'TICK.* *adj.* [from *agnate*.] Relating to kindred by descent from the father.

This I take to be the true reason of the constant preference of the *agnatick* succession, or issue derived from the male ancestors, through all the stages of collateral inheritance; as the ability for personal service was the reason for preferring the males at first in the direct lineal succession. *Blackstone, Law of Descents.*

AGNA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.]

1. Descent from the same father, in a direct male line, distinct from *cognition*, or consanguinity, which includes descendants from females.

2. Alliance; connection.

By an attentive examination of the peculiarities in enunciation which each people have, in the one way or the other, by a fair reciprocal analysis of the *agnate* words they reciprocally use, I think a much greater *agnation* may be found amongst all the languages in the northern hemisphere of our globe. *Pownall on the Study of Antiquities, p. 168.*

AGNI'TION.† *n. s.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgement.

It must needs be proper to begin the confession of our faith with the *agnition* of our God. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.*

To AGNIZE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *agnisr*.] To acknowledge; to own; to avow. This word is now obsolete, Dr. Johnson says; but it was not out of use, when his dictionary was published.

I do *agnize*

A natural and prompt alacrity
I find in hardness. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

An elicit act of worship, is an act which hath God for its immediate object, and solely is designed to do him honour, or to *agnize* some divine excellency or perfection. *Whitby on the New Test. p. 267.*

— such who own
In evil times, undaunted, though alone,

His glorious truth, such He will crown with praise,
And glad *agnize* before his Father's throne. *Edwards, Can. Crit. p. 291.*

To AGNOMINATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *agnomino*.] To name.

— the flowing current's silver streams,
Which, in memorial of victory,
Shall be *agnominated* by our name. *Loerinc, iii. 2.*

AGNOMINA'TION.† *n. s.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another, by resemblance of sound.

The British continueth yet in Wales, and some villages of Cornwall, intermingled with provincial Latin, being very significative, copious, and pleasantly running upon *agnominations*, although harsh in aspirations. *Camden.*

White is there usurpt for her brow; her forehead; and then sleek, as the parallel to smooth, that went before. A kind of paronomastic, or *agnomination*: do you conceive, Sir?

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Our bards hold *agnominations*, and enforcing of consonant words or syllables one upon the other, to be the greatest elegance: As for example, in Welsh, *Truogais, todgyris, ty'r derryrn, gwyllt*, &c. So have I seen divers old rhymes in Italian running so: *Donne, O damo, che Felo affronto affronta: In selva salvo a me: Più caro cuore*, &c. *Hobart's Letters, i. 1. 40.*

AGNUS.* *n. s.* [Lat.] In the Romish church, a little image, representing our Saviour in the figure of a lamb.

They will kiss a crucifix, salute a cross, carry most devoutly a scapulary, an *agnus*, or a set of beads about them. *Brevint's Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 331.*

We all know how far it is easier for men and women of loose lives to amuse themselves with scapularies, beads, ropes, *agnusses*, and sprinkling their bodies with holy water, than to lift up pure hearts to God. *Ibid. p. 322.*

AGNUS CASTUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] The name of the tree commonly called the *Chaste Tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity.

Of laurel some, of woodbine many more,
And wreathes of *agnus castus* others bore. *Dryden, Flower and Leaf.*

AGO'. *adv.* [*agan*, Sax. past or gone; whence writers formerly used, and in some provinces the people still use, *agone* for *ago*.] Past; as *long ago*; that is, long time has past since. Reckoning time towards the present, we use *since*; as, it is a year *since* it

happened: reckoning from the present, we use *ago*; as, it happened a year *ago*. This is not, perhaps, always observed.

The great supply,
Are wrack'd three nights *ago* on Godwin sands. *Shakespeare*.

This both by others and myself I know,
For I have serv'd their sovereign long *ago*;
Oft have been caught within the winding train. *Dryden, Fab.*

I shall set down an account of a discourse I chanced to have
with one of them some time *ago*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

AGO'G. † *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology; the French have the term *à gogo*, in low language; as *ils vivent à gogo*, they live to their wish: from this phrase our word may be, perhaps, derived. This is Dr. Johnson's etymological description; which is unsatisfactory. Mr. Boucher has bestowed much pains in attempting to trace the word, in the sense of *elate*, to the Hebrew *gag*, signifying the roof or most eminent part of a building; and to *gok*, used by the Norwegians to *look high*; and to *gove*, meaning in the north of Scotland to look about one; not forgetting also *goggles*, a species of spectacles, and *goggle eyes*; and finally to the Bas Bret. *gaug*, (pronounced like *gog*.) a *hill*. This last he would resolve into *a-gaug*, i. e. on *high*, and thence elicit the figurative *agog*, i. e. *elate*. But the word perhaps is nothing more than a corruption of the Goth. *gaga*, the road, the way, from *gaggan*, to go; whence the Saxon *gangan*, to go. Mr. Tooke, in the margin of his Johnson, has marked the Saxon word. I think therefore that *agog* means no more than *agoing*, in a hurry to seize an object, or accomplish a design. In the Yorkshire dialect "to set one *agog*," is, to make one long or desire. So in this sense we have, in our elder language, the substantive *gag* for *haste* or *desire*. "You have put me into such a *gag* of going, I would not stay for all the world." *Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money*, iii. 1.]

1. In a state of desire; in a state of warm imagination; heated with the notion of some enjoyment; longing; strongly excited.

As for the sense and reason of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it sound full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at present *agog*, (just as a big, long, rattling name is said to command even adoration from a Spaniard,) and, no doubt, with this powerful, senseless engine, the rabble-driver, shall be able to carry all before him. *South, Sermon.*

2. It is used with the verbs *to be*, or *to set*; as, he is *agog*, or you may set him *agog*.

The gawdy gossip, when she's set *agog*,
In jewels drest, and at each ear a bob,
Goes flaunting out, and, in her trim of pride,
Thinks all she says or does, is justify'd. *Dryden, Jun. Sat. 6.*

This maggot has no sooner set him *agog*, but he gets him a ship, freights her, builds castles in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coffers. *L'Estrange.*

3. It has the particles *on*, or *for*, before the object of desire.

On which the saints are all *agog*,
And all this for a bear and dog. *Hudibras, cant. ii.*
Gypsies generally straggle into these parts, and set the heads of our servant-maids so *agog for* husbands, that we do not expect to have any business done as it should be, whilst they are in the country. *Addison, Spectator.*

AGO'ING. *particip. adj.* [from *a* and *going*.] In action; into action.

Let his clack be set *agoing*, and he shall tongue it as impetuously as the arrantest hog of the play.

Dryden, Grounds of Criticism.

Their first movement, and impressed motions, demanded the impulse of an Almighty hand to set them first *agoing*. *Tatler.*

A'GON. † *n. s.* [Gr.] The contest for the prize.

They must do their exercises too — be anointed to the *agon*, and to the combat, as the champions of old.

Fit for combats and wrestlings, and so [they] came out to practise in these *agones*. *Abp. Sanger's Sermons*, p. 106.
Hammond's Sermons.

AGO'NE. *adv.* [agan, Sax.] Ago; past. See *AGO*.

Is he such a princely one,
As ydu speak him long *agone*? *B. Jonson, Fairy Prince.*

A'GONISM. *n. s.* [ἀγωνισμός, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

A'GONIST. *n. s.* [ἀγωνιστής, Gr.] A contender for prizes. *Dict.*

AGONISTES. *n. s.* [ἀγωνιστής, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at any publick solemnity for a prize. Milton has so styled his tragedy, because *Samson* was called out to divert the Philistines with feats of strength.

AGONISTICAL. † *adj.* [from *agonistes*.] Relating to prize-fighting. *Dict.*

Indeed as are all the expressions in the foregoing verse, so is this apparently *agonistical*, and alludes to the prize set before, propounded and offered to them that run in a race, for their encouragement.

To say nothing of the beautiful metaphors and noble *agonistical* terms, which we find in the six first verses of the twelfth chapter to the Hebrews, &c. *Bp. Hall's Works*, ii. 607.
Blackwall's Sac. Cl. i. 335.

ἀγωνισμός in the *agonistical* notion we have formerly explained. *Hammond on the N. Test.*

AGONISTICALLY.* *adv.* In the agonistical manner.

AGONISTICK.* *adj.* Agonistical; relating to the contention for the prize at a race.

The prophetick writings were not, saith St. Peter, ἀγωνιστικαί, (I conceive in an *agonistick* sense,) of their own starting, or incitation, as they were moved or prompted by themselves, but, as it follows, as they were carried by the Holy Ghost.

Industry is stiled exercise, *agonistick* and ascetick exercise. *Hammond's Sermons*, p. 589.
Barrow's Sermons, iii. 237.

The practice of anointing being essential to their *agonistick* trials. *Dr. Warton on Pope.*

To A'GONIZE. † *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low Lat. ἀγωνίζω, Gr. *agoniser*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in excessive pain.

He is an object of much pity, that over-affects any temporal things whatsoever. For it *agonizes* his mind perpetually, and throws him on a double mischief.

Felham, Sermon on St. Luke, xiv. 20.

Dost thou behold my poor distracted heart,
Thus rent with *agonizing* love and rage,
And ask me what it means? Art thou not false?

Rowe's Jane Shore.

Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all o'er,
To smart and *agonize* at every pore? *Pope, Ep. on Man.*

AGONIZINGLY.* *adv.* [from *agonize*.] In the most painfully feeling manner. This adverb is quite modern, but seems getting into use.

AGONOTHETE.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἀγωνοθέτης, Fr. *agonothète*.] The old English dictionaries, which warrant Dr. Johnson in giving *agonothetick*, give also this substantive; and define it, "a judge of masteries in activity."

AGONOTHE'TICK. *adj.* [ἀγων and τίθημι, Gr.] Proposing publick contentions for prizes; giving prizes; presiding at public games. *Dict.*

A'GONY. † *n. s.* [ἀγών, Gr. *agon*, low Lat. *agonic*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly the last contest between life and death.

Never was there more pity in saving any than in ending me,
because therein my *agony* shall end. *Sidney.*

Thou who for me did'st feel such pain,
Whose precious blood the cross did stain,
Let not those *agonies* be vain. *Roscommon.*

2. Any violent or excessive pain of body or mind.

Between them both, they have me done to dy,
Through wounds and strokes, and stubborn handeling,
That death were better than such *agony*,
As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thee I have miss'd, and thought it long, depriv'd
Thy presence; *agony* of love till now
Not felt, nor shall be twice. *Milton, P. L.*

3. It is particularly used in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propose our desires, which cannot take such effect as we
specify, shall, notwithstanding, otherwise procure us his heavenly
grace, even as this very prayer of Christ obtained angels
to be sent him as comforters in his *agony*. *Hooker.*

4. Violent contest or striving.

She sees such things as would low life confound,
Enrage with a tumultuous *agony*,
Burst this pent spright for want of fit capacity.

More, Song of the Soul, p. 2. b. 3. c. 2. st. 57.
Till he have thus denuded himself of all these encumbrances,
he is utterly unqualified for these *agonies*.
Decay of Chr. Piety, p. 408.

AGG'ON. † *adv.* [from *a* and *good*.] In earnest; not
fictitiously. Not in use, or rarely so, now; though
very common in our old songs and poetry.

At that time I made her weep *agood*,
For I did play a lamentable part. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

AGOUTY. *n. s.* An animal of the Antilles, of the big-
ness of a rabbit, with bright red hair, and a little
tail without hair. He has but two teeth in each
jaw, holds his meat in his forepaws like a squirrel,
and has a very remarkable cry. When he is angry,
his hair stands on end, and he strikes the earth with
his hindfeet, and, when chased, he flies to a hollow
tree, whence he is expelled by smoke. *Trevoux.*

TO AGRA'CE. † *v. a.* See **TO AGGRACE.**

AGRA'MMATIST. *n. s.* [*α, priv.* and *γραμμα, Gr.*] An
illiterate man. *Dict.*

AGRA'RIAN. † *adj.* [*agrarius, Lat.*] Relating to fields
or grounds; a word seldom used but in the Roman
history, where there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

It appears that the jubilee could not be intended for an *agra-
rian* law. *Wren's Monarchy Asserted, p. 137.*

In later times, it has been used in allusion to the
original meaning.

His grace's landed possessions are irresistibly inviting to an
agrarian experiment. *Burke.*

TO AGREASE. † [What has been said respecting this
pretended verb, is an oversight of Dr. Johnson, oc-
casioned by his slight attention both to Spenser's
own reading, and to the sense of the passage. See
AGRISE. There is no such verb in Spenser as
agrease; which, however, Dr. Johnson has asserted;
defining it, from *a* and *grease*, to daub, &c. Dr.
Ash has adopted the error. But this is not the
only example, as I shall have occasion to shew, of
non-existent words produced with the venerable
air of authority, and consequently of etymology and
definition, however ingenious, misapplied.]

TO AGRE'E. † [*agreer, Fr.* from *gré*, liking or
good-will; *gratia, gratus, Lat.*]

1. To be in concord; to live without contention; not
to differ.

The more you *agree* together, the less hurt can your ene-
mies do you. *Broome's View of Epick Poetry.*

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit; with the particles
to or *upon*.

And persuaded them to *agree* to all reasonable conditions.
2 Maccabees, xi. 14.

We do not prove the origin of the earth from a *chaos*: see-
ing that it is *agreed* on by all that give it any origin. *Burnet.*

3. To settle amicably.

A form of words was quickly *agreed* on between them for a
perfect combination. *Clarendon.*

4. To settle terms by stipulation; to accord; fol-
lowed by *with*.

Agree with thine adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the
way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to
the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou
be cast into prison. *Matt. v. 25.*

5. To settle a price between buyer and seller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong, didst not thou *agree* with me for
a penny? *Matt. xx. 13.*

6. To be of the same mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked, or underwent the envy, and re-
proach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who
agreed in nothing else. *Clarendon.*

Milton is a noble genius, and the world *agrees* to confess it.

Watts, Improvement of the Mind.

7. To concur; to co-operate.

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble and contracted urn?
And never shall those particles *agree*,
That were in life this individual he? *Prior*

8. To settle some point among many, with *upon* be-
fore a noun.

Strifes and troubles would be endless, except they gave their
common consent all to be ordered by some whom they should
agree upon. *Hooker.*

If men, skilled in chymical affairs, shall *agree* to write
clearly, and keep men from being stunned by dark or empty
words, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books
that may teach us something. *Boyle.*

9. To be consistent; not to contradict; with *to* or
with.

For many bare false witness against him, but their witness
agreed not together. *Mark, xiv. 56.*

They that stood by said again to Peter, surely thou art one
of them: for thou art a Galilean, and thy speech *agreeth*
thereto. *Mark, xiv. 70.*

Which testimony I the less scruple to alledge, because it
agrees very well with what has been affirmed to me. *Boyle.*

10. To suit with; to be accommodated to: with *to* or
with.

Thou feedest thine own people with angels food, and didst
send them from heaven bread *agreeing* to every taste. *Wisdom.*

His principles could not be made to *agree* with that consti-
tution and order, which God had settled in the world; and,
therefore, must needs clash with common sense and experience.
Locke.

11. To cause no disturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our prescribing asses milk in such
small quantities, is injudicious: for, undoubtedly, with such as
it *agrees with*, it would perform much greater and quicker ef-
fects in greater quantities. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

TO AGRE'E. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He saw from far, or seemed for to see,
Some troublous uproar, or contentious fray,
Whereto he drew in haste it to *agree*. *Spenser, F. Q. ii.*

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed*. *Roscommon.*

AGREEABILITY.* *n. s.* [*Fr. agreeableté.*] Easiness of
disposition.

All fortune is blissful to a man by the *agreeability*, or by the
egalitie of him that suffreth it. *Chaucer, Boeth. ii. 369.*

AGRE'EABLE. *adj.* [*agreeable, Fr.*]

- r. Suitable to; consistent with; conformable to. It has the particle *to*, or *with*.

This paucity of blood is *agreeable* to many other animals, as frogs, lizards, and other fishes. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The delight which men have in popularity, fame, submission, and subjection of other men's minds, seemeth to be a thing, in itself, without contemplation of consequence, *agreeable* and grateful to the nature of man. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

What you do, is not at all *agreeable* either with so good a christian, or so reasonable and so great a person. *Temple.*

That which is *agreeable* to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Estrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is *agreeable* to our reason, so is it likewise the interest both of private persons and of publick societies. *Tillotson.*

2. In the following passage the adjective is used by a familiar corruption for the adverb *agreeably*.

Agreeable herewith, perhaps it might not be amiss, to make children, as soon as they are capable of it, often to tell a story. *Locke on Education.*

3. Pleasing; that is suitable to the inclination, faculties, or temper. It is used in this sense both of persons and things.

And while the face of outward things we find

Pleasing and fair, *agreeable* and sweet,

These things transport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the discourses which have passed between us, and call to mind a thousand *agreeable* remarks, which he has made on these occasions. *Addison, Spect. No. 241.*

AGREEABLENESS.† n. s. [from *agreeable*.]

1. Consistency with; suitableness to: with the particle *to*.

Pleasant tastes depend not on the things themselves, but their *agreeableness* to this or that particular palate, wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. With the particle *with*.

It is not the incompatibility or *agreeableness* of incidents, characters, or sentiments, *with* the probable in fact, but with propriety in design, that admits or excludes them from a place in any composition. *Burke on the Dravna.*

3. The quality of pleasing. It is used in an inferior sense, to mark the production of satisfaction, calm and lasting, but below rapture or admiration, Dr. Johnson says: yet Jeremy Taylor uses it in a stronger manner than either Collier or Pope.

The greatest sweetness, honour, and *agreeableness*, as to human society, are (as waters in the sea or light in the sun) gathered together by nature, and bestowed on the face of mankind. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hand. p. 94.*

There will be occasion for largeness of mind and *agreeableness* of temper. *Collier of Friendship.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing, who has an *agreeableness* that charms us, without correctness; like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

4. Resemblance; likeness; sometimes with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewise seen in the *agreeableness* between man and the other parts of the universe. *Grew, Cosmol. Sac.*

AGREEABLY.† adv. [from *agreeable*.]

1. Consistently with; in a manner suitable to.

They may look into the affairs of Judaea and Jerusalem, *agreeably* to that which is in the law of the Lord. *1 Esd. xviii. 12.*

2. Pleasingly.

I did never imagine that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and *agreeably*. *Swift.*

3. Alike; in a corresponding manner.

So forth they goe together (God before)

Both clad in shepherds weeds *agreeably*

And both with shepherds hooks. *Spenser, B. Q. vi. 36.*

AGREED. part. adj. [from *agree*.] Settled by consent.

When they had got known and *agreed* names, to signify those internal operations of their own minds, they were sufficiently furnished to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

AGRE'INGLY.* adv. [from *agree*.] In conformity to. *Agreeing* to which, St. Austin, disputing against the Docetists, contendeth most earnestly. *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 32.*

AGRE'INGNESS. n. s. [from *agree*.] Consistence; suitableness.

AGRE'EMENT. n. s. [*agrement*, Fr. in law Latin *agreementum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium*.]

1. Concord.

What *agreement* is there between the hyena and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor. *Becket, xiii. 18.*

2. Resemblance of one thing to another.

The division and quavering which please so much in music, have an *agreement* with the glittering of light, as the moonbeams playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Expansion and duration have this further *agreement*, that though they are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.

And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your *agreement* with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it. *Isaiah, xxviii. 18.*

Make an *agreement* with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree. *2 Kings, xviii. 31.*

Frog had given his word that he would meet the company, to talk of this *agreement*. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

AGRE'STICK, or AGRE'STICAL.† adj. [from *agrestis*, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; rustick.

He [Nimrod] was called a hunter, because he was so indeed; but not so only, but an oppressor too; his continual conversation with brute beasts changed his humane disposition into a barbarous and *agrestick* behaviour. *Gregory, Posthuma, p. 222.*

AGRICOLA'TION. n. s. [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground, *Diet.*

AGRICU'LTOR.* n. s. [Lat.] A husbandman. The word, in our language, is modern; but is getting into common use. See AGRICULTURIST.

AGRICU'LURAL.* adj. [from *agriculture*.] Relating to agriculture.

The *agricultural* systems of political œconomy will not require so long an explanation as that which I have thought it necessary to bestow upon the mercantile or commercial system. *Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 9.*

AGRICULTURE. n. s. [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry, as distinct from pasturage.

He strictly adviseth not to begin to sow before the setting of the stars; which notwithstanding, without injury to *agriculture*, cannot be observed in England. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

That there was tillage bestowed upon the antediluvian ground, Moses does indeed intimate in general; what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed: I hope to shew, that their *agriculture* was nothing near so laborious and troublesome, nor did it take up so much time as ours doth. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more secure, method of life, by *agriculture* and husbandry. *Broom, Notes on the Odyssey.*

AGRICU'LURIST.* n. s. One who is skilled in the art of cultivating the ground; one who studies agriculture in any of its branches. This word is of recent introduction into our language; but for centuries perhaps, are now without their Society of *Agriculturists*.

AGRICU'LTURN.* n. s. The science of agriculture. Modern.

AGRO'NY.* n. s. [*agronia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. The leaves are rough, hairy, pinnated, and

grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup consists of one leaf, which is divided into five segments; the flowers have five or six leaves, and are formed into a long spike, which expand in form of a rose; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which are contained two kernels. *Miller.*

To AGRISE. † *v. n.* [*agujan*, Sax.] To look terrible, Dr. Johnson says; and adds that it is out of use, citing only the name of Spenser. Neither as a verb neuter, nor in such sense, is the word found in that poet. In Chaucer, however, this verb occurs, but not in that sense. It is there equivalent to the Latin *horresco*, to begin to shiver for fear, or through pity or abhorrence; as we now say, "it made one shudder to hear it."

The kinges herte of pitee gan *agrie*,

When he saw so benigne a creature

Fall in disese and in misaventure. *Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.*

To AGRISE. † *v. a.*

1. To affright; to terrify. Hence our adjective *grisly*.
And pourcing forth their bloud in brutish wize,
That any iron eyes, to see, it would *agrise*.

Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 28.

To hide the terror of her uncouth hew
From mortall eyes that should be sore *agrized*. *Ib. vii. vii. 6.*

2. To disfigure; to make frightful. The word in the following example is that which Dr. Johnson converted into *agreeze*, and explained accordingly.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engrost with mud, which did them fowle *agrise*,
That every weighty thing they did upheare.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. vi. 46.

Yet not the colour of the troubled deep,
Those spots supposed, nor the fogs that rise
From the dull earth, me any whit *agrise*.

Drayton, Man in the Moon.

AGRO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground*.]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther.

With our great ships we durst not approach the coast, we
having been all of us *aground*. *Sir Walter Raleigh, Essays.*
Say what you seek, and whither were you bound?

Were you, by stress of weather, cast *aground*. *Dryden, F. n.*

2. It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindered in the progress of affairs; as, the negotiators were *aground* at that objection.

AGUE. † *n. s.* [*Goth. agis*, terror. This etymology is given by Mr. Horne Tooke, to use his own words, as, "the long-sought etymology of our English word *ague*," and is highly commended, on account of the reasons by which Mr. Tooke ingeniously supports it, by Mr. Boucher; viz. 1. Because the Anglo-Saxons and English, in their adoption of the Gothic substantives, (most of which terminate in *s*), always drop the terminating *s*. 2. Because, though the English word is written *ague*, the common people and the country people always pronounce it *aghy*, or *aguy*. 3. Because the distinguishing mark of this complaint is the trembling or shuddering; and from that distinguishing circumstance it would naturally take its name. 4. Because the French, from whom the term *ague* is supposed to have been borrowed, never called the complaint by that name. *Diversions of Purley*, vol. i. p. 462: *Ague*, *Fr. ague* is the etymology adopted by Johnson; but the Gothic word, denoting fear or trembling, had been considered the parent of our English expres-

sion long before the existence of Mr. Tooke's remarks on our language. See the Eng. and Swedisch Dict. of Serenius, 2d edit. 1757. under the word *AGUE*, viz. "*M. Goth. Agis*, terror, &c." An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot. The cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague*, and the hot the fever.

Our castle's strength
Will laugh a siege to scorn. Here let them lie,
Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shakspeare.*
Though.

He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age,
Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other;
As if there were an *ague* in his nature,
That still inclines to one extreme. *Denham, Sophy.*

To A'GUE. * *v. a.* To strike as with an *ague*.

Name a danger,
Whose very face would fright all womanhood,
And manhood put in trance; nay, whose aspect
Would *ague* such as should but hear it told.

Heywood, Challenge for Beauty.

A'GUED. *adj.* [from *ague*.] Struck with an *ague*;
shivering; chill; cold: a word in little use.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With flight and *agued* fear! *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A'GUEFIT. *n. s.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The paroxysm of the *ague*.

This *aguefit* of fear is overblown. *Shakspeare, Richard II.*

A'GUEPROOF. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof*.] Proof against *agues*; able to resist the causes which produce *agues*, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I smelt 'em out. They told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie: I am not *agueproof*.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

To AGUE'RRY. * *v. a.* [*Fr. aguerrier*.] To enure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war. An army the best *aguerried* of any troops in Europe that have never seen an enemy. *Lyttellon.*

AGUE-SPELL. * *n. s.* [from *ague* and *spell*.] A charm for the *ague*.

The mountebank now treads the stage, and sells
His pills, his balsams, and his *ague-spells*. *Gay, Pastoral 6.*

AGUE-STRUCK. * *adj.* [from *ague* and *struck*.] Stricken as with an *ague*.

As the signs of heaven, and the earthquake, he was *ague-struck* with fear. *Henry, Sermon p. 72.*

A'GUE-TREE. *n. s.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] A name sometimes given to sassafras. *Dict.*

To AGUISE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *guise*. See *GUISE*.] To dress; to adorn; to deck; a word not now in use.

As her fantastick wit did most delight,
Sometimes her heed she fondly would *aguisse*
With gaudy garlands, or fresh flowers dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes plight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

AGUISE. * *n. s.* [from the verb.] Dress; ornament. Obsolete.

The glory of the court, their fashions,
And brave *aguisse*, with all their princely state. *More, Song of the Soul, p. 7.*

A'GUISE. † *adj.* [from *ague*.] Having the qualities of an *ague*.

This Alastor hath left nothing unsearched by his impudent and licentious lying; he was in his cold quaking fit all the while, but so calm and so serene, but now the change of his *ague* has come, and his *ague* love now glows and burns, then chills and shakes, and the cold fit returns. *Granville.*

A'GUISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *ague*.] The quality of resembling an *ague*.

AH. *interjection.*

1. A word noting sometimes dislike and censure.

Ah! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children that are corrupters, they have forsaken the Lord. *Isaiah, i. 4.*

2. Sometimes contempt and exultation.

Let them not say in their hearts, *Ah!* so we would have it: let them not say, we have swallowed him up. *Psalms xxxv. 25.*

3. Sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But *ah!* the mighty bliss is fugitive:
Discolour'd sickness, anxious labour come,
And age and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden, Virg. Georg.*

Ah me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty, are but one:
At morn both flourish bright and gay,
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone. *Prior.*

1. When it is followed by *that*, it expresses vehement desire.

In goodness, as in greatness, they excell;
Ah! that we lov'd ourselves but half so well. *Dryden, Juv.*

AHA', AHA'! *interj.* A word intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said, *Aha*,
aha! our eye hath seen it. *Psalms xxxv. 21.*

AHEAD. *adv.* [from *a* and *head*.]

1. Farther onward than another; a sea-term.

And now the mighty Centaur seems to lead,
And now the speedy Dolphin gets *ahead*. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Headlong; precipitantly: used of animals, and figuratively of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governors, that so many men miscarry. They suffer them at first to run *ahead*, and, when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *I. Estrange, Fab.*

AHEIGHT. *adv.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no? —

— From the dread summit of this chalky bourn!

Look up *ahight*, the shrill-gorg'd lark so far

Cannot be seen or heard. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

AHIGH.* *adv.* On high.

One heav'd *ahigh* to be hurl'd down below.

Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

AHOLD.* *adv.* A sea-term. [To lay a ship *ahold*,

Mr. Steevens says, is to bring her to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to keep clear of the land, and get her out to sea.]

Lay her [the ship] *a-hold*, *a-holds* set her two courses; off to sea again, lay her off. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

AHOUI. *n. s.* The name of a poisonous plant.

AHOY.* *interj.* [from *hoy*.] A sea-term; an exclamation of much the same import as *holla*. We have *hoy* in our elder language.

Ahoy! you Bumboat, bring yourself this way.

Cumberland, Com. of The Walloons.

AHUNGRY.* *adj.* [from *a* and *hungry*.] Thus the expletive *an* is prefixed to the verb *hunger*; as, he was *an-hungred*.] Hungry; in want of meat.

I am not *ahungry*, I thank you, forsooth.

Shakspeare, Merry W. of Wind.

AJA'R.* *adv.* Half opened. See **JAR**, *n. s.*

TO AID. *v. a.* [*aid*, *Fr. adjutare*, *Lat.*] To help; to support; to succour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid*,
And of him catching hold, him strongly staid
From drowning. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Neither shall they give any thing unto them that make war
— on them, or *aid* them with victuals, weapons, money, or
— ps. *Maccabees, viii. 26.*

By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aid*,
We learn that sound as well as sense persuades. *Roscommon.*

AID. *n. s.* [*Sax. aibe*.]

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable *aid*, if they are thrown into verse. *Watts, Imp. of the Mind.*

Your patrimonial stores in peace possess;

Undoubted all your filial claims confess:

Your private right should impious power invade;

The peers of Ithaca would arm in *aid*. *Pope, Odys.*

2. The person that gives help or support; a helper auxiliary.

Thou hast said, it is not good that man should be alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himself. *Tobit, viii. 6.*

Great *aids* came in to him partly upon missives and partly voluntaries from many parts. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. In law. [*low Lat. aidæ*.]

A subsidy. *Aid* is also particularly used in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an interest in the cause in question; and is likewise both to give strength to the party that prays in *aid* of him, and also to avoid a prejudice accruing toward his own right, except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, courtesy, &c. being impleaded touching his estate, 'ne may pray in *aid* of him in the reversion; that is, entreat the court that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Corvel.*

The actions of war, — which her majesty, either in her own defence, or in just and honourable *aids*, hath undertaken.

Bacon, Observ. upon a Libel, 1592.

'Tis thought that the last breach of the match with Spain, which for many years he [K. James I.] had so vehemently desired, took too deep an impression in him; and that he was forced to rush into a war now in his declining age, having lived in a continual uninterrupted peace his whole life, except some collateral *aids* he had sent his son-in-law. *Howell, Letters, i. iv. 7.*

AIDANCE. *n. s.* [*old Fr. aidance*.] Help; support; a word little used.

Oft I have seen a timely parted ghost,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for *aidance* 'gainst the enemy.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

AIDANT. *adj.* [*aidant*, *Fr.*] Helping; helpful; not in use.

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears, be *aidant* and remediate
In the good man's distress. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

AIDE-DE-CAMP.* *n. s.* [*Fr.*] A military officer, employed under a general to convey his orders. A lieutenant-general has two of these assistants; a major-general, one. The word has been in use, among us, more than a century; as our elder dictionaries shew.

AIDER. *n. s.* [*old Fr. aidew*, *aideour*.] He that brings aid or help; an helper; an ally.

All along as he went, were punished the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Had he more *aiders* then?

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

AIDLESS. *adj.* [from *aid* and *less*, an inseparable particle.] Helpless; unsupported; undefended.

Alone he entered
The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted
With shunless destiny: *aidless* came off,
And, with a sudden re-enforcement, struck
Coriol. like a planet. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

He had met,
Already, ere my best speed could prevent;
The *aidless* innocent lady, his wish'd prey.

Milton, Comus.

A'IGRE.* *n. s.* The impetuous flowing of the sea; the same as *eagre*, which sec. In Lincolnshire it is called the *aigre*, or *aker*; which latter word is found in the *Promptuarium Parvulorum*, and rendered *impetus*.

A'IGNET.* *n. s.* [Fr. *aigrette*.] The egret, or heron. See **EGRET**.

A'IGULET. *n. s.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes. See **AGLET**.

It all above besprinkled was throughout
With golden *aigulets* that glistered bright,
Like twinkling stars, and all the skirt about
Was hemm'd with golden fringes.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

To AIL.† *v. a.* [Goth. *aglo*, tribulation. Sax. *eglan*, to be troublesome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her, what *aileth* thee, Hagar? fear not: for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is. *Gen. xxi. 17.*

2. It is used, in a sense less determinate, for *to affect* in any manner; as, *something ails me that I cannot sit still; what ails the man that he laughs without reason?*

Love smil'd, and thus said, Want join'd to desire is unhappy; but if he nought do desire, what can Heraclitus *ail*? *Sidney.*

What *ails* me, that I cannot lose thy thought!

Command the empress hither to be brought,

I in her death shall some diversion find,

And rid my thoughts at once of woman-kind.

Dryden, Tyrant. Love.

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never used but with some indefinite term, or the word *nothing*; as, *What ails him? What does he ail? He ails something; he ails nothing. Something ails him; nothing ails him.* Thus we never say, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever, or use definite terms with this verb.

AIL.† *n. s.* [Goth. *aglo*, Sax. *egle*.] A disease.

Or heal, O Narses, thy obscener *ail*.

Pope.

A'ILMENT. *n. s.* [from *ail*.] Pain; disease.

Little *ailments* oft attend the fair,

Not decent for a husband's eye or ear.

Granville.

I am never ill but I think of your *ailments*, and repine that they mutually hinder our being together.

Swift, Let.

A'ILING. *part. adj.* [from *To ail*.] Sickly; full of complaints.

To AIM.† *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *esmer*, to point at; a word which I have not found, Dr. Johnson says. But *esmer* may be found in Cotgrave, with the interpretation of *to aim*, to level at. See also *aymer*; Carpentier's Suppl. Ducange and Roquesfort's Gloss. "presenter, dresser."]

1. To endeavour to strike with a missile weapon; to direct towards; with the particle *at*.

Aim'st thou *at* princes, all amaz'd they said,
The last of games?

Pope, Odys.

2. To point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain: with *to* formerly, now only with *at*.

Lo, here the world is bliss; so here the end

To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made,

Such grace now to be happy is before thee laid.

Spenser, F. Q.

Another kind there is, which although we desire for itself, as health, and virtue, and knowledge, nevertheless they are not the last mark *whereat* we *aim*, but have their further end whereunto they are referred.

Hooker.

Sworn with applause, and *aiming* still at more,

He now provokes the sea gods from the shore.

Dryden, Æn.

Religion tends to the ease and pleasure, the peace and tranquillity of our minds, which all the wisdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmost felicity of this life. *Tillotson.*

3. To guess.

To AIM. v. a. To direct the missile weapon; more particularly taken for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its dismissal from the hand.

And proud Idæus, Priam's charioteer,

Who shakes his empty reins, and *aims* his airy spear. *Dryden.*

AIM. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon.

Ascanius, young and eager of his game,

Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim*;

But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,

Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting sides.

Dryden, Æn. vii. 691

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

Arrows fled not swifter toward their *aim*.

Than did our soldiers, aiming at their safety,

Fly from the field.

Shakspeare, Henry IV. P. II.

3. In a figurative sense, a purpose; a scheme; an intention; a design.

He trusted to have equal'd the Most High,

If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious *aim*

Against the throne, and monarchy of God,

Rais'd impious war.

Milton, P. L. i. 41.

But see, how oft ambitious *aims* are crost,

And chiefs contend till all the prize is lost.

Pope.

4. The object of a design; the thing after which any one endeavours.

The safest way is to suppose, that the epistle has but one *aim*, till, by a frequent perusal of it, you are forced to see there are distinct independent parts.

Locke, Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.

5. Conjecture; guess.

It is impossible, by *aim*, to tell it; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that there was ever any of the particulars thereof.

Spencer on Ireland.

There is a history in all men's lives,

Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;

The which observ'd, a man may prophesy,

With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things,

As yet not come to life, which, in their seeds

And weak beginnings, lie intreasur'd.

Shakspeare, Henry IV.

A'IMLESS.* *adj.* [from *aim* and *less*.] Without aim.

In his blind *aimless* hand a pile he shook,

And threw it not in vain.

Mary's Lament, b. 3.

The Turks, half asleep, ran about in *aimless* confusion.

Dryden, Don Sebastian.

AIR. n. s. [*air*, Fr. *air*, Lat.]

1. The element encompassing the terraqueous globe.

If I were to tell what I mean by the word *air*, I may say.

it is that fine matter which we breathe in and breathe out continually; or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that invisible matter, which fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompasses the globe of earth and water.

Watts, Logick.

2. The state of the air; or the air considered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by habitation and other proofs, that differ not in smell from other *airs*.

Bacon, Natural History, No. 904.

3. Air in motion; a small gentle wind.

Fresh gales, and gentle *airs*,

Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings

Flung rose, thung odours from the spicy shrub

Disporting!

Milton, P. L. viii. 513

But safe repose, without an *air* of breath,

Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death.

Dryden.

Let vernal *airs* through trembling osiers play.

And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay.

Pope, Pastoral.

4. Scent; vapour.

AIR

Stinks which the nostrils straight abhor are not the most pernicious; but such *airs* as have some similitude with man's body; and so insinuate themselves and betray the spirits. *Bacon*.

5. Blast; pestilential vapour.

All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! strike her young bones,
You taking *airs*, with lameness. *Shakspeare, King Lear*.

6. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every nod to tumble down. *Shakspeare, Rich. III*

7. The open weather; air unconfined.

The garden was inclos'd within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*. *Dryden, Fables*.

8. Vent; utterance; emission into the air.

I would have ask'd you, if I durst for shame,
If still you lov'd? you gave it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a sex?
For then we might have lov'd without a crime. *Dryden*.

9. Publication; exposure to the publick view and knowledge.

I am sorry to find it has taken *air*, that I have some hand in these papers. *Pope, Letters*.

10. Intelligence; information. This is not now in use.

It grew from the *airs*, which the princes and states abroad received from their ambassadors and agents here. *Bacon, Henry VII*.

11. Musick, whether light or serious; sound; air modulated.

This musick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury, and my passion,
With its sweet *air*. *Shakspeare, Tempest*.

Call in some musick; I have heard, soft *airs*
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares. *Denham, Sophy*.
The same *airs*, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are importune. *Glauville, Scopsia Sciant*.

Since we have such a treasury of words, so proper for the *airs* of musick, I wonder that persons should give so little attention. *Addison, Spectator, No. 406*.

Rome on the swelling notes, our souls aspire,
While solemn *airs* improve the sacred fire;
And angels lean from heaven to hear!
—When the soul is sunk with cares,

Exalts her in enlivening *airs*. *Pope, St. Cecilia*.

12. Poetry; a song.

The repeated *air*
Of sad Electra's poet, had the power
To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare. *Milton, P. R.*

13. The mien, or manner, of the person; the look.

Her graceful innocence, her every *air*,
Of gesture, or least action, over-aw'd
His malice. *Milton, P. L.*

For the *air* of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood shall reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy spirits down; and last consume
The balm of life. *Milton, P. L.*

But, having the life before us, beside the experience of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit some *airs* and features, which they have missed. *Dryden, on Dramatick Poetry*.

There is something wonderfully divine in the *airs* of this picture. *Addison, Remarks on Italy*.

And should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on every face. *Pope*.

14. An affected or laboured manner or gesture; as, a lofty air, a gay air.

Whom Ancus follows, with a fawning *air*;
Bee-vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden, Æn. vi*.

There are of these sort of beauties, which last but for a moment; as, the different *airs* of an assembly, upon the sight of an unexpected and uncommon object, some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an

AIR

eye, a disdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thousand other such like things. *Dryden, Dufresnoy*.

Their whole lives were employed in intrigues of state, and they naturally gave themselves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the ministers of other nations are only the representatives. *Addison, Remarks on Italy*.

To curl their waving hairs,
Assist their blushes, and inspire their *airs*. *Pope*.

He assumes and affects an entire set of very different *airs*; he conceives himself a being of a superiour nature. *Swift*.

15. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a secret, it soon found its way into the world. *Pope, Ded. to Rape of the Lock*.

16. [In horsemanship.] Airs denote the artificial or practised motion of a managed horse.

Chambers.

To AIR, v. a. [from the noun *air*.]

1. To expose to the air; to open to the air.

The others make it a matter of small commendation in itself, if they, who wear it, do nothing else but *air* the robes, which their place requireth. *Hooker, v. 29*.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture, or the chamber and bed-straw kept close, and not *aired*. *Bacon, Natural History, No. 694*.

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judges that sat upon the jail, and numbers of those that attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it, and died. Therefore, it were good wisdom, that, in such cases, the jail were *aired*, before they were brought forth. *Bacon, Natural History, No. 914*.

As the ants were *airing* their provisions one winter, up comes a hungry grasshopper to them, and begs a charity. *L'Estrange, Fables*.

Or wicker-baskets weave, or *air* the corn. *Dryden, Virgil*.

2. To gratify, by enjoying the open air; with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, stay a little —
Were you but riding forth to *air* yourself,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline*.

I ascended the highest hills of Bagdat, in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation and prayers. As I was here *airing* myself on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life. *Addison, Spect*.

3. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire: a term used in conversation.

4. To breed in nests. In this sense it is derived from *airy*, a nest. It is now out of use.

You may add their busy, dangerous, discourteous, yes, and sometimes despicable stealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who, if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be store sufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good housewives chickens in a country. *Carver's Survey of Cornwall*.

AIRBALL'OOD. * n. s. [from *air* and *balloon*.] A machine, filled with air, which mounts to a considerable height. See BALLOON.

AIRBLADDER. n. s. [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle or vesicle filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these *airbladders*, in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their bulk, and rise or fall.

Though the *airbladder* in fishes seems necessary for swimming, yet some are so formed as to swim without it. *Cuvier*.

AIR-BORN. * adj. Born of the air.

And see! the *air-born* racers start. *Shakspeare, As You Like It*.

Impudent of the town. *Shakspeare, As You Like It*.

AIR-BRAVING. * a part. adj. [from *air* and *brave*.]

Defying the winds, *Shakspeare, As You Like It*.

Your stately and *airbraving* towers. *Shakspeare, As You Like It*.

AIRBUILT. *adj.* [from *air* and *build*.] Built in the air, without any solid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradise, the statesman's scheme,
The *airbuilt* castle, and the golden dream,
The maid's romantick wish, the chymist's flame,
And poet's vision of eternal fame. *Pope, Dunciad. iii.*

AIR-DRAWN. *adj.* [from *air* and *drawn*.] Drawn or painted in air: a word not used.

This is the very painting of your fear,
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which, you said,
Led you to Duncan. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

AIR EMBRACED. * *adj.* [from *air* and *embraced*.]

He, like an all-unfolding canopy,
Fram'd the vast concave of the spangled sky;
And in the *air-embraced* waters set
The basis of his hanging cabinet. *Sandys, Ps. 104.*

A'IRER. *n. s.* [from *To air*.] He that exposes to the air.

A'IRHOLE. *n. s.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.

A'IRINESS. *n. s.* [from *airy*.]

1. Openness; exposure to the air.

2. Lightness; gaiety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make classic learning speak their language; if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and *airiness* represented in their tongue, which will never agree with the sedateness of the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks. *Felton.*

A'IRING. *n. s.* [from *air*.] A short journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet serves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the summer-season. *Addison.*

A'IRLESS. *adj.* [from *air*.] Wanting communication with the free air.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,
Nor *airless* dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit. *Shakspeare, J. Caesar.*

A'IRLING. *n. s.* [from *air*, for *gayety*.] A young, light, thoughtless, gay person.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore. *B. Jonson.*

A'IRGUN. * *n. s.* A gun so contrived as to be charged with air, instead of powder. *Dich.*

A'IRPOISE. * *n. s.* An instrument to measure the weight of the air.

Mr. Hooke had read in the minutes of the last meeting, that he had contrived a barometer, by which an infinite number of small mutations of the air might be discovered, which would be wholly invisible and insensible by the more common *airpoises*. *Hist. Royal Soc. iii. 363.*

A'IRPUMP. *n. s.* [from *air* and *pump*.]

A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. The principle on which it is built, is the elasticity of the air; as that on which the waterpump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious instrument is ascribed to Otto de Guericke, consul of Magdebourg, in 1654. But his machine laboured under several defects, the force necessary to work it was very great, and the progress very slow; it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of subjects for experiments. Mr. Boyle, with the assistance of Dr. Hooke, removed several inconveniences; though, still, the working was laborious, by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere at every exsuction. This labour has been since removed by Mr. Hawksbee, who, by adding a

second barrel and piston, to rise as the other fell, and fall as it rose, made the pressure of the atmosphere on the descending one, of as much service as it was of disservice in the ascending one. *Wren* made a further improvement, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one. *Chambers.*

The air that, in exhausted receivers of *airpumps*, is exhaled from minerals, and flesh, and fruits, and liquors, is as true and genuine as to elasticity and density, or rarefaction, as that we respire in; and yet this factitious air is so far from being fit to be breathed in, that it kills animals in a moment, even sooner than the absence of air, or a vacuum itself. *Bentley.*

A'IRSHAFT. *n. s.* [from *air* and *shaft*.] A passage for the air into mines and subterraneous places.

By the sinking of an *airshaft*, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the steams both of the miners breath and the damps, which would otherwise stagnate there. *Ray.*

A'IR-STIRRING. * *adj.* [from *air* and *stirring*.] That which puts the air in motion.

—This plague was staid at last
By blasts of strong *air-stirring* Northern wind. *May's Lucan, v. 6.*

A'IR-THREATENING. * *adj.* [from *air* and *threaten*.]

A fine compound, and well adapted in the following ancient description.] Threatening the air.

As from *air-threatening* tops of cedars tall,
The leaves, that whilom were so fresh and green,
In healthless autumn to the ground do fall,
And others in their rooms at spring are seen:
So proudest states, amongst the states of men,
Now mount the lofty top of fortune's wheel,
Now fall again, now firmly stand, now reel. *Mir. for Mag. p. 563.*

A'IRY. *adj.* [from *air*; *aëreus*, Lat.]

1. Composed of air.

The first is the transmission, or emission, of the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the rest, the most corporeal. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fishes that have wings, that are no strangers to the *airy* region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forsake the fields below,
And, wondering at their height, through *airy* channels flow. *Addison.*

4. Open to the free air.

Joy'd to range abroad in fresh attire
Through the wide compass of the *airy* coast. *Spenser.*

5. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity.

I hold ambition of so *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's shadow. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Still may the dog the wandering troops constrain
Of *airy* ghosts, and vex the guilty train. *Dryden.*

6. Wanting reality; having no steady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Nor think with wind
Of *airy* threats to awe whom yet with deeds
Thou can'st not. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor (to avoid such meanness) soaring high,
With empty sound, and *airy* notions, fly. *Roscommon.*

I have found a complaint concerning the scarcity of money, which occasioned many *airy* propositions for the remedy of it, *Temple, Miscellanies.*

7. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

The painters draw their nymphs in thin and *airy* habits; but the weight of gold, and of embroideries is reserved for queens and goddesses. *Dryden.*

* By this name of ladies, he means all young persons, slender, finely shaped, *airy*, and delicate: such as are nymphs and Naiads. *Dryden.*

A K I

3. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and airy at shore, when he sees a sad tempest on the sea, or dances when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world. *Bp. Taylor.*

AIRY-FLYING. * *adj.* [from *air* and *fly*.] Flying like air.

Behoves no more

But sidelong to the gently-waving wind,
To lay the well-tun'd instrument reclin'd,
From which with airy flying fingers light,
Beyond each mortal touch the most refin'd,
The god of winds drew sounds of deep delight,
Whence with just cause the harp of *Evans* it light.

Thompson, Cast. of Ind. c. 1.

AIRY-LIGHT. * *adj.* Light as air. Milton, in his accustomed manner, writes it *airy*.

His sleep

Was *airy-light*, from pure digestion bred. *Milton, P. L. v. 4.*
AISLE. † *n. s.* [Thus the word is written by Addison, but perhaps improperly; since it seems deducible only from either *aile*, a wing, or *allee*, a path, and is therefore to be written *aile*, Dr. Johnson says; but perhaps Addison had in mind the Latin *ascellæ*, used for *alæ*. V. Du Cange.] The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double *aisle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire.

Addison.

There are also *alæ ecclesiarum*, which we meet with in Church-writers; as we corruptly call them the *isles of churches*, &c. *Abp. Sancroft, Sermon, p. 152.*

The Latin Church called them *alæ*, wings; thence the French, *les ailes*; and we more corruptly, *iles*; from their resemblance of the church to a dove.

Sir G. Wheeler's Descript. of Anc. Churches, p. 82.

AIT, or EYGHIT. *n. s.* [supposed, by Skinner, to be corrupted from *islet*.] A small island in a river.

AJUTAGE. *n. s.* [Fr.] An additional pipe to water-works. *Dict.*

TO AKE. † *v. n.* [from *αἶμα*, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written *ache*. Sax. *ace*, Germ. *ach*.]

1. To feel a lasting pain, generally of the internal parts; distinguished from smart, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To sue, and be deny'd, such common grace,
My wounds *ake* at you!

Shakespeare.

Let our fingers *ake*, and it endues
Our other healthful members with a sense
Of pain.

Shakespeare.

Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that sick stomach and *aking* head, which, in some men, are sure to follow, I think, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

His limbs must *ake*, with daily toils oppress,
Ere long-wish'd night brings necessary rest.

Prior.

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as, *the heart akes*; to imply grief or fear. *Shakespeare* has used it, still more licentiously, of the soul.

My soul *akes*

To know when two authorities are up,
Neither supreme, how soon confusion
May enter.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

Here shame dissuades him, there his fear prevails,
And each, by turns, his *aking* heart assails.

Addison.

However men may put the best face upon things, yet certainly there is no such pain as an *aking* angry conscience under a merry aspect.

South, Sermon, viii. 178.

AIRY. † *adj.* [from *a* and *kin*, perhaps corrupted from *of*, i. e. of *kin*.]

1. Related to; allied by blood: used of persons.

A L A

I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish, that, being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney.*

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the same properties: used of things.

The cankered passion of envy is nothing *akin* to the silly envy of the ass. *L'Estrange, Fables.*

Some limbs again in bulk or stature

Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
In concert act, like modern friends,
Because one serves the other's ends.

Prior.

He separates it from questions with which it may have been complicated, and distinguishes it from questions which may be *akin* to it. *Watts, Imp. of the Mind.*

AL, ATTLE, ADALE, † do all seem to be corruptions of the Saxon *Æpel*, noble, famous; as also, *Alling* and *Adling*, are corruptions of *Æpelung*, noble, splendid, famous.

AL, *Ald*, being initials, are derived from the Saxon *Ealh*, ancient; and so, oftentimes, the initial *all*, being melted by the Normans, from the Saxon *ealh*. *Gibson's Camden.*

AL is also the Arabick prefix to many of our words; as, *al-coran*, *al-cove*, *al-chymy*, *al-embick*, *al-manuck*, &c.

ALABASTER. *n. s.* [*ἀλάβαστρον*.] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; some is white, which is most common; some of the colour of horn, and transparent; some yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients used it to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not shed her blood,

Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental *alabaster*.

Shakespeare.

ALABASTER. *adj.* Made of alabaster.

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an *alabaster* column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall; so that the light passing through it, makes it look to those in the church, like a huge transparent cross of amber. *Addison on Italy.*

ALACK. *interject.* [This word seems only the corruption of *alas*.] Alas; an expression of sorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.

At thunder now no more I start,

Than at the rumbling of a cart:

Nay, what's incredible, *alack*!

I hardly hear a woman's clack.

Swift.

ALACKADAY. *interjection.* [This, like the former, is for *alas the day*.] A word noting sorrow and melancholy.

ALACRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *alacrius*, supposed to be formed from *alacris*; but of *alacrius* I have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacriously* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALACRIOUSNESS. * *n. s.* [from *alacrius*.] Briskness, liveliness.

To infuse some life, some *alacriness* into you, for that purpose, I shall descend to the more sensitive, quickening, enlivening part of the text. *Hammond, Sermon, p. 553.*

ALACRITY. *n. s.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulness, expressed by some outward token; sprightliness; gaiety; liveliness; cheerful willingness.

These orders were, on all sides, yielded unto with no less *alacrity* of mind, than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to shew when they take conditions, such as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow straits of advantage. *Hooker.*

A L A

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that *alacrity* of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakespeare.*
He glad, that now his sea should find a shore,
With fresh *alacrity*, and force renew'd,
Springs upward. *Milton, P. L.*

Never did I then more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly:
With such *alacrity* they bore away,
As if, to praise them, all the states stood by. *Dryden.*

ALAMIRE.† *n. s.* The lowest note but one in Guido Arctine's scale of musick.

She run through all the keys from *a-lami-re* to double gammut. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quir. p. 83.*

ALAMO'DE.† *adv.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the fashion: a low word. It is used likewise by shopkeepers for a kind of thin silken manufacture.

Her *alamodes* are suitable shapings of her mind to all changes of occurrences or condition; when wooed, not scornful; when wed, not imperious or various; in abundance, moderate; in straightenings, content or patient.

Whitlock, Manners of the Eng. p. 354.
The principal branch of the *alamode* [style] is the prurient, a style greatly advanced and honoured of late by the practice of persons of the first quality.

ALAND. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his cousin, were cast *aland*, far off from the place whither their desires would have guided them. *Sidney.*

Three more, fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland*. *Dryden.*

ALA'RM.† *n. s.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms; as *crier à l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you shall blow, but you shall not sound an *alarm*. *Numb. 10.*

God himself is with us for our captain, and his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry *alarms* against you. *Chron. xiii. 12.*

The trumpets loud clangour
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal *alarms*. *Dryden.*

Taught by this stroke, renounce the war's *alarms*,
And learn to tremble at the name of arms. *Pope, Iliad.*

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.

3. Any tumult or disturbance.

Crowds of rivals for thy mother's charms,
Thy palace fills with insults and *alarms*. *Pope, Odyssey.*

4. A clock that strikes an alarm.

If a stranger open it, it setteth an *alarm* a-going, which the stranger cannot stop from running out.

Marq. Worcester, Cent. of Inv. 72.

The *alarm* in the watch will awaken men to a reflection upon the art of its contriver. *Spencer, on Prodiges, p. 124.*

To ALA'RM. *v. a.* [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms.

2. To disturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The wasp the hive *alarms*
With louder hums, and with unequal arms. *Addison.*

3. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger.

When rage misguides me, or when fear *alarms*,
When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms. *Tickell.*

4. To disturb in general.

His son, Cupavo, dash'd the briny flood;
Upon his steed a branny Centaur stood,
Who heav'd a rock, and threat'ning still to throw,
With lifted hand *alarm'd* the seas below. *Dryden.*

ALARM-BELL.† *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

A L A

On the gates *alarm-bells*, or watchbells, twenty pound weight of metal. *Milton, Hist. of Moscow, ch. 3.*

The *alarm-bell* rings from our Alhambra walls,
And, from the streets, sound drums and *atambells*. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; surprising; as, an *alarmonic* message: an *alarmonic* pain.

ALARMICALLY. *adv.* In an *alarmonic* manner.

ALARMIST.† *n. s.* He who excites an alarm. The word is quite modern.

ALARMPOST. *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *post*.] The post or place appointed to each body of men, to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

ALARMWATCH.† *n. s.* [from *alarm* and *watch*.] A watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement; an alarm.

You shall have a gold *alarmwatch*, which, as there may be cause, shall awake you. *Sir T. Herbert, Mem.*

This relation is in prosecution of what is formerly mentioned, concerning the clock or *alarmwatch* his Majesty intended to dispose of. *Ibid.*

ALA'RUM.† *n. s.* [corrupted, as it seems, from *alarm*.] See **ALARM**.

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern *alarums* chang'd to merry meetings. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

His Majesty did most worthily and prudently ring out the *alarm-bell*, to awaken all other princes. *Bacon, Charge in the Star-Chamber.*

That Almatro might better bear.
She sets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,
Are but th' *alarums* which they beat. *Prior.*

To ALA'RUM. *v. a.* [corrupted from *To alarm*.] See **ALARM**.

Withered murder
(*Alarm'd* by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch) thus with his stealthy pace
Moves like a ghost. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

ALA'S. *interj.* [*helas*, Fr. *cylaes*, Dutch.]

1. A word expressing lamentation, when we use it of ourselves.

But yet, *alas!* O but yet, *alas!* our haps be but hard haps. *Sidney.*

Alas! how little from the grave we claim?
Thou but preserv'st a form, and I a name. *Pope.*

2. A word of pity, when used of other persons.

Alas! poor Proteus, thou hast entertained
A fox to be the shepherd of thy lambs. *Shakespeare.*

3. A word of sorrow and concern, when used of things.

Thus saith the Lord God, smite with thine hand, and stamp with thy foot, and say, *Alas!* for all the evil abominations of the house of Israel. *Ezekiel.*

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause! *Milton.*

Alas! for pity of this bloody field;

Piteous indeed must be, when I, a spirit,
Can have so soft a sense of human woes. *Dryden.*

ALAS THE DAY. *interj.* Ah, unhappy day!

Alas the day! I never gave him cause. *Shakespeare.*

Alas a day! you have ruined my poor mistress: you have made a gap in her reputation; and can you blame her if she make it up with her husband? *Congreve.*

ALAS THE WHILE. *interj.* Ah! unhappy time!

All as the sheep, such was the shepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was, (*alas the while!*)
May seem he lov'd, or else some care he took. *Spenser.*

AL'ATE.† *adv.* [from *a* and *late*.] Lately; no long time ago.

I sawe stonyng the goodly portress,
Whiche axed me, from whence I came *alate*. *Hawes, Tower of Doctrine, ch. 1.*

A L B

They all lock themselves up *alate*;
Or talk in character. *B. Jonson, Sej. ii.*

Where chilling frost *alate* did nip,

There flasheth now a fire;

Where deep disdain bred noisom hate.

There kindly now desire. *Greene, Dittie of Dorastilla.*

ALATERNUS.* *n. s.* [In botany.] Evergreen privet.

The *alaternus*, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us in England, as if it were an indigene. *Evelyn.*

ALB.* *n. s.* [*album*, Lat.] A surplice; a white linen vestment worn by priests; as Dr. Johnson observes; but it differed from the modern surplice, as it was worn close at the wrists, like as the lawn sleeves of a bishop now are.

Each priest adorn'd was in a surplice white;

The bishops donn'd their *albs* and copes of state. *Fairfax, Tasso, ii. 4.*

They [the bishops] shall have upon them in time of their ministration, besides their rochet, a surplice or *alb*, and a cope or vestment. *Rubrick of K. Edw. VI.*

ALBATROSS.* *n. s.* A south sea bird.

We saw a great number of sea birds, particularly *albatrosses*. *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

ALBE'. } *adv.* [a coalition of the words *all be it so*.

ALBE'IT. } *Skinner.* Although; notwithstanding; though it should be.

Ne wou'd he suffer sleep once thitherward

Approach, *albe* his drowsy den was next. *Spenser.*

This very thing is cause sufficient, why duties belonging to each kind of virtue, *albeit* the law of reason teach them, should, notwithstanding, be prescribed even by human law. *Hooker.*

One whose eyes,

Albeit unused to the melting mood,

Drop tears, as fast as the Arabian trees

Their medicinal gum. *Shakespeare.*

He, who has a probable belief, that he shall meet with thieves in such a road, thinks himself to have reason enough to decline it, *albeit* he is sure to sustain some loss, though yet considerable, inconvenience, by his so doing. *South, Serm.*

ALBICORE.* *n. s.* A sea-fish.

The *albicore* that followeth night and day

The flying-fish, and takes them for his prey. *Davies, Secrets of Angling, ii.*

ALBIFICATION.* *n. s.* [from *albus* and *fo.*] A chemical term for making white.

Our lampes brenning bothe night and day,

To bring about our crafte if that we may:

Our journeis eke of calcination,

And of waters albification. *Chaucer, Chan. Yeoman's Tale.*

ALBIGENSES.* *n. s.* A sect so called from *Albi*, in Upper Languedoc, where they originated. They forbade the eating of flesh, condemned matrimony, and denied, as the Romanists say, that men ought to make any external profession of their faith.

Anselm Fayditt, a troubadour of the eleventh century, wrote a sort of satirical drama called the Heresy of the Fathers, "Heregia del Preyres," a ridicule on the council which condemned the *Albigenses*. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 36.*

ALBUGINEOUS.* *adj.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Resembling the white of an egg.

Eggs will freeze in the *albugineous* part thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I opened it by incision, giving vent first to an *albugineous*, then to white concreted matter; upon which the tumour sunk. *Wiseman's Surg.*

ALBUGO. *n. s.* [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness. The same with *leucoma*.

ALBUM.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A book, in which foreigners have long been accustomed to insert the autographs of celebrated people. Or, as Howell quaintly explains it, "A small leger booke fairely bound up

A L C

table-book will, wherein when they [travellers] meet with any person of note and eminency, and journey or pension with him any time, they desire him to write his name with some short sentence, which they call *the mot of remembrance*." Instructions for Foreign Travel, p. 53.

The composer of this work, in his begging scraps all about, I know not by what means, seems to have lighted on a merry definition of an ambassador, which above eight years before, passing by that way, I had chanced to set down, at my friend's, Mr. Christopher Fleckamor, in his *album* of friends, after the German custom, (a white paper book used by the Dutch for such kind of mottoes) which was worded thus: Legatus est vir bonus peregrinatus ad mentendum reipub. causam.

Sir H. Wotton, Lett. to M. Velserus.

ALBURN COLOUR. *n. s.* See AUBURN.

ALCA'ICK.* *adj.* Signifying the measure of verse used by the poet Alcæus.

There is the smaller *Alcaick* verse with a molosse interposed in that noble place in the Revelation, which consists of strong and harmonious measures. *Blackwall, Sac. Class. ii. 100.*

Leave things so prostitute,

And take th' *Alcaick* lute,

Or thine own Horace, or Anacreon's lyre. *B. Jonson to Himself.*

ALCA'ICK.* *n. s.* The verse itself, consisting of two dactyls and two trochees.

Take away that foot *καὶ λαοὶς* from *ἰθὺς καὶ λαοὶς καὶ βασιλεῖς*, *Rev. x. 14.* and you have that fine *Alcaick*, *"Ἐθνοὶ καὶ βασιλεῖς πολλοὶ."*

Blackwall, Sac. Class. ii. 101.

He has a copy of *Alcaicks* extant in an Oxford collection on the death of Camden.

Warton, Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems, p. 429.

ALCAHEST. *n. s.* An Arabick word, to express an universal dissolvent, pretended to by Paracelsus and Helmont. *Quincy.*

ALCA'ID. *n. s.* [from *al*, Arab. and *קרקק*, the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governour of a castle.

Th' *alcid*

Shuns me, and, with a grim civility,

Bows, and declines my walks. *Dryden.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city, first instituted by the Saracens. *Du Cange.*

ALCANNA. *n. s.* An Egyptian plant used in dying; the leaves making a yellow, infused in water, and a red in acid liquours.

The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give a red stain.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

ALCHYMICAL. *adj.* [from *alchymy*.] Relating to alchymy; produced by alchymy.

The rose-noble, then current for six shillings and eightpence, the alchymists do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully in the tower of London. *Camden, Rem.*

ALCHYMICALLY. *adv.* [from *alchymical*.] In the manner of an alchymist; by means of alchymy.

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically*. *Camden.*

ALCHYMIST.* *n. s.* [from *alchymy*.] One who pursues or professes the science of alchymy. Chaucer calls such an one, an *alchymister*.

To solemnize this day, the glorious sun

Stays in his course, and plays the *alchymist*,

Turning with splendour of his precious eye,

The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

Every alchymist knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time without any change; and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors, into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated so as to appear in its own form. *Greuv.*

ALCHYMI'ITICAL.* *adj.* Acting like an alchymist; practising alchymy.

A L C

The *alchymistical* cabalists, or cabalistical alchymists, have extracted the name, or number, whether you will, out of the word Jehovah, after a strange manner. *Lightfoot, Miscell. p. 9.*
As the first sort of legislators attended to the different kinds of citizens, and combined them into one commonwealth, the others, the metaphysical and *alchymistical* legislators, have taken the direct contrary course. *Burke.*

To **ALCHYMIZE**. * *v. a.* [from *alchymy*.] To transmute.

Not that you feared the discolouring cold
Might *alchymize* their silver into gold. *Lovelace, Lucret. p. 7.*

ALCHYMY, *n. s.* [of *al*, Arab. and *χμυα*.]

1. The more sublime and occult part of chymistry, which proposes, for its object, the transmutation of metals, and other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this deluding art, which changeth the meaning of words, as *alchymy* doth, or would do, the substance of metals, maketh of any thing what it listeth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing. *Hooker.*

O he sits high in all the people's hearts :
And that which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richest *alchymy*,
Will change to virtue, and to worthiness. *Shakespeare, J. Cas.*
Compar'd to this,

All honour's mimic, all wealth *alchymy* is. *Donne.*

2. A kind of mixed metal; used for spoons, and kitchen utensils.

White *alchymy* is made of pan-brass one pound, and arsenicum three ounces; or *alchymy* is made of copper and auripigmentum. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

They bid cry,
With trumpets regal sound, the great result :
Tow'ards the four winds, four speedy cherubim
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchymy*,
By herald's voice explained. *Milton, P. L.*

ALCOHOL, *n. s.* An Arabick term used by chymists for a high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder. *Quincy.*

If the same salt shall be reduced into *alcohol*, as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder, the particles and intercepted spaces will be extremely lessened. *Boyle.*

Sal volatile oleosum will coagulate the serum on account of the *alcohol*, or rectified spirit which it contains. *Arbuthnot.*

ALCOHOLIZATION, *n. s.* [from *alcoholize*.] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To **ALCOHOLIZE**, *v. a.* [from *alcohol*.]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder till it is wholly without roughness.

ALCORAN, † *n. s.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts, and credenda.

If this would satisfy the conscience, we might not only take the present covenant, but subscribe to the council of Trent; yea, and to the Turkish *alcoran*; and swear to maintain and defend either of them. *Saunderson against the Cor.*

Dryden furnishes an example of the present accentuation of this word. But in our elder poetry the accent is on both the first and second syllables.

And he allow'd to be the better man,
In virtue of his holier *alcoran*. *Hind and Panth. ver. 708.*
For by the holy *alcoran* I swear. *Trag. of Soliman and Per.*
Accursed Soliman, profane *alcoran*. *Ibid.*

ALCORANISH, * *adj.* [from *alcoran*.] Relating to Mahometanism.

What they want in architecture, they supply in reliques venerably accounted of for entombing the carcases of some *alcoranish* doctors. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 29.*

I have called the *alcoranish* Arabick a hodge-podge or jumble of several corrupt dialects of the Hebrew. *Parkhurst, Heb. Lex. Pref.*

A L D

ALCOVE, † *n. s.* [*alcoba*, Span. *alkove*, Dan. But originally from the Arab. *alkobba*. V. Dict. de la Lengua Castellana, por la R. Acad. Espan. And Bp. Patrick on Numbers, xxv. 8.] A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade or partition, and other corresponding ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats to entertain company. *Trevor.*

The wearied champion lull'd in soft *alcoves*,
The noblest boast of thy romantick groves.
Oft, if the muse presage, shall he be seen
By Rosamunda fleeting o'er the green,
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty shades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades. *Tickell.*

Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And slept beneath the pompous colonnade. *Pope, Odys.*

Of these, eighteen were let into the bed-chamber: but they stood at the furthest end of the room. The ladies stood within the *alcove*. *Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, 1688.*

2. A recess in gardens or pleasure grounds.

Cliffden's proud *alcove*,
The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love. *Pope.*

ALDER, *n. s.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel; the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is squamose, and of a conical figure. The species are; 1. The common or round-leaved *alder*. 2. The long-leaved *alder*. 3. The scarlet *alder*. These trees delight in a very moist soil. The wood is used by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water. *Millar.*

Without the grot, a various sylvan scene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and *alders* ever quivering play'd,
And nodding cypress form'd a fragrant shade. *Pope, Odys.*

ALDERLIEVEST, † *adj. superl.* [from *alder*, of all; correspondent with *ealpa* the gen. plural of *eal*, Sax. *all*; and often formerly used in composition with adjectives of the superlative degree, as *alderbest*, *alderlest*, Prompt. Parv. *alderworst*, Gower; and *lieve*, dear, beloved.] Most beloved; most dear.

The mutual conference that my mind hath had,
In courtly company, or at my beads,
With you, mine *alderlievest* sovereign;
Makes me the bolder. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. II.*

ALDERMAN, † *n. s.* [from *ald*, old, and *man*, Sax. *alderman*, princeps, primarius. Burke uses *earldorman*, from the Sax. *eanl*. See **EALDERMAN**.]

1. The same as senator, *Cowel*. A governor or magistrate, originally, as the name imports, chosen on account of the experience which his age had given him.

Tell him, myself, the mayor, and *alderman*,
Are come to have some conference with his grace. *Shakespeare.*
Though my own *alderman* conferr'd my bays,
To me committing their eternal praise;
Their full-fed heroes, their pacifick wars;
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars. *Pope, Dun.*

2. In the following passage it is, I think, improperly used.

But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an *alderman* of war,
Take to a shop, behind a counter lie. *Dryden, Juv. Sat.*

ALDERMANITY, * *n. s.* [from *alderman*.] This uncommon word is twice used by Ben Jonson, and in both instances with his accustomed facetiousness.

1. The behaviour and manners of an alderman.

He has rich ingredients in him, I warrant you, if they were extracted; a true receipt to make an alderman, as he were wrought well upon, according to art. — I would fain see an

alderman in chimia! that is, a treatise of aldermanity, truly written. *Staple of News, A. iii.*

2. The society of aldermen.

Thou [London] canst draw forth thy forces, and fight dry
The battles of thy aldermanity;
Without the hazard of a drop of blood,
More than the surficits in thee that day stood.

Underwoods, Speech acc. to Horace.

A'LDERMANLIKE.* *adj.* In the manner of an alderman.

Last of all came the curate and barber upon their mighty
pittles, and with their faces covered, all in a grave posture, and
with an aldermanlike pace, travelling no faster than the slow
steps of the heavy oxen permitted them.

Shelton, Trans. of D. Quir. i. iv. 20.

A'LDERMANLY. *adv.* [from *alderman*.] Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

These, and many more, suffered death, in envy to their vir-
tues and superiour genius, which emboldened them, in exigen-
cies (wanting an aldermanly discretion) to attempt service out
of the common forms. *Swift, Miscell.*

A'LDERN. *adj.* [from *alder*.] Made of alder.

Then alder boats first plow'd the ocean. *May, Virg.*

A'LE. *n. s.* [eale, Sax.]

1. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

You must be seeing christenings. 'Do you look for ale and
cakes here, you rude rascals?' *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The fertility of the soil in grain, and its being not proper for
vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking ale, of which they were
the inventors. *Arabian.*

2. A merry meeting used in country places.

That ale is FESTIVAL, appears from its sense in composition;
as, among others, in the words Leet-ale, Lamb-ale, Whitsun-
ale, Clerk-ale, and Church-ale.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 128. n.

And all the neighbourhood from old records
Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitsun lords,
And their authorities at wakes and ales,
With country precedents, and old wives tales,
We bring you now.

B. Jonson.

A'LE-BENCH.* *n. s.* ["Good ale never wanted a friend
upon the bench." *Dr. J. White's Sermon at Pard's
Cross (1615), p. 25.*] A bench in or before an
ale-house.

Too many there be, which upon the ale
places, delight to set forth certain question not so much per-
taining to edification as to vain-glory and hewing forth of their
cunning; and so unsoberly to reason and dispute, that when nei-
ther part will give place to other, they fall to chiding and conten-
tion, and sometimes from hot words to further inconvenience.

Honolies, b. i. Against Contention.

The vulgar sort

Sit on their ale-bench with their cups and cans.

Sir John Oldcastle, i. 1.

A'LEBERRY. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *berry*.] A beverage
made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and
sops of bread: a word now only used in conver-
sation.

Their aleberries, cawdles, possets, each one,
Syllibubs made of milking pale,
But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale.

Beaumont.

A'LE-BREWER. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *brewer*.] One that
professes to brew ale.

The summer-made malt brews ill, and is disliked by most of
our ale-brewers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'LE-CONNER.* *n. s.* [from *ale* and *con*.] An officer in
the city of London, whose business it is to inspect
the measures of publick houses. Four of them are
chosen or rechosen annually by the common-hall
of the city; and whatever might be their use for-
merly, their places are now regarded only as sine-
cures for decayed citizens.

Such inspectors of the quality as well as quantity
of ale, are not confined to the city of London, as Dr.
Johnson would insinuate in the preceding paragraph,
but are still in existence in Cheshire, who are ap-
pointed at the lord's court-leet, and possess the privi-
lege of tasting or drinking a limited measure at every
publick house, at certain times in the year.

Headboroughs, tithingmen, aleconners, and sidesmen, are ap-
pointed, in the oaths incident to their offices, to be likewise
charged to present the offences [of drunkenness.]

Act of Park 21 Jac. I. ch. 7.

A'LE-COST. *n. s.* [perhaps from *alc* and *costus*, Lat.]

The name of an herb.

Dict.

ALE'CTRYOMANCY, OR ALE'CTOROMANCY. *n. s.* [ἀλεκ-
τρῶν and μάντις.] Divination by a cock.

Dict.

A'LE-FED.* *adj.* Fed with ale.

The milk-sop issue of this high-soaring sire, you shall perhaps
find in his bed, clad in steel bodies [bodlice] to hinder the
growth of his ale-fed corps. *Stafford, Niobe, ii. 62.*

A'LEGAR. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *eager*, sour.] Sour ale;

a kind of acid made by ale, as vinegar by wine,
which has lost its spirit.

A'LEGER. *adj.* [allegre, Fr. *alacris*, Lat.] Gay;
cheerful; sprightly; a word not now used.

Coffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf tobacco, of which
the Turks are great takers, do all condense the spirits, and
make them strong and aleger. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To ALE'GGE.* *v. a.* [Old Fr. *allegger*, *alger*, to ease or
alleviate.] To lessen; to assuage.

Dr. Johnson
has given this obsolete word (and with a mistaken
etymology) as the pretended verb *aligge*, which Mr.
Mason positively asserts to be in the passage cited
from Spenser, though probably an error of the
press, or an intended countrified accent for *allegger*.
The fact is, neither Dr. Johnson nor Mr. Mason
have attended to the true reading of the poet, which
in the genuine editions is *allegge*, and not *aligge*.
Spenser also writes *allegge*; but not *all-dge*, which
is the reading of a bad edition, and has misled
Mr. Boucher. Spenser copies Chaucer in the usage
of this old word, and uses also the substantive
alleggeance.

The joyous time now nigheth fast,

That shall allegge this bitter blast,

And slake the winter sorrow.

Pastorals, March.

A'LEHOOF. *n. s.* [from *ale* and *hoof*, head.] Ground-
ivy, so called by our Saxon ancestors, as being their
chief ingredient in ale. An herb.

Alchoof, or groundivy, is, in my opinion, of the most ex-
cellent and most general use and virtue, of any plants we have
among us. *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE.* *n. s.* [Sax. *eallhūs*.] A house where ale
is publickly sold; a tipling house. It is distinguished
from a tavern, where they sell wine.

Thou, most beauteous inn,

Why should hard-favoured grief be lodg'd in thee,

When triumph is become an alehouse guest?

Shakspeare.

One would think it should be no easy matter to bring any
man of sense in love with an alehouse; indeed of so much
sense, as seeing and smelling amounts to; there being such strong
encounters of both, as would quickly send him packing, did not
the love of good fellowship reconcile to these nuisances. *South.*

Thee shall each alehouse, thee each gillhouse mourn,

And answer'ing ginshops sowerer sighs return.

Pope.

A'LEHOUSE-KEEPER. *n. s.* [from *alehouse* and *keeper*.]
He that keeps ale publickly to sell.

You resemble perfectly the two alehouse-keepers in Holland,
who were at the same time burgomasters of the town, and taxed
one another's bills alternately. *Letter to Swift.*

A L E

ALEKNIGHT, *n. s.* [from *ale* and *knight*.] A pot-companion; a tipler: a word now out of use.

The old *aleknights* of England were well depicted by Hanville, in the ale-house colours of that time. *Camden*.

ALEMBICK, *† n. s.* [from *al*, Arab. and *al-muḥḍi*, a particular sort of vessel.] A vessel used in distilling, consisting of a vessel placed over a fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on, into which the fumes arise by the heat; this cover has a beak or spout, into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarefied into invisible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only scattered into minute parts; which meeting together in the *alembeck*, or in the receiver, do presently return into such water as they constituted before.

ALENGTH, *† adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length; along; stretched along the ground. Anciently written *on length*.

These wordes said, she streight her *on length*, and rested awhile. *Chaucer, Test. of Love*.

ALE'RT, *† adj.* [Fr. *alerte*, perhaps from *alacris*, but probably from *à l'art*, according to art or rule, Dr. Johnson says. But, in these etymologies, he is not successful. — The word seems to be of military origin; and though it is supposed by Major James, in his Military Dictionary, to be “formed of the French *a* and *airte*, the French formerly “writing *airte* for *air*, so that *alerte* means something continually in the air, and always ready to be “put in motion;” the word, I say, is not derived from such a strange combination, but from the military language, both of the French and Italian. “*Être à l’erte*, to observe or watch from a high place, to lie in wait,” Cotgrave’s Fr. and Eng. Dict. 1632. in *V. erte*, a watch-tower. “*Stare al’erta*, to be watchful,” Florio’s Ital. Dict. 1598. Hence the Spanish phrase, “*al’erta*,” ready prepared, put in order, Minshew’s Span. Dict. 1599. Mr. Tooke, who has traced the etymology to the Italian phrase *all’erta*, which he refers ultimately to the Latin *erigere*, without noticing the existence of the phrases in the dictionaries which I have named, or knowing that the word was in use among us as a military word early in the 17th century, is angry with Dr. Johnson for saying that *alert* has a contemptuous meaning also, which it certainly has, and which is not disproved by Mr. Tooke’s production of the French phrase, *à l’herte*, meaning in an erect posture.]

1. In the military sense, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.

In this place the prince, finding his ruttors *alert*, (as the Italians say,) with advice of his valiant brother, he sent his trumpets to the Duke of Alva, &c.

Sir Roger Wilkams, Act. of the Low Countries, (1618.) p. 27.

He was always *alert* and attentive to the claims of friendship and benevolence. *Graves’s Recoll. of Shenstone*, p. 155.

2. In the common sense, brisk; pert; petulant; smart; implying some degree of censure and contempt.

I saw an *alert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accosted him: Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at last. *Addison, Spectator*.

A L E

Why how now Doll Diamond, you’re very *alert*;
Is it your French breeding has made you so pert?

Swift, Verses edited by Dr. Barret, p. 96.

ALE’RTNESS, *n. s.* [from *alert*.] The quality of being alert; sprightliness; pertness.

That *alertness* and unconcern for matters of common life, a campaign or two would infallibly have given him.

Addison, Spectator.

ALE-STAKE, ** n. s.* [from *ale* and *stake*.] A stake set up before an ale-house, by way of sign. Some have mistaken the meaning of this word, and called it a may-pole, as if the ale-stake never was adorned with garlands. Originally, a bush, perhaps of ivy, was the thing chosen for the sign. Skelton calls it an *ale-pole*.

A gerland had he sette upon his hede.

As gret as [if] it were for an *ale-stake*.

Chaucer, Prolog. Canterb. Tales.

Like a true *ale-stake*, he tells you where the best ale is.

Comment on the Miller’s Tale, &c. p. 3.

A’LETASTER, *n. s.* [from *ale* and *taster*.] An officer appointed in every courtleet, and sworn to look to the assize and the goodness of bread and ale, or beer, within the precincts of that lordship. *Coxwell*.

A’LEVAT, *n. s.* [from *ale* and *vat*.] The tub in which the ale is fermented.

ALE’w, ** n. s.* Shouting, or crying aloud, of which last word Mr. Boucher supposes it a variety or corruption; and considers it the same word as what since Spenser’s time has been, and still is, written *hullo*.

Yet did she not lament with loud *alew*,

As women wont, but with deepe sighes and singulfes *few*.

Spenser, F. Q. v. vi. 13.

A’LEWASHED, *adj.* [from *ale* and *wash*.] Steeped or soaked in ale: not now in use.

What a beard of the general’s cut, and a horrid suit of the camp, will do among foaming battles and *alewashed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on.

Shakespeare.

A’LEWITE, *n. s.* [from *ale* and *wife*.] A woman that keeps an alehouse.

Perhaps he will swagger and hecter, and threaten to beat and butcher an *alewife*, or take the goods by force, and throw them the bad halfpence.

Swift, Draper’s Letters.

A’LEXANDERS, *n. s.* [*smyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

A’LEXANDER’S-FOOT, *n. s.* The name of an herb.

ALEXA’NDRINE, *n. s.* A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called *Alexander*. They consist, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majesty of thought requires it, they may be stretched to the English heroic of five feet, and the French *Alexandrine* of six.

Dryden.

Then, at the last, an only couplet fraught

With some unmeaning thing they call a thought,

A needless *Alexandrine* ends the song,

That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.

Pope, Essay on Criticism.

ALEXA’NDRINE, ** adj.* Relating to the verse so called.

The harmony of his [Boileau’s] numbers, as far as *Alexandrine* lines will admit.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope, i. 199.

ALEXIPHARMACAL, ** adj.* [See **ALEXIPHARMICK**.] That which possesses an antidote.

A prosperous condition hath such a secret poison in it, as against which no medicine hath been sufficiently *alexipharmacal*.

Dean Pierce’s Sermon, 29th May, 1661, p. 12.

ALEXIPHIA’RMICK, *† adj.* [from *ἀλεξ* and *φάρμακον*.]

A L G

That which drives away poison; antidotal; that which opposes infection.

Some antidotal quality it may have, since not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer, is *alexipharmick*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

It should be written alexipharmack; as *alexipharmacal* is, and as the derivation requires.

ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RICK. *adj.* [from *ἀλεξίω*.]

That which drives away poison; that which resists fevers.

A'LGA.* *n. s.* [Lat. *alga*.] Sea-weed.

Oceanus was garlanded with *alga*, or sea-grass; and in his hand a trident.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

With *alga* who the sacred altar strews?

Dryden, Astr. Red. v. 120.

AL'GATES.† *adv.* [Sax. *algeate*; *all-ways*. Gate is the same as *via*; and still used for *way* in the Scottish dialect, and in the North of England. See AGATE.] On any terms; every way. Now obsolete.

Nor had the boaster ever risen more,
But that Renaldo's horse ev'n then down fell,
And with the fall his leg oppress'd so sore,
That, for a space, there must he *algeate* dwell.

Fairfax.

AL'GEBRA. *n. s.* [an Arabick word of uncertain etymology; derived, by some, from *Geber* the philosopher; by some, from *gefi*, parchment; by others, from *algehista*, a bonesetter; by *Menager*, from *algiabarar*, the restitution of things broken.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known. This art was in use among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world; and they are supposed to have borrowed it from the Persians, and the Persians from the Indians. The first Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacciolus, or Lucas de Burgos, a cordelier, printed a treatise of *algebra*, in Italian, at Venice. He says, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs. After several improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Descartes, Sir Isaac Newton brought this art to the height at which it still continues.

Trevoux and Chambers.

It would surely require no very profound skill in *algebra*, to reduce the difference of ninepence in thirty shillings.

Swift.

ALGEBRA'ICK.† *adj.* [from *algebra*.]

ALGEBRA'ICAL.

1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatise.
2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an *algebraical* computation.

The velocities of evanescent or nascent quantities are supposed to be expressed, both by finite lines of a determinate magnitude, and by *algebraical* notes or signs.

Ep. Berkeley, Analyst, § 36.

ALGEBRA'IST. *n. s.* [from *algebra*.] A person that understands or practises the science of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraist* or uncipherer can use more subtle suppositions, to find the demonstration of cipher, than every unconcerned person doth to find the murderers.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

A L I

Confining themselves to the synthitick and analytick methods of geometers and algebraists, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms.

Watts, Logic.

A'LGID. *adj.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill.

Dict.

A'LGIDITY. } *n. s.* [from *algid*.] Chilness; cold.

A'LGIDNESS. } *Dict.*

A'LGIFICK. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That which produces cold.

Dict.

A'LGOR. *n. s.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilness.

Dict.

A'LGORISM.† } *n. s.* [Arabick words, which are used

A'LGORITHM. } to imply the six operations of arithmetick, or the science of numbers. "Ab Arabibus nomen *algorismi* accepimus, pro praxi arithmetica per figuras numerales." *Wallis*.]

I send now to my good daughter Clement her *algorisme* stone.

Sir T. More, Lett. to his Daugh. Marg.

Let this poor figure of *algorism* trouble no divine ne wise man.

Martin on the Marriage of Priests, sign. G. ii. b.

He [Gerbert] certainly was the first who brought the *algorithm* from the Saracens, and who illustrated it with such rules as the most studious in that science cannot explain.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 46.

ALGO'SE. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill.

Dict.

ALGUAZIL.* *n. s.* [Span.] An inferiour officer of justice; a constable.

The corregidor, in consequence of my information, has sent this *alguazil* to apprehend you.

Smollett, Gil Blas.

ALIAS.† *adv.*

1. A Latin word, signifying *otherwise*; often used in the trials of criminals, whose danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simson *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwise* Smith, *otherwise* Baker. It is also applied to places; and generally to any persons known, or supposed to be known, by a second name.

What nation formerly knew not the acts of Englishmen better than themselves? *otherwise*, Polydore Virgil had not undertook, to our shame and prejudice, the English chronology; nor Verstegan, *alias* Rowly, the confidence to render well-nigh all the considerable gentry of this land, from the etymology of their names, Teutonicks.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 396.

2. [In law.] A writ of *capias*, issued a second time.

If the sheriff cannot find the defendant upon the first writ of *capias*, there issues out an *alias* writ.

Blackstone.

A'LIBI.* *n. s.* [A law term adopted by us from the Lat. *alibi*, elsewhere. It is found also in the old French, with the same meaning. V. Roquefort, Gloss. de la Langue Rom.]

The plea of a person charged with crime, who, to prove himself innocent, alleges, that, at the time stated in the accusation, he was at some place remote from that in which the fact was said to have been committed; the plea to invalidate the testimony, or supposed act, of a person, alleging that, at the time mentioned in the proceedings, he was at some place distant from that which had been specified.

A'LIBLE. *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing; or that which may be nourished.

Dict.

A'LIEN. *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of alien trees, and apples not her own.

Dryden.

From native soil

Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of his young guiltless progeny, he seeks
Inglorious shelter in an alien land.

Philips.

2. Estranged from; not allied to; adverse to; with the particle *from*, and sometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the disciples of the fire, by a similitude not alien from their profession. *Boyle.*

The sentiment that arises, is a conviction of the deplorable state of nature, to which sin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, alien from God and goodness, and a prey to the great destroyer. *Rogers, Serm.*

They encouraged persons and principles, alien from our religion and government, in order to strengthen their faction. *Swift, Miscell.*

A'LIEEN. *n. s.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a denison; a man of another country or family; one not allied; a stranger.

In whomsoever these things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children: them only she holdeth for *aliens* and strangers, in whom these things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd against an *alien*,
He seeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

The mere Irish were not only accounted *aliens*, but enemies, so as it was no capital offence to kill them.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

Thy place in council thou hast rudely lost,
Which by thy younger brother is supply'd,
And art almost an *alien* to the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood. *Shakspeare.*

The lawgiver condemned the persons, who sat idle in divisions dangerous to the government, as *aliens* to the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. [In law.] An *alien* is one born in a strange country, and never enfranchised. A man born out of the land, so it be within the limits beyond the seas, or of English parents out of the king's obedience, so the parents, at the time of the birth, be of the king's obedience, is not *alien*. If one born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England, his children (if he beget any here) are not *aliens*, but denisons. *Cowel.*

To A'LIEEN.† *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another.
If the son *alien* lands, and then repurchase them again in fee, the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. *Hale, Hist. of Common Law.*

2. To estrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make adverse; with *from*.

The king was disquieted, when he found, that the prince was totally *aliened from* all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

3. It is also used without *from*.

Whether this disease may not *alien* and remove my friends — I cannot tel. *Donne, Devotions*, p. 104.

He that is not ashamed of my bonds, not daunted with my checks, not *aliened* with my disgrace, is a friend for me.

Bp. Hall, Occ. Meditations, xxxiii.

A'LIEENABLE. *adj.* [from *To Alienate*.] That of which the property may be transferred.

Land is *alienable*, and treasure is transitory, and both must pass from him, by his own voluntary act, or by the violence of others, or at least by fate. *Dennis, Letters.*

To A'LIEENATE. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another.
The countries of the Turks were once christian, and members of the church, and where the golden candlesticks did stand, though now they be utterly *alienated*, and no christians left. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections; with the particle *from*, where the first possessor is mentioned.

The manner of men's writing must not *alienate* our hearts from the truth. *Hooker.*

Be it never so true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be *alienated*, a small thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

His eyes survey'd the dark idolatries

Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton, P. L.*

Any thing that is apt to disturb the world, and to *alienate* the affections of men from one another, such as cross and distasteful humours, is, either expressly, or by clear consequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Testament. *Tillotson.*

Her mind was quite *alienated* from the honest Castilian, whom she was taught to look upon as a formal old fellow. *Addison.*

A'LIEENATE. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; stranger to; with the particle *from*.

The Whigs are damnably wicked; impatient for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition and revenge, by all desperate methods; wholly *alienate from* truth, law, religion, mercy, conscience, or honour. *Swift, Miscell.*

ALIENATE.† *n. s.* A stranger; an alien.

Whosoever eateth the lamb without this house, he is an *alienate*. *Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith*, fol. 148.

ALIENATION.† *n. s.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of transferring property.

This ordinance was for the maintenance of their lands in their posterity, and for excluding all innovation or *alienation* thereof unto strangers. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a check to sacrilege. Her successor passed a law, which prevented all future *alienations* of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property, have created new and great dependencies. *Swift, on Athens and Rome.*

2. The state of being alienated; as, the estate was wasted during its *alienation*.

That darkness which our sin causeth, in the *alienation* and absence of the light of God's countenance, is, without his great mercy, the beginning of an utter exclusion from the beatificall face of God. *Bp. Hall, Rem.* p. 42.

3. Change of affection.

It is left but in dark memory, what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon.*

4. Applied to the mind, it means disorder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulsion, though not against, yet without their wills; as in *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter absence of wit and judgment. *Hooker.*

ALIENATOR.† *n. s.* [Lat. *alienator*.] He who transfers or alienates any thing.

Some of the popish bishops were no less *alienators* of their episcopal endowments, than many other bishops of the protestant church proved afterwards, in the reigns of Edward the Sixth and Elizabeth. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 40.

ALIFE.† *adv.* A vulgarism for *on my life*, or *of my life*; meaning, I love as I love my life. Mr. Tyrwhitt thinks it an abbreviation of *at life*.

I love a ballad in print, *a-life*; for then we are sure they are true. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Thou lov'st *a-life*

Their perfum'd judgement. *B. Jonson.*

ALIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *ala* and *fero*, Lat.] Having wings. *Dict.*

ALIGEROUS. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings; winged. *Dict.*

To ALIGGE.† *v. a.* See *To ALEGGE*, which is the true word.

To ALIGHT. *v. n.* [*alhtan*, Sax. *af-lichten*, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and stop. The word implies the idea of *descending*; as, of a bird from the wing; a traveller from his horse or carriage; and generally of resting or stopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*

From her high weary waine. *Spenser, F. Q.*

There is *alighted* at your gate

A young Venetian *Shakspeare, Mer. of Venice.*

Slackness breeds worms; but the sure traveller,
Though he *alights* sometimes, still goes on.
When marching with his force he walks till night;

Herbert.

When with his horse he *comes* will *alight*.

Denham.

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;
To the Cumean coast at length he came,
And here *alighting* built this costly frame.

Dryden, *Æn.*

When he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came
down gently and circling in the air, and singing to the ground.
Like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her
song till she *alights*; still preparing for a higher flight at her next
sally.

Dryden.

When finish'd was the fight,
The victors from their lusty steeds *alight*;
Like them dismounted all the warlike train.

Dryden.

Should a spirit of superiour rank, a stranger to human nature,
alight upon the earth, what would his notions of us be?

Addison, *Spectator*.

2. It is used also of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

But storms of stones from the proud temple's height,
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms *alight*.

Dryden.

ALIKE. *adv.* [from *a* and *like*.] With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner; in the same form. Dr. Johnson says, in some expressions it has the appearance of an adjective, but is always an adverb. The first and fourth examples, which he gives, have certainly this questionable appearance. However, *alike* is surely an adjective, as Mr. Mason has observed, in the sixth example from Fairfax.

The darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth as the day: the darkness and the light are both *alike* to thee.

Psal. cxxxix. 12.

With thee conversing, I forget all time;
All seasons, and their change, all please *alike*.
Riches cannot *redeem* from the grave,
Which claims *alike* the monarch and the slave.

Dryden.

Let us unite at least in an equal zeal for those capital doctrines, which we all equally embrace, and are *alike* concerned to maintain.

Atterbury.

Two handmaids wait the throne: *alike* in place,
But differing far in figure and in face.

Pope.

With him is Guelpho, as his noble mate,
In birth, in acts, in arms, *alike* the rest.

Fairfax, *Tasso*.

ALIKE-MINDED. ** part. adj.* Having the same mind.

I would to God, not you only that hear me this day, but all our brethren of this land, were *alike-minded*; we should not have such libellous presses, such unquiet pulpits, such distracted homes.

Bp. Hall, *Rem.* p. 82.

ALIMENT. *n. s.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nourishment; that which nourishes; nutriment; food.

New parts are added to our substance; and as we die, we are born daily; nor can we give an account, how the *aliment* is prepared for nutrition, or by what mechanism it is distributed.

Glanville, *Scepais Scientifico*.

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed into the fluids and solids of our bodies, are called *aliments*. In the largest sense, by *aliment*, I understand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and seasoning, as, salt, spice, vinegar.

Arbutnot.

ALIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *aliment*.] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nourishes; that which feeds.

The sun, that light imparts to all, receives
From all his *alimental* recompense,
In humid exhalations.

Milton, *P. L.*

Except they be watered from higher regions, these weeds must lose their *alimental* sap, and wither.

Brown.

Th' industrious, when the sun in Leo rides,
Forget not, at the foot of ev'ry plant,
To sink a circling trench, and daily pour.

A just supply of *alimental* streams,
Exhausted sap recruiting.

Philips.

ALIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *alimental*.] So as to serve for nourishment.

The substance of food is invincible by the powerfulllest heat; and that not only *alimentally* in a substantial mutation, but also medicamentally in any corporeal conversion. Brown, *Fulg. Err.*

ALIMENTARINESS. *n. s.* [from *alimentary*.] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nourishment.

Dict.

ALIMENTARY. *adj.* [from *aliment*.]

1. That which belongs or relates to aliment.

The solution of the aliment by mastication is necessary; without it, the aliment could not be disposed for the changes which it receives as it passeth through the *alimentary* duct.

Arbutnot on *Aliments*.

2. That which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing.

I do not think that water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment, but serves for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and distribute them to the several parts of the body.

Ray on the *Creation*.

Of *alimentary* roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious, as, turnips and carrots. These have a fattening quality.

Arbutnot on *Aliments*.

ALIMENTATION. *n. s.* [from *aliment*.]

1. The power of affording aliment; the quality of nourishing.

2. The state of being nourished by assimilation of matter received.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not; they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*.

Baron, *Nat. Hist.*

ALIMONIOUS. *adj.* [from *alimony*.] That which nourishes: a word very little in use.

The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are incapacitated of digesting the *alimonious* humour, into flesh.

Harvey on *Consumption*.

ALIMONY. *n. s.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] *Alimony* signifies that legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him, provided it be not caused by her elopement or adultery.

Before they settled hands and hearts,
Till *alimony* or death them parts.

Hudibras

ALIQUNT. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

ALIQOT. *† adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

It is supposing finite quantities to be *aliquot* or constituent parts of infinite; when indeed they are not so.

Clarke on the *Attributes*, p. 36.

ALISH. *adj.* [from *ale*.] Resembling ale; having qualities of ale.

Stirring it and beating down the yeast, gives it the sweet *alish* taste.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

ALITURE. *n. s.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nourishment.

Dict.

ALIVE. *† adj.* [from *a* and *live*.] Formerly written *on live*, i. e. in life: "For prouder woman is there none *on lyve*," Chaucer, *Tr. and Cress.* B. 2.]

1. In the state of life; not dead.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead they were,
But some faint signs of feeble life appear.

Dryden.

Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd *alive*,
Not scornful virgins who their charms survive.

Pope.

2. In a figurative sense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of such as inclined toward them, kept *alive*.

Hooker.

A L K

3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.
She was not so much *alive* the whole day, if she slept more than six hours. *Clarissa.*

4. In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French *du monde*; as, the *best man alive*; that is, the *best*, with an emphasis. This sense has been long in use, and was once admitted into serious writings, but is now merely ludicrous.

And to those brethren said, rise, rise by-live,
And unto battle do yourselves address;
For yonder comes the proudest knight *alive*,
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and noblesse. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest man *alive*, could not look upon the destruction of monarchy with any pleasure. *Clarendon.*

John was quick and understood business, but no man *alive* was more careless in looking into his accounts. *Arbuthnot.*

ALKALINEST. *n. s.* A word used first by Paracelsus, and adopted by his followers, to signify an universal dissolvent, or liquor, which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALESCENT. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkalescent* or anti-acid. *Arbuthnot.*

ALKALI. *n. s.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us, glasswort. This herb they burnt to ashes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt; this they called *sal kali*, or *alkali*. It is corrosive, producing putrefaction in animal substances, to which it is applied. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.] Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces ebullition and effervescence.

ALKALINE. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquor will keep an animal from starving very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from an *alkaline* state. People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot.*

TO ALKALIZE. *v. a.* [from *alkali*.] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKALIZATE. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That which has the qualities of alkali; that which is impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that, which it discovers, being dissolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizing* salts. *Boyle.*

The colour of violets in their syrup, by acid liquours, turns red, and, by urinous and *alkalizing*, turns green. *Newton.*

ALKALIZATION. *n. s.* [from *alkali*.] The act of *alkalizing*, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

ALKANET. *n. s.* [*Anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

This plant is a species of bugloss, with a red root, brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine. *Millar.*

ALKEKENGI. *n. s.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter-cherry*: the plant bears a near resemblance to *Solanum*, or *Nightshade*; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *vesicarium*. *Chambers.*

ALKERMES. *n. s.* In medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the consistence of a confection; whereof the

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kermes berries are the basis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, ambergrease, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the sweets are usually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpellier. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is nowhere found so plentifully as there. *Chambers.*

Christophorus Ayrenus prefers bezoar stone, and the confection of *alkermes*, before other cordials; and amber in some cases: *Alkermes* comforts the inner parts, and bezoar stone hath an especial virtue against all melancholy affections.

Burton, Anat. Med. p. 397.

ALL. *† adj.* [Goth. *allis*, *alls*, *Æll*, *Æal*, *galle*, *alle*, Sax. *oll*, Welsh; *al*, Dutch; *alle*, Germ. *all*, Gr.]

1. Being the whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man;
So are they *all*, *all* honourable men. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

To graze the herb *all* leaving,
Devour'd each other. *Milton, P. L.*

The great encouragement of *all*, is the assurance of a future reward. *Tillotson.*

2. Being the whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou shalt labour, and do *all* thy work. *Deut. v. 13.*
Political power, I take to be a right of making laws with penalties, and of employing the force of the community in the execution of such laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and *all* this only for the publick good. *Locke.*

3. The whole quantity applied to duration of time.

On those pastures cheerful spring,
All the year doth sit and sing;
And, rejoicing, smiles to see,
Their green backs wear his livery. *Crashaw.*

4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in *all* Venice. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

ALL. *† adv.* [See *ALL*, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come. *Spenser.*
Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcus did fight
Within Corioli gates. *Shakespeare.*

He swore so loud,
That, *all* amaz'd, the priest let fall the book. *Shakespeare.*
The Saxons could call a comet a fixed star, which is *all* one with *stella errans*, or *cometa*. *Camden, Remains.*

For a large conscience is *all* one,
And signifies the same with none. *Hudibras.*

Balm, from a silver box distill'd around,
Shall *all* bedew the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryden.*

I do not remember he any where mentions expressly the title of the first-born, but *all* along keeps himself under the shelter of the indefinite term, heir. *Lord.*

Justice may be furnished out of fire, as far as her sword goes; and courage may be *all* over a continued blaze. *Addison.*

If e'er the miser durst his farthings spare,
He thinly spreads them through the publick square,
Where, *all* beside the rail, rang'd beggars lie,
And from each other catch the doleful cry. *Gay.*

2. Altogether; wholly: without any other consideration.

I am of the temper of most kings, who love to be in debt, are *all* for present money, no matter how they pay it afterward. *Dryden.*

3. Only; without admission of any thing else.

When I shall wed,
That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Sure I shall never marry, like my sister,
To love my father *all*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

4. Although. This sense is truly Teutonic, but now obsolete.

Do you not think th' accomplishment of it
Sufficient work for one man's simple head,
All were it as the rest but simply writ. *Spenser.*

5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis; nearly the same with *just*.

A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring,
 As his straying flock he fed;
 And, when his honour hath thee read,
 Crave pardon for thy hardyhead. *Spenser, Pastorals.*

6. It was anciently in English what it is now in the other Teutonic dialects, a particle of mere enforcement.

He thought them six-pence *all* too dear. *Song in Shakspeare.*
 Tell us what occasion of import
 Hath *all* so long detained you from your wife. *Shakspeare.*

7. It was thus used, till the time of Milton, in composition with *to*, signifying *entirely*; which some of the editors of that poet affected to improve into *all too*. But it is a common and forcible expression in our old language. It is found in our translation of the Bible, though some editions corruptly and improperly read "*all to break*," as if the verb were in the infinitive mood.

And a certain woman cast a piece of a milstone upon
 Abimelech's head, and *all-to* [i. e. entirely] brake his skull.
Judges, ix. 53.

Wisdom's self
 Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;
 Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,
 She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
 That in the various bustle of resort
 Were *all-to* ruffled, and sometimes impair'd.
Milton, Comus, ver. 380.

8. It is used with *that*, to signify a collection of similar things or occurrences.

Snuff, or the fan, supply each pause of chat,
 With singing, laughing, ogling, and *all that*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, C. 3.

ALL.† n. s.

The whole; opposed to part, or nothing.

And will she yet debase her eyes on me;
 On me, whose *all* not equals Edward's moiety? *Shakspeare.*
 Nought's had, *all's* spent,

Where our desire is got without content. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

The youth shall study, and no more engage
 Their flatt'ring wishes for uncertain age;
 No more with fruitless care, and cheated strife,
 Chase fleeting pleasure through the maze of life;
 Finding the wretched *all* they here can have,
 But present food, and but a future grave. *Prior.*

Our *all* is at stake, and irretrievably lost, if we fail of
 success. *Addison.*

2. Every thing.

Then shall we be cramm'd.—*All* the better: we shall
 be the more remarkable. *Shakspeare.*

Up with my tent, here will I lie to night;
 But where to morrow?—Well, *all's* one for that. *Shakspeare.*

All the fitter, Lentulus: our coming
 Is not for salutation; we have business. *B. Jonson.*

That is, *every thing is the better, the same, the fitter.*

Sceptre and power, thy giving, I assume;
 And gladlier shall resign, when in the end
 Thou shalt be *all* in *all*, and I in thee,
 For ever; and in me all whom thou lov'st. *Milton*

They that do not keep up this indifferency for *all* but truth,
 put coloured spectacles before their eyes, and look through
 false glasses. *Locke.*

3. The phrase *and all* is of the same kind.

They all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so
 little foothold, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the
 ground, nest, eagles, and *all*. *L' Etrange.*

A torch, snuff *and all*, goes out in a moment, when dipped
 in the vapour. *Addison, Remarks on Italy.*

4. *All* is much used in composition: but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary; as, *all-commanding*.

Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and classical; As, *Almighty*. When it is connected with a participle, it seems to be a noun; as, *all-surrounding*: in other cases an adverb; as, *all-accomplished*, or completely accomplished. Of these compounds, a small part of those which may be found, has been inserted by Dr. Johnson; and a considerable addition is now made. There are indeed few adjectives or participles, which may not be found thus compounded. They abound in modern poetry, particularly in that of Thomson and Young.

ALL-ABANDONED.* part. adj.

Deserted by all.
 The causes were of no small moment, which have thus
 beinasked your singular beauty under so unworthy array, and
 conducted you to this *all-abandoned* desert.

Shelton, Tr. of D. Quir. i. 4. 1.

ALL-ABHORRED.* part. adj.

Detested by all.
 Will you again unknit
 This churlish knot of *all-aborred* war?

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. p. 1.

ALL-ADMIRING.* part. adj.

Wholly admiring.
 Hear him but reason in divinity,
 And, *all-adoring*, with an inward wish
 You would desire, the king were made a prelate.

Shakspeare, Hen. V. i. i.

ALL-ADVISED.* part. adj.

Advised by all.
 What you divine of the new edition of the *Paradise Lost*,
 just now upon the point of appearing, may perhaps prove too
 true. • I agree with you, the editor prejudiced nobody in his
 favour by his specimen. He was *all-advised* to give such a one.
Bp. Warburton's Letters, p. 13.

ALL-APPROVED.* adj.

He who is approved by all.
 Why may it not be free for me to break out into an higher
 strain, and under it [the philosophy of Plato] to touch upon
 some points of Christianity; as well as *all-approved* Spenser
 sings of Christ under the name of Pan?

More's Song of the Soul, Preface.

ALL-ATONING.* part. adj.

Atoning for all.
 A patriot's *all-atoning* name. *Dryden, Abs. and Achitophel.*
 The effects of incapacity, shewn by the popular, in all the
 great members of the commonwealth, are to be covered by the
all-atoning name of liberty. *Burke.*

ALL-BEARING.† adj.

That which bears every
 thing, omniparous.

O thou *all-bearing* earth,
 Which men do gape for till thou cramm'st their mouths
 And choak'st their throats with dust; open thy breast,
 And let me sink into thee! *Marston's Ant. and Melida.*

Whatever earth, *all-bearing* mother, yields
 In India east or west. *Milton, P. L. v. 338.*

Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he drew,
 Where on th' *all-bearing* earth unmark'd it grew. *Pope.*

ALL-BEAUTEONS.* adj.

Completely beautiful.
 My fancy form'd thee of angelick kind,
 Some emanation of the *all-beauteous* mind. *Pope, Elois, ver. 62.*

ALL-BEHOOLDING.* adj.

That which beholds all
 things.
 So many sumptuous bowers, within so little space,
 The *all-beholding* sun scarce sees in all his race.

Drayton's Polyolb. S. 17.

ALL-BLASTING.* part. adj.

That which blasts, de-
 fames, or destroys all things.
 Let his *all-blasting* tongue great errors find
 In Pallas' house. *Marston's Satires, sat. 4.*

ALL-CHANGING.* part. adj.

That which is perpetually
 changing.
 This same bias, this commodity,
 This bawd, this broker, this *all-changing* word.
Shakspeare, K. John, ii. 2.

ALL-CHEERING. adj.

That which gives gaiety and
 cheerfulness to all.

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- Soon as the *all-cheering* sun
Should, in the farthest east, begin to draw
The shady curtains from Aurora's bed. *Shakespeare.*
- ALL-COMMANDING.** *adj.* [from *all* and *command.*]
Having the sovereignty over all.
He now sets before them the high and shining idol of glory,
the *all-commanding* image of bright gold. *Raleigh.*
- ALL-COMPLYING.*** *part. adj.* Yielding or complying
in every respect.
All bodies be of air compos'd,
Great nature's *all-complying* Mercury,
Unto ten thousand shapes and forms dispos'd.
More's Song of the Soul, App. st. 28.
- ALL-COMPOSING.†** *adj.* That which quiets all men,
or every thing.
—The sweet peace of *all-composing* night.
Crashaw's Poems, p. 54.
- Wrapt in embow'ring shades, Ulysses lies,
His woes forgot! but Pallas now address,
To break the bands of *all-composing*. *Pope.*
- ALL-COMPREHENSIVE.*** *adj.* Comprehending all
things.
The divine goodness is manifested in making all creatures
suitably to those ideas of their natures, which he hath in his
all-comprehensive wisdom. *Glanvill's Pre-existence of Souls, ch. 8.*
- ALL-CONCEALING.*** *part. adj.* That which conceals
all things.
They stole away, and took their hasty flight,
Carried in cloudes of *all-concealing* night.
Spenser, M. Hubb. Tale, ver. 340.
- ALL-CONQUERING.** *adj.* That which subdues every
thing.
Second of Satan sprung, *all-conquering* death?
What think'st thou of our empire now? *Milton.*
- ALL-CONSTRAINING.*** *part. adj.* That which restrains
or subjugates all things.
—Nature, by her *all-constraining* law,
Each bird to her own kind this season doth invite.
Drayton's Polyolb. S. 13.
- ALL-CONSUMING.** *adj.* That which consumes every
thing.
By age unbroke—but *all-consuming* care
Destroys perhaps the strength, that time would spare. *Pope.*
- ALL-DARING.*** *adj.* That which dares attempt every
thing.
If I would fly to the *all-daring* power of poetry, where could
I not take sanctuary. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*
- ALL-DESTROYING.*** *part. adj.* Destroying all things.
Thy *all-destroying* arrows and thy bow
Thou hast ply'd so well about these woods, that now
Thou art gone out thy arts-master.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Part. Fid. p. 146.
- ALL-DEVASTATING.*** *part. adj.* Wasting all things.
From wounds her eaglets suck the reeking blood,
And *all-devastating* war provides her food. *Sandys, Job, p. 58.*
- ALL-DEVOURING.** *adj.* That which eats up every
thing.
Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Destructive war, and *all-devouring* age. *Pope.*
- ALL-DIMMING.*** *part. adj.* That which obscures all
things.
Then close his eyes with thy *all-dimming* hand.
Marston's Address to Oblivion, at the end of his Satires.
- ALL-DISCOVERING.*** *part. adj.* Disclosing every
thing.
Till *all-discovering* time shall further truth declare.
More, Song of the Soul, Inf. of Worlds, st. 93.
- ALL-DISGRACED.*** *part. adj.* Completely disgraced.
The queen
Of audience, nor desire, shall fail; so she
From Egypt drive her *all-disgraced* friend,
Or take his life there. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop. iii. 10.*

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- ALL-DISPENSING.*** *particip. adj.*
1. That which dispenses all things.
As frankly bestowed on them by the *all-dispensing* bounty as
rain and sunshine. *Milton, of Reform, b. 2.*
2. That which affords any dispensation or permission.
That little space you safely may allow;
Your *all-dispensing* power protects you now.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.
- ALL-DIVINE.*** *adj.* Supremely excellent.
Could I charm the queen of love,
To lend a quill of her white dove;—
Then would I write the *all-divine*
Perfections of my valentine. *Howell's Lett. i. 5. 21.*
- ALL-DIVINING.*** *part. adj.* Foretelling all things.
But is there aught in hidden fate can shun
Thy *all-divining* spirit? *Sir R. Fanshawe, Part. Fid. p. 185.*
- ALL-DREADED.*** *adj.* Feared by all.
The *all-dreaded* thunder-stone. *Shakespeare, Song in Cymb.*
- ALL-DROWSY.*** *adj.* Very drowsy.
All-drowsy night; who, in a car of jet,
By steeds of iron-gray (which mainly sweet
Moist drops on all the world) drawn through the sky,
The helps of darkness waited orderly. *Brown, Brit. Past. 2. 1.*
- ALL-ELOQUENT.*** *adj.* Having all the force of elo-
quence.
O death *all-eloquent*, you only prove,
What dust we doat on, when 'tis man we love.
Pope, Eloisa, ver. 335.
- ALL-EMBRACING.*** *part. adj.* Embracing all things.
Cheer thee, my heart!
For thou too hast thy part
And place in the great throng
Of this unbounded *all-embracing* song.
Crashaw, Hymn to the Name of Jesus, Poems, p. 148.
- ALL-ENDING.*** *part. adj.* That which ends or closes
all things.
Methinks, the truth should live from age to age,
As 'twere retail'd to all posterity,
Even to the general *all-ending* day. *Shakespeare, Rich. III. iii. 1.*
- ALL-ENLIGHTENING.*** *part. adj.* Enlightening all
things.
Phebus, arrayed in burning gold,
Lashing his fiery steeds, displays
His warm and *all-enlight'ning* rays.
C. Cotton's Morn. Quatrains, st. 12.
- ALL-ENRAGED.*** *adj.* Greatly enraged.
How shall I stand, when that thou shalt be hurl'd
On clouds, in robes of fire, to judge the world,
Usher'd with golden legions, in thine eye
Carrying an *all-enraged* majesty. *John Hall, Poems, p. 77.*
- ALL-FLAMING.*** *part. adj.* Flaming in every direc-
tion.
She could not curb her fear, but 'gan to start
At that *all-flaming* dread the monster spit.
Beaumont, Psyche, viii. 85.
- ALL-FOOLS-DAY.*** *n. s.* The first of April. A custom
prevails every where among us, says the *Spectator*,
on the first of April; when every body strives to
make as many fools as he can.
The first of April, some do say,
Is set apart for *all-fools-day*. *Poor Robin's Almanack, 1760.*
The French too have their *all-fools-day*, and call the person
imposed upon "an April fish, poisson d' Avril," whom we
term an April fool. *Grand's Popular Antiquities.*
- ALL-FORGIVING.*** *adj.* Forgiving all.
That *all-forgiving* king,
The type of him above. *Dryden, Thren. Aug. ver. 257.*
- ALL-FOURS.†** *n. s.* [from *all* and *four.*]
1. A low game at cards, played by two; so named
from the four particulars by which it is reckoned,
and which, joined in the hand of either of the

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are said to make *all-fours*. The *all-four* are *gh, low, Jack, and the game*.

2. The arms used together with the legs on the ground.

"He went on *all-fours*."

ALL-GIVER. *n. s.* The Giver of all things.

If all the world

Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,
The *All-giver* would be unthank'd, would be unprais'd.

Milton, Com. ver. 723.

ALL-GOOD. *n. s.* A Being of unlimited goodness.

Applied with great propriety by Dryden to the
Maker of heaven and earth. *All-good*, as an ad-
jective, is common.

● To the *All-good* his lifted hands he folds,
And thanks him low on his redeemed ground.

Dryden, Ann. Mir. ver. 1137.

ALL-GUIDING. *part. adj.* Guiding all things.

Now give me leave to answer thee, and those,
Who God's *all-guiding* providence oppose. *Sandys, Job, p. 51.*

ALL HAIL. *n. s.* [from *all* and *hail*, for *health*.] All health. This is therefore not a compound, though, perhaps usually reckoned among them; a term of salutation. *Salve* or *salvete*. Dr. Johnson has cited only poetical authority for the use of this expression; and Dr. Ash has absolutely pronounced it to be used only in poetry. But this is a great mistake.

And as they went to tell his disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying, *All hail*. *St. Matthew, xxviii. 9.*

All hail, ye fields, whose constant peace attends!

All hail, ye sacred, solitary groves!

All hail, ye books, my true, my real friends,

Whose conversation pleases and improves.

Walsh.

To **ALL-HAIL.** *n. s.* To salute; to greet with exclamations.

While I stood rapt in the wonder of it,
Came missives from the king, who *all-hailed* me,
Thane of Cawdor.

Shakespeare, Macb. i. 5.

ALL HALLOW. *n. s.* [from *all* and *halloze*.] All-saints-

ALL HALLOWS. *n. s.* day; the first of November.

ALL-HALLOWMASS. *n. s.* The term near All-saints-day.

It [Feb. 2.] has the name of Candlemass-day, because lights were distributed and carried about in procession, or because also the use of lighted tapers, which was observed all winter at vespers and litanies, were then wont to cease, till the next *All-hallow-mass*.

Bourne, Vulg. Antiquities, ch. 19.

ALL-HALLOWN. *adj.* [from *all* and *halloze*, to make holy.] The time about All-saints-day.

Farewell, thou latter spring! farewell.

All-hallown summer.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

ALLHALLOWTIDE. *n. s.* See **ALL-HALLOWN.** The term near All-saints, or the first of November.

Cut off the bough about *Allhallowtide*, in the bare place, and set it in the ground, and it will grow to be a fair tree in one year.

Bacon, Natural History.

ALL-HEAL. *n. s.* [*panax*, Lat.] A species of iron-wood; which see.

This was the most respectable festival of our druids, called yule-tide; when mistletoe, which they called *all-heal*, was carried in their hands and laid on their altars, as an emblem of the salutiferous advent of Messiah.

Stukeley's Medullic Hist. of Carausius, b. 2.

ALL-HEALING. *part. adj.* Healing all things.

The Druids' invocation was to one *all-healing* or *all-saving* power.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 9.

Thy *all-healing* grace and spirit

Revive again what law and letter kill. *Donne, Div. Poems, xvi.*

ALL-HELPING. *part. adj.* Assisting all things.

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That *all-healing* deity, or *all-helping* medicine, among the Druids.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 9.

ALL-HIDING. *part. adj.* Concealing all things.

O night, thou furnace of foetid-smoking smoke,
Let not the jealous day behold that face
Which underneath thy black *all-hiding* cloke
Immodestly lies martyr'd with disgrace.

Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

ALL-HONoured. *part. adj.* Honoured by all.

What was it,

That mov'd pale Cassius to conspire? And what
Made the *all-honour'd*, honest, Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd rest, courtiers of beauteous freedom,
To drench the Capitol.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop. ii. 6.

ALL-HURTING. *part. adj.* Hurting all things.

Not a heart, which in his level frame,
Could scape the hail of his *all-hurting* aim.

Shakespeare, Lover's Complaint.

ALL-IDOLIZING. *part. adj.* Worshipping any thing.

All-idolizing worms, that thus could crowd
And urge their sun *all-idolizing* thy cloud.

Crashaw, Poems, p. 156.

ALL-IMITATING. *part. adj.* Imitating every thing.

All-imitating ape.

More's Song of the Soul, i. ii. 136.

ALL-INFORMING. *part. adj.* That which actuates by vital powers.

'Twas He that made the *all-informing* light,
And with dark shadows clothes the aged night.

Sandys, Ps. 104.

ALL-INTERPRETING. *part. adj.* Interpreting or explaining all things.

The *all-interpreting* voice of charity.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce, ii. 9.

ALL-JUDGING. *adj.* That which has the sovereign right of judgement.

I look with horror back,
That I detest my wretched self, and curse
My past-polluted life. *All-judging* Heav'n,
Who knows my crimes, has seen my sorrow for them.

Rowe, Jane Shore.

ALL-KNOWING. *adj.* Omniscient; all-wise.

Shall we repine at a little misplaced charity, we, who could
no way foresee the effect; when an *all-knowing*, all-wise Being,
showers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and
underserving!

Atterbury, Sermons.

ALL-LICENSED. *part. adj.* Licensed to every thing.

Not only, sir, this your *all-licensed* fool,
But other of your insolent retinue,
Do hourly carp and quarrel.

Shakespeare, Lear, i. 4.

ALL-LOVING. *adj.* Of infinite love.

By hearty prayer to beg the sweet delight
Of God's *all-loving* spirit.

More, Song of the Soul, i. iii. 32.

ALL-MAKING. *adj.* That created all; omnifick. See **ALL-SEEING.**

ALL-MATURING. *adj.* That which matures all things.

So looks our monarch on this early fight,
The essay and rudiments of great success;
Which *all-maturing* time must bring to light.

Dryden, Ann. Mir. ver. 564.

ALL-MURDERING. *adj.* Completely destructive.

Thy cruel band extinguisheth
Thyself, and me, senate, and common folk,
And thy new raised town, with one *all-murdering* stroke.

Sir R. Fanshawe, 4th Book of Virgil.

ALL-OBEDIENT. *adj.* Absolutely obedient.

Hear, Father, hear! thy Lamb at last complains
Of some more painful thing than all his pains:
Then bows his *all-obedient* head, and dies
His own love's and our sin's great sacrifice.

Crashaw, Poems, p. 169.

ALL-OBEYING. *part. adj.* That, to which all pay obedience; an expression that Dr. Johnson formerly wished to change into *all-obeyed*. But the active participle, in a passive sense, is not uncommon in our old writers.

ALL

Tell him, from his *obdurate* breath I hear
 The doom of Egypt. *Shakspeare, Ant. Cleop. iii. 11.*
ALL-OBVIOUS.* adj. That which would cause en-
 fire forgetfulness.
 'Gainst death and *all-oblivious* enmity
 Shall you pace forth. *Shakspeare, Sonnets, S. 55.*
ALL-OBSCURING.* part. adj. That which hides all
 things.
 It [life] is a dial, which points out
 The sun-set as it moves about;
 And shadows out, in lines of night,
 The subtle stages of time's flight;
 Till *all-obscuring* earth hath laid
 The body in perpetual shade.
Bp. Henry King's Poems, the Dirge.
ALL-PENETRATING.* part. adj. Pervading all things.
 Since I cannot escape from thy [Christ's] *all penetrating*
 presence, but must perforce approach, to mine owne reproach;
 behold, I bow my body putrefied to thine glorified, and render
 thee all possible thanks for the inconceivable grace thou hast
 done graceless me. *Stafford, Niobe, ii. 31.*
ALL-PERFECTNESS.* n. s. The perfection of the
 whole.
 For, as Philo observes, Pythagorean-like, Ten (which they
 call also *ἀριθμοί, ἑρμῆς, and παγκόσμιος*, the world, heaven, and *all-*
perfectness;) is made by the scattering of the parts of Four:
 thus, 1, 2, 3, 4. Put these together now and they are Ten,
παγκόσμιος, τὸ πᾶν, the Universe. *More, Conj. Cabb. p. 153.*
ALL-PIERCING.* part. adj. Discovering all things.
 Lest Phæbus should, with his *all-piercing* eye,
 Desery some Vulcan. *Marston, Satires, Sat. 5.*
ALL-POWERFUL. adj. Almighty; omnipotent; pos-
 sessed of infinite power.
 O *all-powerful* Being, the least motion of whose will can
 create or destroy a world; pity us, the mournful friends of thy
 distressed servant. *Swift.*
ALL-PRAISED.* part. adj. Praised by all.
 This gallant Hotspur, this *all-praised* knight.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. 1.
ALL-RULING.* part. adj. Governing all things.
 The will
 And high permission of *all-ruling* heaven
 Left him at large to his own dark designs. *Milton, P. L. i. 212.*
 How oft amidst
 Thick clouds and dark doth Heaven's *all-ruling* Sire
 Choose to reside. *Ibid. ii. 264.*
ALL SAINTS DAY. n. s. The day on which there is
 a general celebration of the saints. The first of
 November.
ALL-SANCTIFYING.* part. adj. That which sanctifies
 the whole.
 The venerable and *all-sanctifying* names of the Apostles.
West, on the Resurrection, p. 328.
ALL-SAVING.* part. adj. Saving all things.
 The Druid's invocation was to one *all-healing* or *all-saving*
 power. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 9.*
ALL-SEARCHING.* part. adj. That which searches
 and pervades all things.
 Consider next God's infinite, *all-searching* knowledge, which
 looks through and through the most secret of our thoughts,
 ransacks every corner of the heart, ponders the most inward
 designs and ends of the soul in all a man's actions.
South, Sermons, ii. 99.
ALL-SEER. n. s. He that sees or beholds every
 thing; he whose view comprehends all things.
 That high *All-seer*, which I dallied with,
 Hath turned my feigned prayer on my head,
 And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in jest. *Shakspeare.*
ALL-SEEING. adj. That which beholds every
 thing.
 The same First Mover certain bounds has plac'd,
 How long those perishable forms shall last;

ALL

Nor can they last beyond the time assign'd
 By that *all-seeing* and *all-making* mind. *Dryden.*
ALL-SHAKING.* part. adj. That which shakes all
 things.
 Thou, *all-shaking* thunder,
 Strike flat the thick rotundity o' the world!
Shakspeare, Lear, iii. 2.
ALL-SHUNNED.* part. adj. Shunned by all.
 His poor self,
 A dedicated beggar to the air,
 With his disease of *all-shunn'd* poverty,
 Walks, like contempt, alone. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Ath. iv. 2.*
ALL SOULS DAY. n. s. The day on which supplica-
 tions are made for all souls by the church of Rome;
 the second of November.
 This is *all souls day*, fellows, is it not? —
 It is, my lord. —
 Why then, *all souls day* is my body's doomsday. *Shakspeare.*
ALL-SUFFICIENCY.* n. s. Infinite ability.
 O God, the more we are sensible of our own indigence, the
 more let us wonder at thine *all-sufficiency*.
Bp. Hall, Occ. Meditations, lxx.
 He is of infinite goodness and mercy, truth, justice, wisdom,
 power, *all-sufficiency*. *Whole Duty of Man.*
ALL-SUFFICIENT. adj. Sufficient to every thing.
 The testimonies of God are perfect, the testimonies of God
 are *all-sufficient* unto that end for which they were given.
Hooker.
 He can more than employ all our powers in their utmost
 elevation: for he is every way perfect and *all-sufficient*. *Norris.*
ALL-SUFFICIENT.* n. s. Properly and emphati-
 cally denoting God.
 Through this [faith] Abraham saw a phoenix-like resurrec-
 tion of his son, as possible with God; therefore obeyeth that
 command of offering his son, believing a metamorphosis
 possible with the *All-sufficient*.
Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 544.
ALL-SURVEYING.* part. adj. That which beholds
 all things.
 Then I observ'd the bold oppressions done,
 In presence of the *all-surveying* sun. *Sandys, Eccles. p. 6.*
ALL-SUSTAINING.* part. adj. That which upholds all
 things.
 Hath the day,
 Forgot his season, and the sun his way?
 Doth God withdraw his *all-sustaining* might?
Sir J. Beaumont, Poems, p. 69.
ALL-TELLING.* part. adj. That which tells or di-
 vulges all things.
All-telling fame
 Doth noise abroad, Navarre hath made a vow.
Shakspeare, Love's I. L. ii. 1.
ALL-TRIUMPHING.* part. adj. Every where tri-
 umphant.
 As you were ignorant of what were done,
 By Cupid's hand, your *all-triumphing* son. *B. Jonson.*
ALL-WATCHED.* part. adj. Watched throughout.
 Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour,
 Unto the weary and *all-watched* night.
Shakspeare, Hen. V. iv. Chor.
ALL-WISE. adj. Possessed of infinite wisdom.
 There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wise* Mind governing the
 affairs of the world. *South.*
 Supreme, *all-wise*, eternal, potentate!
 Sole author, sole disposer of our fate! *Prior.*
ALL-WITTED.* adj. Completely witted; possessing
 every kind of wit.
 Come on, signior, now prepare to court this *all-witted* lady,
 most naturally, and like yourself.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.
ALL-WORSHIPPED.* part. adj. Adored by all.

In her own joins

She hutch'd the all-worshipful ore, and precious gems,

To store her children with. *Milton, Com. ver. 719.*

ALLANTOIS, or **ATLANTOIDES**. *n. s.* [from *αλλαντος*, a gut, and *ειδος*, shape.] The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or passage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb, receives the urine that comes out of the bladder. *Quincy.*

To ALLA'TRATE. * *v. n.* [Lat. *allatro*.] To bark; to growl. *Obsolete.*

Let Cerberus, the dog of hell, *allatrate* what he list, to the contrary. *Steeles, Anal. of Abuses.*

To ALLA'Y. † *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr. to mix one metal with another in order to coinage; it is therefore derived by some from *à la loi*, according to law, the quantity of metals being mixed according to law; by others, from *allier*, to unite; perhaps from *allocare*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense, most authors preserve the original French orthography, and write *alloy*. See **ALLOY**. Roquefort, in his old French Glossary, gives us the verb *allaier* or *allayer*, "battre monnoie par ordre du souverain;" so that what Dr. Johnson has just said of the original orthography is questionable.

2. To join any thing to another, so as to abate its predominant qualities. It is used commonly in a sense contrary to its original meaning, and is, to make something bad, less bad. To obtund; to repress; to abate. Dr. Johnson might have added that the expression is often applied to the mixture of wine and other liquours with water. Thus, in our old dictionaries, "To *alay* wine, *dihuo*; *alaide* wine, *vinum aquaticum*."

Sir Diaphanous is a recusant

In sack: He only takes it in French wine,

With an *alloy* of water. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, iii. 1.*

Being brought into the open air,

I would *alloy* the burning quality

Of that felt poison.

Shakespeare.

No friendly offices shall alter or *alloy* that rancour, that frets in some hellish breasts, which, upon all occasions, will foam out at its foul mouth in slander and invective. *South.*

3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress. The word, in this sense, I think not to be derived from the French *alloyer*, but to be the English word *lay*, with a before it, according to the old form.

If by your art, you have

Put the wild waters in this roar, *alloy* them.*Shakespeare.***ALLA'Y**. † *n. s.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baser kind mixed in coins, to place them, that they may wear less. As a fair tripartite with silver and copper, two carats, *Nat. Hist.* gold is alloyed with silver and copper only. As to a pound Troy; weight is mixed with *alloy* of which eighteen penny-alloy is added, to a pound. *Cowell* thinks the *ing*; which might have entervail the charge of coinage; which might have been done only by making

We are ge

In our own natures pure; but

The husband's stamp upon us, in we suffer.

And base ones, of you men, are *alloys*.

And make us blush like copper, mingled with us,

For fools are stubborn in the gold and Fl. Woman's Prize, i. 3.
As coins are harden'd by th' *alloy*,

Hudibras.

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the same manner, as the admixture of baser metals alloy the qualities of the first mass.

Dark colours easily suffer a sensible *alloy*, by little scattering light. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Alloy being taken from baser metals, commonly implies something worse than that with which it is mixed.

The joy has no *alloy* of jealousy, hope and fear. *Roscommon.*

ALLA'YER. *n. s.* [from *alloy*.] The person or thing which has the power or quality of alloying.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony; and Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies; because he esteems the blood a *freenum bitis*, or a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fierceness. *Harvey.*

ALLA'YMENT. *n. s.* [from *alloy*.] That which has the power of alloying or abating the force of another.

If I could temporize with my affection,

Or brew it to a weak and collier palate,

The like *allayment* would I give my grief.*Shakespeare.*

To ALLE'CT. * *v. a.* [Lat. *allecto*, *allicio*.] Old Fr. *allicher*, attirer par ruse.] This verb occurs in the Dict. of Huloet, where it is defined, "To stir with some pleasant mean; to intice."

ALLE'CTIVE. * *n. s.* [from the verb.] Allurement; and, in our elder dictionaries, called "sweetness in feeling."

What better *allective* could Lucifer devise to allure and bring men pleasantly into damnable servitude, than to purpose to them in form of a play [dice-playing] his principal treasury wherein the more part of sin is contained, and all goodness and virtue confounded. *Sir T. Eliot, Gov. fol. 79. b.*

Many strong *allectives* to evil in the lower carnal part of the man, as well as invitations and obligations to good in the upper and spiritual. *Hammond, Sermons.*

That new course of life — had nothing to recommend it to his taste but it's unpleasantness, the best *allective* unto him.

Fell, Life of Hammond, sect. 3.

ALLE'CTIVE. * *adj.* Alluring. Not now in use.

Woman yfarc'd with fraude and disceipt,

To thy confusion most *allective* bait.*Chancer, Rem. of Love, ver. 14.*

ALLEGATION. † *n. s.* [from *allege*.]

1. Affirmation; declaration,

Of ghosts, of goblins, and drad sorcery,

From nicer *allegations* we'll desist.*More, Song of the Soul, App. st. 24.*

2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here

With ignominious words, though darkly cougth?

As if she had suborned some tarry none

False *allegations* — tois of some wear

3. An *allegations*, to overthrow his state. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

An excuse; a plea.

ALL'VE I omitted no means to be informed of my errors; and I expect not to be excused in any negligence on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle *allegations*. *Pope.*

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.

2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument.

Surely the present form of church government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto been *alleged*, of force sufficient to prove they do ill, who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alteration thereof. *Hooker.*

If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*

He hath a clear and full view, and there is no more to be *alleged* for his better information. *Locke.*

ALLEGABLE. † *adj.* [from *allege*.] That which may be alleged.

Upon this interpretation all may be solved, that is *allegable* against it. *Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

Is there so much as the least shadow of excuse *allegable* for parents not bringing their children to the bishop to be confirmed by him? *South, Sermons, v. 37.*

ALLEGEMENT. † *n. s.* [from *allege*.] The same with *allegation*. *Dict.*

To *Ramah* they come to Saul, with many complaints and *allegements* in their mouths. *By. Sanderson, Sermons, p. 636.*

ALLEG'ER. *n. s.* [from *allege*.] He that alleges.

The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous *alleger* of it, Pamphilio, appears to do, would argue, that there is no other principle requisite, than what may result from the lucky mixture of several bodies. *Boyle.*

ALLEG'IANCE. *n. s.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts.
Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths,
Even in the presence of the crowned king. *Shakspeare.*

We charge you on *allegiance* to ourselves,
To hold your slaught'ring hands, and keep the peace.

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties of England, professing all *allegiance* to them, govern absolutely; the lords concurring, or rather submitting to whatsoever is proposed. *Clarendon.*

ALLEG'GIANT. *adj.* [from *allege*.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance*: a word not now used.

For your great graces
Heap'd upon me, poor undeserver, I
Can nothing render but *allegiant* thanks,
My pray'rs to heav'n for you. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*

ALLEGORICK. † *adj.* [from *allegory*.] After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal.

A kingdom they portend thee; but what kingdom,
Real or *allegorick*, I discern not. *Milton, P. R.*
Those other *allegorick* precepts of beneficence, fetched out of the closet of nature. *Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce, i. 10.*

The frequent and familiar use of *allegorick* personifications in the public pageants, I mean the general use of them, greatly contributed to form the school of Spenser.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, ii. 202.

ALLEGORICAL. *adj.* [from *allegory*.] In the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; mystical.

When our Saviour said, in an *allegorical* and mystical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you; the hearers understood him literally and grossly. *Bentley.*

The epithet of Apollo for shooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in respect of the darts and bow, the ensigns of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the sun. *Pope.*

ALLEGORICALLY. *adv.* [from *allegory*.] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often make Iris the messenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peucham.*

The place is to be understood *allegorically*; and what is thus spoken by a Phœacian with wisdom, is, by the Poet, applied to the goddess of it. *Pope.*

ALLEGORICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *allegorical*.] The quality of being allegorical. *Dict.*

ALLEGORIST.* *n. s.* [from *allegory*.] He who teaches or describes in an allegorical manner.

Philo, and Origen, and the like *allegorists*.

Whiston, Memoirs, p. 235.

The pencil of Spenser is as powerful as that of Rubens, his brother *allegorist*. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope, ii. 96.*

To ALLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory*.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a sense not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree, allowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true. *Raleigh.*

As some would *allegorize* these signs, so others would confine them to the destruction of Jerusalem. *Burnet, Theory.*

An alchymist shall reduce divinity to the maxims of his laboratory, explain morality by sal, sulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the scripture itself, and the sacred mysteries thereof into the philosopher's stone. *Locke.*

To ALLEGORIZE.* *v. n.* To treat as an allegory.

After his manner, he *allegorizeth* upon the sacrifices of the law. *Pulke against Allen, p. 223.*

Origen knew not the Pope's purgatory, though he *allegorize* of a certain purgatory. *Ibid, p. 447.*

ALLEGORIZER.* *n. s.* An allegorist.

The Stoick philosophers, as we learn from Cicero, were great *allegorizers* in their theology. *Cowenry, Phil. Comp. v.*

ALLEGORY. *n. s.* [*ἀλληγορία*.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority*.

Neither must we draw out our *allegory* too long, lest either we make ourselves obscure, or fall into affectation, which is childish. *Ben Jonson.*

This word *nymphs* meant nothing else but, by *allegory*, the vegetative humour or moisture that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peucham.*

ALLEG'GRO. *n. s.* [Ital.] A word, denoting one of the six distinctions of time. It expresses a rapidly motion, the quickest of all, except Presto. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton*.

ALLELUJAH. *n. s.* [This word is falsely written for *Hallelujah*, which see.] A word of spiritual exultation, used in hymns; it signifies, *Praise God*.

He will set his tongue to those pious divine strains, which may be a proper prelude to those *allelujahs* he hopes eternally to sing. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMANDE. † *n. s.* [Formerly written *allemaigne* or *almain*, i. e. from *Almany* or Germany. Barb. Lat. *Allemania*.] A dance, well known in Germany and Switzerland. In our old musick books we find the distinction also of Spanish, Venetian, French, and Scottish *allemands*: The *allemand* was also used to denote the measure, whether grave or gay, by which the singing of the song was to be regulated.

To ALLEVIATE. † *v. a.* [*allevio*, Lat. . Reckoned by Heylin, in 1656, among uncouth and unusual words.]

1. To make light; to ease, to soften.

The pains taken in the speculative will much *alleviate* me in describing the practice part. *Haven.*

Most of the distempers are the effects of abused plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Maker; who, notwithstanding, hath provided excellent medicines, to *alleviate* those evils which we bring upon ourselves. *Bentley.*

2. To extenuate, or soften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuse.

ALLEVIATION. *n. s.* [from *alleviate*.]

1. The act of making light; of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendship. *South.*

2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

This loss of one-fifth of their income will sit heavy on them, who shall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

ALLEVIATIVE.* *n. s.* [from *alleviate*.] A palliative; something mitigating.

Some cheering *alleviative* to lads kept to sixteen or seventeen years of age in pure slavery to a few Greek and Latin words.

Corah's Doom, (1672) p. 126.

ALLEY. *n. s.* [*allée*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks, and alleys wide,
With footing worn, and heading inward far.
Where alleys are close gravelled, the earth putteth forth the
first year knotgrass, and after spiregrass. *Bacon, Natural Hist.*

Yonder alleys green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown. *Milton.*

Come, my fair love, our morning's task we lose;
Some labour in the easiest life would chose,
Ours is not great: the dangling bows to crop,
Whose too luxuriant growth our alleys stop. *Dryden.*
The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made,
Now sweep those alleys they were born to shade. *Pope.*

2. A passage in towns narrower than a street.

A back friend, a shoulder clapper, one that commands the
passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands *Shakespeare.*

ALLIANCE. *n. s.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The state of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this sense, our histories of Queen Anne mention the grand alliance.

2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen shall the alliance join
Betwixt the Trojan and the Ausonian line. *Dryden.*

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

For my father's sake,
And, for alliance' sake, declare the cause
My father lost his head. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
Adrastus soon, with gods averse, shall join
In dire alliance with the Theban line;
Thence strife shall rise, and mortal war succeed. *Pope.*

4. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorset, your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home
To high promotions. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*

5. The persons allied to each other.

I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new alliances to Cato. *Addison.*

ALLIANT.* *n. s.* [from *alliance*.] An ally.

We do promise and vow for ourselves of each party *alliants*,
electors, princes, and states.

The Accord of Ulm, Wotton's Rem. p. 532.

ALLI'CIENCY. *n. s.* [*allicio*, Lat.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetism; attraction.

The feigned central *allicency* is but a word, and the manner of it still occult. *Glanville.*

ALLI'CIENT.* *n. s.* [from *allicio*, Lat.] An attractor.

The awakened needle, with joy, leapeth towards its *allicient*.
Robinson's Endoxa, (1658) p. 121.

To ALLIGATE.† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson gives this word, without reference to any dictionary; but it is found in our elder ones. Lat. *alligo*, old Fr. *aligéer*.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *alligate*.]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being so tied.

2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson gives no etymology of this word. — Sir T. Herbert says, it is corruptly called by seamen *alligator*, from *allegardos*, a word compounded of Spanish and Almain. Travels, p. 364. Cowel says, the corruption is from the Portugal word *allagarto*; a *crocodile*. See Cowel, under the word ANCIENT. *Lagarto* is the Spanish for a *lizard*; and Herrera calls the *caiman*, “*lagarto ó crocodilo*.”] The *crocodile*. This name is chiefly used for the *crocodile* of America, between

which, and that of Africa, naturalists have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See CROCODILE.

In his needy shop a tortoise hung,
An *alligator* stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shap'd fishes. *Shakespeare.*

Aloft in rows large poppy heads were strung,
And here a scaly *alligator* hung. *Garth, Dispensary.*

ALLIGATURE. *n. s.* [from *alligate*.] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*

ALLI'SION. *n. s.* [*allido*, *allisum*, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another.

There have not been any islands of note, or considerable extent, torn and cast off from the continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by the boisterous *allision* of the sea.

Woodward.

ALLITERATION. *n. s.* [*ad* and *litera*, Lat.] Of what the critics call the *alliteration* or beginning of several words in the same verse with the same letter, there are instances in the oldest and best writers, as,

Behemoth biggest born. *Milton, P. L.*

ALLI'TERATIVE.* *adj.* [from *alliteration*.] Denoting words beginning with the same letter.

The *alliterative* measure, unaccompanied with rhyme, and including many peculiar Saxon idioms appropriated to poetry, remained in use so low as the sixteenth century.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 314.

ALLOCA'TION. *n. s.* [*alloco*, Lat.]

1. The act of putting one thing to another.

2. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.

3. An allowance made upon an account: a term used in the exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU'TION.† *n. s.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act or manner of speaking to another. Written also *adlocution*, from *adlocutio*.

Upon such a high tribunal or scaffold we often see the emperor standing, and sometimes sitting, in medals and ancient bas-relieves; both in *allocutions* to the army, and in distributing their bounty to the people.

Sir G. Wheeler's Descript. of Anc. Churches, p. 91.

ALLO'DIAL.† *adj.* [Barb. Lat. *allodialis*, Fr. *allodial*.] Held without any acknowledgement of superiority; not feudal; independent.

In Kent, the king on the commission of particular offences was entitled to pecuniary mulcts from all the *allodial* tenants and their men. *Ketham, Domesday Book, p. 154.*

The possessions of their subjects were perfectly *allodial*; that is, wholly independent, and held of no superiour at all.

Blackstone.

ALLODIUM.† *n. s.* [A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German original, Dr. Johnson says. Brady, in his Glossary annexed to his Old English History, mentions Wendelin's derivation of it from the Sax. *ael*, *omnis*, and *lod*, which he renders *onus*, from *laban*, *tollere*, *auferre*; but he rightly adds, that there is no congruity of sense between the two words. The same etymologist proposes also the Sax. *aeld*, *senex*; because *allodium* was an old patrimonial inheritance that descended from ancestors in blood. Hickes derives it from the Teutonic *all* and *lod* or *lood*, the annual produce of the land or farm. Somner, Sax. *ael* or *all*, and Teut. *heyd* or *heit*, which we call *hode* or *hood*, that is, *allhood*; which expresses the nature and condition of a thing,

as *knight-hode*, *man-hode*, *neighbour-hode*, and many more, which denote, as it were, the totality and integrity of a thing. Or, Goth. *all*, omnis, and *od*, possessio, q. d. *omnimoda possessio*. V. Eng. and Swed. Dict. of Serenius. The example, which I give from our learned divine, Dr. Hammond, presents a mistaken etymology of the word. Mr. Boucher inclines to the etymology of the Saxon *a*, denoting *to* or *unto*, and leob *the people*; or else to the *a* privative, and leob a *vassal* or a *fine*.] A possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgement of a lord paramount. It is opposed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates some kind of dependence. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

When we have once thus discerned the peculiarity of our tenure, only that of *allodium*, not from any, ἀλλ' ἐκ Διός, but from God, as the lawyers have derived that word.

Hammond, Sermons.

ALLO'NGE. *n. s.* [*allonge*, Fr.]

1. A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the fencer.
2. It is likewise taken for a long rein, when the horse is trotted in the hand.

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* [This word is generally spoke *halloo*, and is used to dogs, when they are incited to the chase or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French *allons*; perhaps from *all lo*, look all; shewing the object.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*.

Alloo thy furious mastiff; bid him vex

The noxious herd, and print upon their ears

A sad memorial of their past offence.

Philips.

ALLOQUY. *n. s.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act of speaking to another; address; conversation.

Dict.

To ALLO'T. *v. a.* [from *lot*.]

1. To distribute by lot.
2. To grant.

Five days we do *allot* thee for provision,
To shield thee from disasters of the world;
And, on the sixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

I shall deserve my fate, if I refuse

That happy hour, which heaven *allots* to peace.

Dryden.

3. To distribute; to parcel out; to give each his share.

Since fame was the only end of all their studies, a man cannot be too scrupulous in *allotting* them their due portion of it.

Tatler.

ALLO'TMENT. *n. s.* [from *allot*.]

1. That which is allotted to any one; the part; the share; the portion granted.

There can be no thought of security or quiet in this world, but in a resignation to the *allotments* of God and nature.

L'Estrange.

Though it is our duty to submit with patience to more scanty *allotments*, yet thus much we may reasonably and lawfully ask of God.

Rogers, Sermons.

2. Part appropriated.

It is laid out into a grove for fruits and shade, a vineyard, and an *allotment* for olives and herbs.

Broome.

ALLO'TTERY. *n. s.* [from *allot*.] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. See ALLO'TMENT.

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor *allottery* my father left me by testament.

Shakspeare.

To ALLO'W. *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson derives this word from the Fr. *allouer*, and that from the Lat.

allaudare. But the word is of Northern origin, as Serenius and Dr. Jamieson have both observed. Goth. *lafa*, Sax. *lofan*, to praise.]

To admit; as, to *allow* a position; not to contradict; not to oppose.

The principles, which all mankind *allow* for true, are innate; those, that men of right reason admit, are the principles *allowed* by all mankind.

Locke.

The power of musick all our hearts *allow*;

And what Timotheus was, is Dryden now.

Pope.

That some of the Presbyterians declared openly against the king's murder, I *allow* to be true.

Swift.

To justify; to maintain as right.

The Powers above

Allow obedience.

Shakspeare.

The Lord *alloweth* the righteous.

Psalms, xi. 6.

To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allow* too much sincerity to the professions of most men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts.

Locke.

I shall be ready to *allow* the pope as little power here as you please.

Swift.

To grant licence to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the beldam

To lead him where he would; his roguish madness

Allows itself to say thing.

Shakspeare.

But as we were *allowed* of God to be put in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God, which trieth our hearts.

1 Thess. ii. 4.

They referred all laws, that were to be passed in Ireland, to be considered, corrected and *allowed* first by the state of England.

Davies on Ireland.

To give a sanction to; to authorize.

There is no slander in an *allow'd* fool.

Shakspeare.

6. To give to; to pay to,

Ungrateful then! if we no tears *allow*

To him that gave us peace and empire too.

Waller.

7. To appoint for; to set out to a certain use; as, he *allowed* his son the third part of his income.

8. To make abatement, or provision; or to settle any thing, with some concessions or cautions, regarding something else.

If we consider the different occasions of ancient and modern medals, we shall find they both agree in recording the great actions and successes in war; *allowing* still for the different ways of making it, and the circumstances that attended it.

Addison.

ALLO'WABLE. *adj.* [from *allow*.]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable*, what is observable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalen is represented, before our Saviour, washing his feet, on her knees; which will not consist with the text.

Brown, *Vulgar Errors*.

2. That which is permitted or licensed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that which is in the sight of God *allowable*.

Hooker.

I was, by the freedom *allowable* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence.

Boyle.

Reputation becomes a signal and a very peculiar blessing to magistrates; and their pursuit of it is not only *allowable*, but laudable.

Atterbury, Sermons.

ALLO'WABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *allowable*.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

Lots, as to their nature, use, and *allowableless*, in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others.

South, Sermons.

ALLO'WABLY.* *adv.* [from *allowable*.] With claim of allowance.

These are much more frequently, and more *allowably*, used in poetry than in prose.

Lowth.

ALLO'WANCE. *n. s.* [from *allow*.]

1. Admission without contradiction.

That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth allowance of them that succeed, although it plead for itself nothing. *Hooker*.

Without the notion and allowance of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke*.

2. Sanction; licence; authority.

You sent a large commission to conclude, Without the king's will, or the state's allowance, A league between his highness and Ferrara. *Shakspeare*.

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should therefore be accustomed betimes to consult and make use of their reason, before they give allowance to their inclinations. *Locke*.

4. A settled rate; or appointment for any use.

The victual in plantations ought to be expended almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain allowance. *Bacon*.

And his allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king; a daily rate for every day all his life. *2 Kings*.

5. Abatement from the strict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in heroick verse, is of the Pindarick nature, as well in the thought as the expression; and, as such, requires the same grains of allowance for it. *Dryden*.

Parents never give allowances for an innocent passion. *Swift*.

6. Established character; reputation.

His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot Of very expert and approved allowance. *Shakspeare*.

ALLOY. *n. s.* [See ALLAY.]

1. Baser metal mixed in coinage.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine silver is silver without the mixture of any baser metal. Alloy is baser metal mixed with it. *Locke*.

Let another piece be coined of the same weight, wherein half the silver is taken out, and copper, or other alloy, put into the place, it will be worth but half as much; for the value of the alloy is so inconsiderable as not to be reckoned. *Locke*.

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more exquisite degree, than they are by men; for they taste them sincere and pure without mixture or alloy. *Atterbury*.

ALLS.* *n. s.* [without a singular.] All one's goods: as, "I'll pack up my *alls*, and be gone." It is a vulgarity.

ALLSPICE.* *n. s.* [from *all* and *spice*.] That which we call Jamaica pepper or pimenta; which is the fruit of a tree growing in Jamaica, and other American islands.

The pimento trees or allspice grow spontaneously, and in great abundance, in many parts of Jamaica. *Guthrie, Geog.*

Pimenta, from its mixt flavour of several aromatics has obtained the name of all-spice. *Hill's Mat. Medica*.

ALLUBESCENCY. *n. s.* [*allubescencia*, Lat.] Willingness; content. *Dict.*

TO ALLUDE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate. It is used of persons; as, he alludes to an old story; or of things, as, the lampoon alludes to his mother's faults.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom do seem to allude unto such ministerial garments as were then in use. *Hooker*.

True it is, that many things of this nature be alluded unto, yea, many things declared. *Hooker*.

Then just proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and measure: and this I doubt not was that artificial structure here alluded to. *Burnet's Theory*.

ALLUMINOR. *n. s.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; be-

cause he gives graces, light and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. *Cowel*.

TO ALLURE. *v. a.* [*leurer*, Fr. *looren*, Dutch, *behepen*, Sax.] To entice to any thing whether good or bad; to draw towards any thing by enticement.

Unto laws that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed always needful to add rewards, which may more allure unto good, than any hardness deterreth from it, and punishments, which may more deter from evil, than any sweetness thereto allureth. *Hooker*.

The golden sun, in splendour likest heav'n, Allur'd his eye. *Milton, P. L.*

Each flatt'ring hope, and each alluring joy. *Lytelton*.

ALLURE. *n. s.* [from the verb *allure*.] Something set up to entice birds, or rather things, to it. We now write *lure*.

The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Hagyard*.

ALLUREMENT. *n. s.* [from *allure*.] That which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleasure.

Against allurement, custom, and a world Offended; fearless of reproach, and scorn, Or violence. *Milton, P. L.*

— Adam, by his wife's allurement, fell. *Milton, P. R.*

To shun the allurement is not hard

To minds resolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd;

But wondrous difficult, when once beset, To struggle through the straits, and break the involving net. *Dryden*.

The remembrance of the first repast is an easy allurement to the second. *South, Sermon ii. 369*.

ALLURER.† *n. s.* [from *allure*.] The person that allures; enticer; enveigler.

Our wealth decreases, and our changes rise;

Money, the sweet allurer of our hopes,

Ebbs out in oceans, and comes in by drops. *Dryden, Prologue to the Prophetess*.

ALLURING.* *n. s.* [from *allure*.] The power to allure.

I stand,

Thus heavy, thus regardless, thus despising

Thee, and thy best allurings. *Beaumont and Fl. Woman's Prize, i. 3*.

ALLURINGLY. *adv.* [from *allure*.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *alluring*.] The quality of alluring or enticing; invitation; temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLUSION. *n. s.* [*allusio*, Lat.] That which is spoken with reference to something supposed to be already known, and therefore not expressed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle *to*.

Here are manifest allusions and footsteps of the dissolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its last ruin. *Burnet's Theory*.

This last allusion gall'd the Panther more, Because indeed it rubb'd upon the sore. *Dryden*.

Expressions now out of use, allusions to customs lost to us, and various particularities, must needs continue several passages in the dark. *Locke*.

ALLUSIVE.† *adj.* [*alludo*, *allusum*, Lat.] Hinting at something not fully expressed.

The foundation of all parables, is some analogy or similitude between the tropical or allusive part of the parable, and the thing couched under it and intended by it. *South, Sermon ii. 276*.

Where the expression in one place is plain, and the sense affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expression, in the other, is figurative or allusive, and the doctrine, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is reasonable, in this latter place, to restrain the extent of the figure and allusion to a consistency with the former. *Rogers, Sermon*.

ALLU'SIVELY. *adv.* [from *allusive*.] In an allusive manner; by implication; by insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans; and preyed upon by those eagles (*Matt. xxiv. 18.*) by which, *allusively*, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle. *Hammond.*

ALLU'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *allusive*.] The quality of being allusive.

There may, according to the multifarious *allusiveness* of the prophetic style, another notable meaning be also intimated.

Mors, Seven Churches, ch. 9.

ALLUVION. *n. s.* [*alluvio*, Lat. *alluvion*, Fr.]

1. The carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water.

2. The thing carried by water to something else.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increase which arises from *alluvion*, which is defined an insensible increment, brought by the water. *Cowel.*

Languages are like laws or coins, which commonly receive some change at every shift of princes: or as slow rivers, by insensible *alluvions*, take in and let out the waters that feed them, yet are they said to have the same beds.

Howell's Lett. iv. 19.

ALLUVIOUS. *adj.* [from *alluvion*.] That which is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else.

To ALLY. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

All these septa are *allied* to the inhabitants of the North, so as there is no hope that they will ever serve faithfully against them.

Spenser on Ireland.

Wants, frailties, passions closer still *ally*

The common int'rest, or endear the tie.

Pope.

To the sun *ally'd*,

From him they draw the animating fire.

Thomson.

2. To make a relation between two things, by similitude, or resemblance, or any other means.

Two lines are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid.

Dryden.

ALLY. *n. s.* [*allie*, Fr.] One united by some means of connexion; as marriage, friendship, confederacy.

He in court stood on his own feet; for the most of his *allies* rather leaned upon him than shored him.

Wotton.

We could hinder the accession of Holland to France, either as subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferior and dependent *ally* under their protection.

Temple.

ALMACANTAR. *n. s.* [An Arabick word, written variously by various authors; by D'Herbelot, *almocantar*; by others, *almucantar*.] A circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and means a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian.

ALMACANTAR'S STAFF. *n. s.* An instrument commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees, used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting, in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass.

Chambers.

ALMANACK. *n. s.* derived by some, from the Arabick, *al*, and *manah*, Heb. to count, or compute; but others from *al*, Arabick, and *man*, a month, or *manah*, the course of the months; by others, from a Teutonic original, *al*, and *maan*, the moon, an account of every moon, or month: all of them are probable. Nor may Verstegan's remark be omitted. *Al-mon-acht*, he says, is the Saxon *al-mon-heed*, i. e. the regard or observation of all the moons; whence the word *almanack*.] A calendar; a book in which

the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and fasts, is noted for the ensuing year.

It will be said, this is an *almanack* for the old year; all hath been well; Spain hath not assailed the kingdom.

Bacon.

This astrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognosticators.

Government of the Tongue.

Beware the woman too, and shun her sight,

Who in these studies does herself delight;

By whom a greasy *almanack* is borne,

With often handling like chaff amper worn.

Dryden.

I'll have a fasting *almanack* printed on purpose for her use.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.

ALMANACK-MAKER. *n. s.* A maker of *almanacks*.

Mathematicians and *almanack-makers* are forced to eat their own prognosticks.

Cayton's Notes on Don Quix. p. 268.

He calculates his model to the elevation of a particular climate, but with the same success as *almanack-makers* do; to serve only for a year.

Butler's Characters.

ALMANDINE. *n. s.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby courser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate.

Dict.

ALMIGHTINESS. *n. s.* [from *almighty*.] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It serveth to the world for a witness of his *almightiness*, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefest of outward things.

Hooker.

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, God shewed his power and *almightiness*.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

In the wilderness, the bittorn and the stork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his *almightiness*.

Taylor.

ALMIGHTY. *adj.* [Sax. *ælmhit*, *ælmihit*, *ælmihitiz*.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abraham, and said unto him, I am the *Almighty* God; walk before me, and be thou perfect.

Genesis, xvii. 1.

He wills you in the name of God *Almighty*,

That you divest yourself, and lay apart

The borrow'd glories, that, by gift of heaven,

By law of nature and of nations' long

To him and to his heirs.

Shakespeare.

ALMOND. *n. s.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandala*, a word in low Latin; by others, from *Allemand*, a German; supposing that almonds come to France from Germany. But the Spanish have *almendra*; and perhaps *amand*, *amandola*, and this, are all referable to *amygdalum*; as that is to *αμυγδαλιον*.] The nut of the almond tree, either sweet or bitter.

Pound an *almond*, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste into an oily one.

Locke.

ALMOND-TREE. *n. s.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.]

It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged.

Miller.

Like to an *almond tree*, mounted high

On top of green Selinus, all alone,

With blossoms brave bedecked daintly,

Whose tender locks do tremble every one,

At every little breath that under heav'n is blown.

Spenser, F. Q.

Mark well the flow'ring *almonds* in the wood,

If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,

The glebe will answer to the sylvan reign;

Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.

Dryden.

ALMONDS OF THE THROAT, OR TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the Ears*; are two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces;

and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and slippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œsophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the œsophagus muscle acts, it compresses the *almonds*, and they frequently are the occasion of a sore throat. *Quincy.*

The tonsils, or *almonds of the ears*, are also frequently swelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ALMOND-FURNACE, or ALMAN-FURNACE, called also the *Sweep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances. *Chambers.*

ALMOND-WILLOW.* *n. s.* A willow, whose leaves are of a light green on both sides.

Trees more and more fady, till they end in an *almond-willow*. *Shenstone.*

ALMONER, or ALMNER.† *n. s.* [*eleemosynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other person employed in the distribution of charity. Milton uses the word with an immediate reference to the office of the almoner.

Who made you the busy almoner to deal about this dole of laughter and reprehension, which no man thanks your bounty for? *Apol. for Smectymnus.*

I enquired for an almoner; and the general fame has pointed out your reverence as the worthiest man. *Dryden.*

ALMONRY.† *n. s.* or **ALMRY.** [from *almoner*.] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed. Written also *almary*, *amry*, and *ambry*, in the accounts of offices belonging to religious houses; and in the *Promptuarium Parvulorum*; and rendered *almarium*.

She would never limit any from laying proper objects for her charity in her way; nor confine that care to the ministers of the almonry. *Burnet's Ess. of Q. Mary*, p. 130.

He was educated in grammar and singing, as a boy of the almonry, or chorister, in the Benedictine convent, now the dean and chapter, of Durham. *Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 384.

ALMO'ST. adv. [from *all* and *most*; that is, *most part of all*. *Skinner.*] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree to the whole, or to universality.

Who is there almost, whose mind, at some time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not so fastened to some clog, that it could not turn itself to any other object. *Locke.*

There can be no such thing or action, as an almost infinite; there can be nothing next or second to an omnipotent God.

Beutley's Sermons.

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight,
And almost faints beneath the glowing weight. *Addison.*

ALMS.† *n. s.* [Sax. *almer*, *elner*, *ælmer*; *ælmerre*, from the Lat. *eleemosyna*. Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη*.] Formerly written *almosine*, *almosie*, *almose*; or, *almous*, as it is in Scotland; *almesse*, as in Chaucer, and in writers of the sixteenth century also; and now *alms*. Dr. Johnson says, the word has no singular. But both his examples of the word shew, to which I add others, that, though it terminates in *s*, it has the singular form or construction. It is, in fact, without a plural; the spelling of *almesse* having passed first into *almes*, and then into *alms*.] What is given gratuitously in relief of the poor. •

My arm'd knees,
Which bow'd but in my stirrup, bend like his
That hath received an *alm*. *Shakespeare.*

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an *alm* from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injustice and oppression, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *Swift.*

A gypsy Jewess whispers in your ear,

And begs an *alm*.

Every morsel he eats, and every drop that he drinks, is an *alm*, and a largess, and a repeat, that he has no claim to. *Dryden, Jew. Sat. 6.*

South, Sermon. vii. 216.

ALMS-BASKET. n. s. [from *alms* and *basket*.] The basket in which provisions are put to be given away.

"There sweepings do as well,

As the best order'd meal;

For who the relish of these guests will fit,

Needs set them but the *alms-basket* of wit.

B. Jonson.

We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's song that lived upon the *alms-basket*. *L'Estrange, Fables.*

ALMSDEED. n. s. [from *alms* and *deed*.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works and *almsdeeds* which she did. *Acts, ix. 36.*

Hard favour'd Richard, where art thou?

Thou art not here: murder is thy *almsdeed*;

Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'st back.

Shakespeare.

ALMS-FOLK.* *n. s.* Persons noticed for supporting others by alms.

This knight and his lady had the character of very good *alms-folks*, in respect of their great liberality to the poor.

Styrr's Ann. of the Ref. i. 233.

ALMS-GIVER. n. s. [from *alms* and *giver*.] He that gives alms; he that supports others by his charity.

He endowed many religious foundations, and yet was he a great *alms-giver* in secret, which shewed that his works in public were dedicated rather to God's glory than his own. *Bacon.*

ALMS-GIVING.* *n. s.* [from *alms* and *give*.] The giving of alms.

Mercifulness, and *alms-giving*, purgeth from all sins, and delivereth from death. *Homilies, B. 2. Of Alms-deeds.*

Dedating the practice of the Jews down to us Christians, and so give you in a manner the history of *alms-giving*.

Hammond's Sermon.

ALMSHOUSE. n. s. [from *alms* and *house*.] A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor; an hospital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of *almshouses* for the poor, and the sorting out of the people into parishes are manifest. *Hooker.*

And to relief of lazars, and weak age

Of indigent faint souls, past corporal toil,

A hundred *almshouses* right well supplied.

Shakespeare.

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples, and other rapine, build an hospital, or *almshouse*, out of the ruins of the church, and the spoils of widows and orphans. *L'Estrange.*

Behold yon *almshouse*, neat, but void of state,

Where age and want sit smiling at the gate.

Pope.

ALMSMAN.† *n. s.* [from *alms* and *man*.]

1. A man who lives upon alms; who is supported by charity.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads;

My gorgeous palace, for a hermitage;

My gay apparel for an *almsman's* gown.

Shakespeare.

2. He who gives alms.

You see how well-beloved and dear unto God they were, whom the Scriptures report unto us to have been good *almsmen*.

Homilies, B. 2. Of Alms-deeds, part 2.

ALMS-PEOPLE.* *n. s.* Members of an alms-house.

They be bound to pay four shillings the week to the six *alms-people*.

Wcever's Funeral Monuments

ALMUG-TREE. n. s. A tree mentioned in scripture.

Of its wood were made musical instruments, and it was used also in rails, or in a staircase. The Rabbins generally render it *coral*, others *ebony*, *brazil*, or *pine*. In the Septuagint it is translated *corought wood*, and in the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina*. But coral could never answer the purposes of the *almugin*; the pine-tree is too common in Judea to

be imported from Ophir; and the *Thyrium*, or citron-tree, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumim*, or, simply *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article; may be understood oily and gummy sorts of wood, and particularly the trees which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is, perhaps, the same with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moses. *Calmet.*

And the navy also of Hiram that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious trees. *1 Kings, x. 11.*

A'LNAGAR, A'LNAGER, or A'NEGER. *n. s.* [from *alnage*.] A measurer by the ell; a sworn officer, whose business formerly was to inspect the assize of woollen cloth, and to fix the seals appointed upon it for that purpose; but there are now three officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures, the *searcher*, *measurer*, and *alner*. *Dict.*

A'LNAGE. *n. s.* [from *alnage*, or *annage*, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard. *Dict.*

A'LNIGHT. *n. s.* [from *all* and *night*.]

A service which they call *alnigh*, is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off. *Bacon.*

A'LOES. † *n. s.* [אלוש, as it is supposed, Dr. Johnson says. Sax. *alepa*, S. Joh. cap. xix. 39.] A term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood used, in the East, for perfumes, of which the best sort is of higher price than gold, and was the most valuable present given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France. It is called *Tambac*, and is the heart, or innermost part, of the *aloe-tree*; the next part to which is called *Culembac*, which is sometimes imported into Europe, and, though of inferiour value to the *Tambac*, is much esteemed: the part next the bark is termed, by the Portuguese, *Pao d'aquila*, or eagle-wood; but some account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tambac*, but another species. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Savary.*

2. *Aloes* is a tree which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

3. *Aloes* is a medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice that drops from them to the sun. It is distinguished into *Socotorine* and *Caballine*, or horse *aloes*; the first is so called from *Socotora*; the second, because, being coarser, it ought to be confined to the use of farriers. It is a warm and strong cathartick.

ALOE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aloes*.] Consisting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited by *aloetical*, scammoniate, or acrimonious medicines. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

ALOE'TICK. *n. s.* [from *aloes*.] Any medicine is so called, which chiefly consists of aloes. *Quincy.*

ALO'FT. † *adv.* [*lofter*, to lift up, Dan. *Loft*, air, *Icelandish*; so that *aloft* is, into the air; anciently written, *on loft*.]

1. On high; above; in the air. Dr. Johnson says it is used chiefly in poetry. He had forgotten the

usage of it by some of our best authors, and particularly the application of it in the Bible, where the marginal reading is this.

The name of the Lord is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it, and is set aloft. *Prov. xviii. 10.*

Now is all Israel aloft, (which is interpreted in the margin of the Apocrypha, *exalted*.) *1 Esdras, viii. 92.*

Simon also built a monument upon the sepulchre of his father and his brethren, and raised it aloft to the sight, with hewn stone behind and before. *1 Maccab. xiii. 27.*

He that loves God, will soar aloft, and take him wings, and leaving the earth fly up to heaven. *Burton, Anat. Mel. p. 639.*

A third court—enclosed with tarrasse, leaded aloft, and fairly garnished on the three sides. *Bacon, Ess. 45.*

To have more breath they used to sleep upon their terraces, to which end they spread carpets aloft for their better accommodation. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 112.*

2. A word used by seamen to call others from below on deck; all hands aloft.

Come aloft, boys, aloft! *Beaum. and Fl. K. Burn. Postle.*

For I have read in stories oft,
That love has wings, and soars aloft. *Suckling.*

Upright he stood, and bore aloft his shield,
Conspicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field. *Dryden.*

ALOFT. *prep.* Above.

The great luminary

Aloft the vulgar constellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep distance due
Dispenses light from far. *Milton, P. L.*

A'LOGY. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *alogie*, sottise, fatuite; from *alogos*.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. *Dict.*

ALONE. † *adj.* [*alleen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een*, or *one*, that is, *single*; anciently written *all-one*, i. e. entirely single. Some derive it from the Fr. *à l'un*.]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us decide it then. *Shakspeare.*

If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine alone. *Dryden.*

God, by whose alone power and conservation we all live,
and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; solitary.

Eagles we see fly alone, and they are but sheep which always
herd together. *Sidney.*

Alone, for other creature in this place
Living, or lifeless, to be found was none. *Milton.*

I never durst in darkness be alone. *Dryden.*

3. Not to be matched; without an equal.

All I can, is nothing
To her, whose worth makes other worthies nothing;
She is alone. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. Ver. ii. 4.*

4. Only.

Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that
proceedeth out of the mouth of God. *St. Matthew, iv. 4.*

Since I had my office,
I've kept you next my heart; have not alone
Employ'd you where high profits might come home,
But paid my present havings, to bestow
My bounties on you. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII. iii. 2.*

We do not trust your uncle; he would keep you
A bachelor still, by keeping of your portion;
And keep you not alone without a husband,
But in a sickness. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

ALONE. *adv.*

1. This word is seldom used but with the word *let*, if even then it be an adverb. It implies sometimes an ironical prohibition, forbidding to help a man who is able to manage the affair himself.

Let us alone to guard Corioli,
If they set down before's; 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakspeare.*

Let you alone, cunning artificer;
See how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *B. Jonson.*

2. To forbear; to leave undone.

His client stole it, but he had better have let it alone: for he lost his cause by his jest. *Addison.*

ALO'NELY.* *adj.* [*old Eng. all onely.*] Only; this, and no other. Thus, in our old dictionaries, we find "alonely son, or only child." *Huloet.*

By the same grace of God, by alonely God.

Mountagu's Appeal to Cæsar, p. 202.

ALO'NELY.* *adv.* [*Dutch all-een-lyk, only.* *Old Eng. all onely.*] Merely; sirgly.

The sorowe, daughter, which I make,

Is not all onely for your sake. *Gower, Conf. Am. b. i.*

For the wyll alonely is a deedly synne.

Institution of a Chr. Man, p. 111.

Not alonely the Germans, but also the Italians themselves, that counte as the Grekes did full arrogantly, all other nations to be barbarous and unlettered, savinge their owne.

Leland's New Year's Gift, E. 3.

ALO'NENESS.* *n.s.* [from *alone.*] That state which belongs not to another. A very significative word, and properly applied to God. I know of no lexicographer who has noticed this word; but I wonder that it escaped Mr. Boucher, who has minutely illustrated *alonely*.

God being sibi solus, ἀνάρχως, ἀνείσως, from everlasting, alone himself, and beside himself nothing, the first thing he did or possibly and conceivably could do, was to determine to communicate himself, and did so accordingly, primò, primùm, communicate himself out of his *Aloneness* everlasting unto somewhat else. *Mountagu's App. to Cæsar, p. 61.*

ALO'NG.† *adv.* [*Sax. anblanz, onblonz, in longum.*]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty stone; some laid along,
And, bound with burning-wires, on spokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

A firebrand carried along, leaveth a train of light behind it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina stands. *Dryden.*

3. Throughout; in the whole; with *all* prefixed.

Solomon, *all-along* in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man. *Tillotson.*

They were *all-along* a cross, untoward sort of people. *South.*

4. Joined with the particle *with*; in company; joined with.

I your commission will forthwith dispatch,
And he to England shall along with you. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Hence then! and Evil go with thee along,
Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell. *Milton.*

Religious zeal is subject to an excess, and to a defect, when something is mingled with it, which it should not have; or when it wants something that ought to go along with it. *Sprat.*

5. Sometimes *with* is understood.

Command thy slaves: my free-born soul disdains
A tyrant's curb; and restive breaks the reins.
Take this along; and no dispute shall rise
(Though mine the woman) for my ravish'd prize. *Dryden.*

6. Forward; onward. In this sense it is derived from *allons*, French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope.*

7. Owing to; in consequence of. [*Sax. ze-lang, long of*; not from *ond-long*, as Mr. Tyrhitt mistakenly asserts, in respect to this old usage of the word. Dr. Johnson, under the word *long*, has stated that synonymous adverb, or rather abbreviation of *along*, to be from the Sax. *ze-lang, a fault*, not considering, as Mr. Horne Tooke has observed, the ancient and accustomed distinction of *along*, Saxon as well as English. See also Lye, Dict.

Sax. Goth. Lat. in anblanz or onblonz, and zelang.]

I cannot tell whereon it was along,
But well I wot great strife is us among.

Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.

It's all along on you; I could not get my part a night or two before, that I might sleep on it.

Prol. Return from Parnassus.

Who is this 'long of?

Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses, P. ii.

ALO'NG-SIDE.* *adv.* A naval term. By the side of the ship.

ALO'NGST.† *adv.* [Dr. Johnson considers this word as a corruption of *along*. But this form of annexing to prepositions the termination of the superlative degree, is, as Mr. Boucher has observed, very ancient, and was practised by the Saxons. It is used by Scottish writers of modern times.] Along; through the length.

Hard by grew the true lover's primrose, whose kind savour wisheth men to be faithful and women courteous. *Alongst*, in a border, grew maidenhair.

Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier, p. 6.

The Turks did keep strait watch and ward in all their ports alongst the sea-coast. *Knolles, History of the Turks.*

ALO'OF.† *adv.* [*all off, that is, quite off.*]

1. At a distance; with the particle *from*. It generally implies a small distance, such as is within view or observation, Dr. Johnson says; but it also signifies distance as remote as possible. Witness the two examples from the English Seneca.

How then is the sinner aloof from God? From the holiness of God; from the grace and mercy of God; from the glory of God; from the holiness of God, he is no less distant than evil is from good, which is no less than infinitely.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 85.

He is aloof from grace, as the way; so from glory, as the end; here is indeed a great gulf, and unmeasurable, betwixt the sinner and heaven. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 86.*

Then bade the knight this lady yeide aloof,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,
From whence she might behold the battle's proof,
And else be safe from danger far descried. *Spenser, F. Q.*

As next in worth,
Came singly where he stood, on the bare strand,
While the promiscuous croud stood yet aloof, *Milton, P. I.*
The noise approaches, though our palace stood
Aloof from streets, encompass'd with a wood. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to persons, it often insinuates caution and circumspection.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel,
And make the cowards stand aloof at bay. *Shakspeare.*

Going northwards, aloof, as long as they had any doubt of being pursued, at last when they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

The king would not, by any means, enter the city, until he had aloof seen the cross set up upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it became christian ground. *Bacon.*

Two pots stood by a river, one of brass, the other of clay.
The water carried them away; the earthen vessel kept aloof from t'other. *L'Estrange, Fables.*

The strong may fight aloof; Ancæus try'd
His force too near, and by presuming dy'd. *Dryden, Fables.*

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in conversation, by which a man holds the principal question at a distance.

Nor do we find him forward to be sounded;
But with a crafty madness keeps aloof,
When we would bring him on to some confession
Of his true state. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

4. It is used metaphorically of persons that will not be seen in a design.

A L P

It is necessary the queen join; for, if she stand aloof, there will be still suspicions: it being a received opinion, that she hath a great interest in the king's favour and power. *Suckling*.
5. It is applied to things not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from th' entire point. *Shakspeare, King Lear*.

ALOUD. *adv.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a strong voice; with a great noise.

Strangled he lies! yet seems to cry aloud,
To warn the mighty, and instruct the proud;
That of the great, neglecting to be just,
Heaven in a moment makes an heap of dust. *Waller*.

Then heaven's high monarch thund'ring thrice aloud,
And thrice he shook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryden*.

ALOW. *adv.* [from *a* and *low*.] In a low place; not aloft.

Weening that fortune hath a turn,
I look'd aloft, and would not look a low. *Mir. for Mag. p. 318*.

And now a low, and now aloft they fly,
As borne through air, and seem to touch the sky. *Dryden*.

ALP.* *n. s.* [Bas Bret. *alp*, *alb*, mons. Ital. *alpe*.] Some consider the etymology of this word, as meaning strictly, "a mountain white with snow," Gr. *ἄλφος*, Lat. *albus*. And because the Alps, which separate Italy from Germany and France, "perpetuis ferè nivibus albescunt." But the name *alp* is not peculiar to those mountains: "Alpes—etiam universim quavis montes altiores." Dr Cange, in V.] That which is mountainous or durable like the Alps; a mountain in general.

O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp. *Milton, P. L. ii. 620*.
If the body bring but in a complaint of frigidity, by that cold application only, this adamantine alp of wedlock has leave to dissolve. *Milton, Tetrachordon*.

Those that, to the poles approaching, rise
In billows rolling into alps of ice. *Thomson, Liberty, part 4*.

ALPINE.* *adj.* [Lat. *alpinus*, Ital. *alpino*.]

1. Relating to the Alps.
Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughter'd saints, whose bones
Lie scatter'd on the Alpine mountains cold. *Milton, Son. xviii*.
Do they sleep in winter, like Gesner's Alpine mice? *Burton, Anat. Mel. p. 243*.

The lifeless summits proud
Of Alpine cliffs, where to the gelid sky
Snows pil'd on snows in wintry torpor lie.
Thomson, Cast. of Indolence, c. 2.

2. High, in a general sense.
Palmy shades, and aromatick woods,
That grace the plains, invest the peopled hills,
And up the more than alpine mountains wave. *Thomson, Summer*.

The sense of his words is strained; when "he views the Ganges from alpine heights:" that is, from mountains like the Alps. *Johnson, Life of Akenside*.

3. Denoting a peculiar kind of strawberry.
The alpine everlasting, or prolifick strawberry. *Mauve*.

ALPHA. *n. s.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our *A*: therefore used to signify the first.

I am *alpha* and *omega*, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty. *Revelations, i. 8*.

ALPHABET. *n. s.* [from *ἄλφα*, *alpha*, and *βῆτα*, *beta*, the two first letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of speech.

Thou shalt not sigh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a sign,
But I of these will rest an alphabet,
And by still practice learn to know thy meaning. *Titus Andronicus*.

The letters of the alphabet, formed by the several motions of the mouth, and the great variety of syllables composed of let-

A L T

ters, and formed with almost equal velocity, and the endless number of words capable of being framed out of the alphabet, either of more syllables, or of one are wonderful. *Holder*.

Taught by their nurses, little children get
This saying, sooner than their alphabet. *Dryden, jun. Juv*.

TO ALPHABET. *v. a.* [from *alphabet*, noun.] To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABETARIAN.* *n. s.* [from *alphabet*.] An *A B C* scholar.

Every alphabetarian knowing well that the Latin of [a city.]
urbs or civitas. *Abp. Sancroft's Sermon. p. 30*.

ALPHABETICAL. *adj.* [from *alphabet*, *alphabetique*, Fr.] In the order of the alphabet; according to the series of letters.

I have digested in an alphabetical order, all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their respective tempers. *Swift*.

In reading he must couch, in a fair alphabetick paper-book, the notablest occurrences. *Howell's Instruct. for For. Travell. p. 38*.

The author probably had his eye upon alphabetick writing in his own time. *Coventry's Phil. Conv. 4*.

ALPHABETICALLY. *adv.* [from *alphabetical*.] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts to contrive a grammar, more than I can now comprise in short hint; and a dictionary, alphabetically containing the words of the language, which the deaf person is to learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.

ALREADY. *adv.* [from *all* and *ready*.] At this present time, or at some time past; opposed to futurity; as, *Will he come soon? He is here already. Will it be done? It has been done already*.

Touching our uniformity, that which hath been already answered, may serve for answer. *Hooker*.

You warn'd me still of loving two;
Can I love him, already loving you? *Dryden, Indian Emp*.

See, the guards, from yon far eastern hill
Already move, no longer stay afford;
High in the air they wave the flaming sword,
Your signal to depart. *Dryden, State of Innocence*.

Methods for the advancement of piety, are in the power of a prince limited like ours, by a strict execution of the laws already in force. *Swift*.

Methinks already I your tears survey,
Already hear the horrid things they say,
Already see you a degraded toast,
And all your honour in a whisper lost! *Pope*.

ALS. *adv.* [Dutch *als*. Sax. *alle*, an abbreviation of *eall-þra*, *alþra*, *also*.] Also; likewise: a word now out of use.

Sad remembrance now the prince amoves
With fresh desire his voyage to pursue;
Als Una car'd her travel to renew. *Spenser, F. Q.*

ALSO. *adv.* [Sax. *alþra*, *sicut*.]

1. In the same manner; likewise.
In these two, no doubt, are contained the causes of the great deluge, as according to Moses, so also according to necessity; for our world affords no other treasures of water. *Burnet's Theory*.

2. Also is sometimes nearly the same with *and*, and only conjoins the members of the sentence.
God do so to me, and more also. *1 Samuel, xiv. 44*.

ALT.* *n. s.* [In musick.] The higher part of the scale or gamut. As, *F* in *alt*, or *F* altus.

ALTAR. *n. s.* [altare, Lat. It is observed by *Junius*, that the word *altar* is received, with christianity, in all the European languages; and that *altare* is used by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the Christian worship, in opposition to the *arce* of gentilism.]

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.

The goddess of the nuptial bed,
Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,
Resolv'd the tainted hand should be repell'd,
Which incense offer'd, and her altar held. *Dryden.*

2. The table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

Her grace rose, and, with modest paces,
Came to the altar, where she knel'd, and, saintlike,
Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly. *Shakespeare.*

3. A ridiculous species of metrical composition, the length and position of the verses in which were made to correspond with the appearance of an altar. W. Brown, in his elegant poem, "the Shephard's Pipe," has sacrificed to this false taste.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command
Some peaceful province in acrostick land;
There thou may'st wings display, and altars raise,
And torture one poor word ten thousand ways.

Dryden, Mac Flecknoe, ver. 207.

- ALTARAGE.** *n. s.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument arising to the priest from oblations, through the means of the altar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

- ALTAR-CLOTH.** *n. s.* [old Fr. also, *autre-cloth*.] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches.

I should set down the wealth, books, hangings, and altar-cloths, which our kings gave this abbey. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Their altar-cloths must not be touched but with a brush appropriated to that service. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 257.*

- ALTAR-PIECE.** *n. s.* [from *altar* and *piece*.] A painting placed over the altar.

With what enthusiasm must a popish painter work for an altar-piece? *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope, i. 182.*

- ALTARWISE.** *adv.* [Placed or fashioned in the manner of an altar.

Some years before, I was told he [the Duke de la Valette] was at Paris, and Richelieu came to visit him: he having notice of it, Richelieu found him in a cardinal's cap, kneeling at a table altarwise, with his book and beads in his hand, and candles burning before him. *Howell, Lett. i. vi. 46.*

It is plain, in the last injunction of the queen, [Elizabeth,] that the holy table ought to stand at the upper end of the quire, north and south, or altarwise.

Abp. Laud's Speech in the Star Chamber.

- To ALTER.** *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it is. *To alter*, seems more properly to imply a change made only in some part of a thing; as, to *alter* a writing, may be to blot or interpolate it; to *change* it, may be, to substitute another in its place. With *from* and *to*; as, her face is *altered* from pale to red.

Do you note

How much her grace is *alter'd* on the sudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale she looks,
And of an earthly cold? *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

Acts appropriated to the worship of God by his own appointment, must continue so, till himself hath otherwise declared: for who dares *alter* what God hath appointed? *Stillington.*

2. To take off from a persuasion, practise, or sect.

For the way of writing plays in verse, I find it troublesome and slow; but I am no way *altered* from my opinion of it, at least with any reasons which have opposed it. *Dryden.*

- To ALTER.** *v. n.* To become otherwise than it was; as, the weather *alters* from bright to cloudy.

- ALTERABLE.** *adj.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed by something else; distinct from changeable, or that which changes, or may change itself.

That *alterable* respects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a considerate discernor. *Glauville.*

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, *alterable* by a thousand accidents, which we can neither foresee nor prevent. *Rogers.*

I wish they had been more clear in their directions upon that mighty point, Whether the settlement of the succession in the House of Hanover be *alterable* or no? *Swift.*

- ALTERABLENESS.** *n. s.* [from *alterable*.] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external causes.

- ALTERABLY.** *adv.* [from *alterable*.] In such a manner as may be altered.

- ALTERAGE.** *n. s.* [from *alo*.] The breeding, nourishing or fostering of a child.

In Ireland they put their children to fosterers: the rich sell, the meaner sort buying the *alterage* of their children; and the reason is, because in the opinion of the people, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

- ALTERANT.** *adj.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be *alterant* or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation; for else all bodies would be alike one to another. *Bacon.*

- ALTERATION.** *n. s.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniencies, and those weighty. *Hooker.*

2. The change made.

Why may we not presume, that God doth even call for such change or *alteration*, as the very condition of things themselves doth make necessary? *Hooker.*

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,

Mov'd on:

But he once past, soon after, when man fell,
Strange *alteration*! Sin, and death, amain
Following his track (such was the will of heav'n!)

Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way.

Milton.

No other *alteration* will satisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order. *South.*

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a most corrupt body. *Swift.*

- ALTERATIVE.** *adj.* [from *alter*.] Medicines called *alterative*, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the humours from a state of dis-temperature to health. They are opposed to *evacuants*. *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by such *alterative* medicine, as purify the blood. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

- ALTERATIVE.** *n. s.* An alterative medicine.

'Like an apothecary's shop, wherein are remedies for all infirmities of mind, purgatives, cordials, *alteratives*.

Burton, Anat. Mel. p. 279.

A complete cure by *alteratives* operating on the small capillaries, and by insensible discharges, must require length of time.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, p. 94.

- To ALTERCATE.** *v. n.* [Lat. *altercor*, old Fr. *alterquer*.] To wrangle; to contend with.

- ALTERCATION.** *n. s.* [*altercation*, Fr. from *altercor*, Lat.]

Debate; controversy; wrangle.

By this hot pursuit of lower controversies amongst men professing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themselves, time will cause *altercation* to grow. *Hooker.*

Their whole life was little else than a perpetual wrangling and *altercation*; and that, many times, rather for victory and ostentation of wit, than a sober and serious search of truth.

Hakewell on Providence.

- ALTERN.** *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns, in succession, each to the other.

two great lights, great for their use.
To men: the greater to have rule by day,
The less by night, *altern.* *Milton, P. L.*

ALTERNACY. *n. s.* [from *alternate.*] Action performed by turns.

ALTERNAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *alternus.*] Alternative, as Sherwood explains it; or, done by turns or course; one after another, according to Bullokar.

ALTERNALLY.* *adv.* [from *altern.*] By turns.
Afranius and Petreius did command
Those camps with equal power, but concord made
Their government more firm: their men obey'd
Alternally both generals' commands. *May's Lucan, b. 4.*

ALTERNATE. *adj.* [alternus, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendship consists properly in mutual offices, and a generous strife in *alternate* acts of kindness. *South.*

Hear how *Timotheus'* various lays surprise,
And bid *alternate* passions fall and rise!
While, at each change, the son of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

ALTERNATE ANGLES. [In geometry.] Are the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the opposite sides of the cutting line; the one below the first parallel, and the other above the second.

ALTERNATE. *n. s.* [from *alternate, adj.*] That which happens alternately; vicissitude.

And rui'd in pleasure, or reposed in ease,
Grateful *alternates* of substantial peace,
They bless the long nocturnal influence shed
On the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed. *Prior.*

To ALTERNATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *alternare*; or rather, in the instance from Milton, to be derived from the Italian *alternare*, to sing alternately, in the manner of cathedral choirs. V. Della Crusca. Sir E. Sandys uses the word also in reference to the ancient *cantus alternus.*]

1. To perform alternately.

Those who, in their course,
Melodious hymns about the sov'reign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton, P. L.*
Their liturgy is much intermeddled with singing performed in a tune, neither artificial nor altogether neglected, but grave, *alternated*, and branched with diverse parts.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The most High God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for sundry wise ends, *alternates* the disposition of good and evil, *Grew.*

To ALTERNATE.* *v. n.* To succeed or take place by turns.

Rage, shame, and grief, *alternate* in his breast.
Philips's Blenheim, v. 339.

ALTERNATELY. *adv.* [from *alternate.*] In reciprocal succession, so that each shall be succeeded by that which it succeeds, as light follows darkness, and darkness follows light.

The Princess Melisinda, bath'd in tears,
And toss'd *alternately* with hopes and fears,
Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord.
Unhappy man! whom sorrow thus and rage
To different ills *alternately* engage. *Prior.*
The rays of light are, by some cause or other, *alternately* disposed to be reflected or refracted for many vicissitudes. *Newton.*

ALTERNATENESS. *n. s.* [from *alternate.*] The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal succession. *Dict.*

ALTERNATION.* *n. s.* [from *alternate.*]
The reciprocal succession of things.

The one would be oppressed with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold; and so the defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things. *Brown.*

2. The answer of the congregation speaking alternately with the minister.

Such *alternations* as are there [in the English liturgy] used, must be by several persons. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymn.*

3. Alternate performance, in the choral sense.

Antiphones I know they had;—but this came to no more than our *alternation* at the most ordinary singing of the psalms, by way of responds, but all in the same time and tune, and without any descant at all. *Gregorie, Posthuma, p. 52.*

There are anthems to be found amongst them, where every syllable has its just length; each part of a sentence its proper pause: where the words are not confused by perplexing *alternations*, or rendered tedious by unnecessary repetitions.

Mason on Church Musick, p. 130.

ALTERNATIVE. *n. s.* [alternatif, Fr.] The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

A strange *alternative*—

Must ladies have a doctor, or a dance? *Young.*

ALTERNATIVE.* *adj.* In an alternate manner.

The manners, the wits, the health, the age, the strength, and stature of men daily vary, but so as by a vicissitude and revolution they return again to the former points from which they declined, and again decline, and again return, by *alternative* and interchangeable course. *Hakewill's Apology, p. 41.*

ALTERNATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *alternative.*] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

The pestles are not lifted up altogether, but *alternatively*, to make the powder turn the better in the working.

Hist. of Gunpowder in Sprat's Hist. of the R. Society, p. 280.

ALTERNATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *alternative.*] The quality or state of being alternative; reciprocation. *Dict.*

ALTERNITY. *n. s.* [from *altern.*] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude; turn; mutual change of one thing for another; reciprocation.

They imagine, that an animal of the vastest dimensions, and longest duration, should live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and vicissitude of rest, whereby all other animals continue. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ALTHEA.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ἄλθια*, Fr. *althéa.*] A flowering shrub; of which the common sort is marsh-mallow; but the *althæa-frutex* is a species of *hibiscus.* *Dict.*

ALTHOUGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though.* See **THOUGH.**] Notwithstanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, *although* they be intricate, obscure, and dark; *although* they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, *although* in this world they be no way possible to be understood. *Hooker.*

Me the gold of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakspeare.*

The stress must be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, *although* they be good additional securities. *Swift.*

ALTIGRADE. *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Rising on high. *Dict.*

ALTILOQUENCE. *n. s.* [altus and loquor, Lat.] High speech; pompous language.

ALTIMETRY. *u. s.* [altimetria, Lat. from *altus* and *metron.*] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights, whether accessible, or inaccessible, generally performed by a quadrant.

ALTI'ONANT.* *adj.* [altisomus, Lat.] High sound-
ALTI'ONOUS. } ing; pompous or lofty in sound.

Speculative and positive doctrines, and *allisonant* phrases. *Evclyn, Preface.*

ALTITUDE. *n. s.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

Height of place; space measured upward.

Ten musts attach'd as like not the *altitude*,
Which thou hast perpendicularly fall'n. *Shakespeare.*

Some define the perpendicular *altitude* of the highest mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*

She shines above, we know, but in what place,
How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
By our weak optics is but vainly guess'd;
Distance and *altitude* conceal the rest. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.

Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much considerable, whether we consider its ascent, meridian, *altitude*, or abode above the horizon. *Brown, Valg. Err.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he observe them and their influences in their oppositions and conjunctions, in their *altitudes* and depressions? *Rymer.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.

Those members which are pairs, stand by one another in equal *altitude*, and answer on each side one to another. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence; superiority.

Your *altitude* offends the eyes
Of those who want the power to rise. *Swejt.*

5. Height of degree; highest point.

He did it to please his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shakespeare.*

ALTI VOLANT. *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volans*.]

High flying. *Dict.*

ALTOGETHER. *adv.* [from *all* and *together*, Sax. *algezdon*, all collected or gathered.]

1. Completely; without restriction; without exception.

It is in vain to speak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till the people be *altogether* subdued. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

We find not in the world any people that hath lived *altogether* without religion. *Hooker.*

If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to suffer for his conscience, or to die for his religion; it being *altogether* as absurd to imagine a man obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities. *South.*

I do not *altogether* disapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. *Stoff.*

2. Conjunctly; in company. This is rather *all together*.

Cousin of Somerset, join you with me,

And *altogether* with the Duke of Suffolk,

We'll quickly hoist Duke Humphry from his seat. *Shakespeare.*

ALTO-RELIEVO. *n. s.* Ital. That kind of *relievo*, in sculpture, which gives the figure formed after nature, and projecting as much as the life. See **RELIEVO**.

It is a back in *alto-relievo* that bears all the ridicule; though one would think a prominent belly a more reasonable object of it; since the last is generally the effect of intemperance, and of a man's own creation. *Hay, Essay on Deformity.*

ALUDEL. *n. s.* [from *a* and *lutum*; that is, without lute.] *Aludels* are subliming pots used in chemistry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occasion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be sublimed and, at the top is a head, to retain the flowers that rise up. *Quincy.*

ALVEARY. *n. s.* [Lat. *alvearium*.] A beehive. One of our oldest lexicographers entitles his dictionary "*alveary*, or quadruple dictionary, containing four andrie tongues;" and the emblem in the title is a beehive. The word is in later dictionaries, though not noticed by Dr. Johnson. *Barre* is the author of the aforementioned *alveary*.

caused his pupils at Cambridge to collect classical phrases; and to their collections assigned the name before us.

Within a yeare or two, they had gathered together a great volume, which (for the apt similitude between the good scholars and diligent bees in gathering their wax and honey into their hive) I called them: their *alveary*; both for a memoriall by whom it was made, and also by this name to encourage other to the like diligence, for that they should not see their worthe prais for the same unworthie drowned in oblivion.

Barret to the Reader.

ALUM. *n. s.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. The ancient naturalists allow of two sorts of *alum*, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the island of Milo, being a kind of whitish stone, very light, friable, and porous, and streaked with filaments resembling silver. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where *alum* is principally produced; and the English *roche-alum* is made from a bluish mineral stone, in the hills of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Saccharine alum is a composition of common *alum*, with rose-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus moulded at pleasure. As it cools, it grows hard as a stone.

Burnt alum is *alum* calcined over the fire.

Plumose or *plume alum* is a sort of saline mineral stone, of various colours, most commonly white, bordering on green; it rises in threads or fibres, resembling those of a feather; whence its name from *pluma*, a feather. *Chambers.*

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of *alum*, you may bring it, for the most part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

ALUM STONE. *n. s.* A stone or calx used in surgery; perhaps *alum* calcined, which then becomes corrosive.

She gargled with oxyerate, and was in few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and *alum* stones. *Wiseman.*

ALUMED. *adj.* [Lat. *aluminatus*.] Mixed with *alum*. *Barret.*

ALUMINOUS. *adj.* [from *alum*.] Relating to *alum*, or consisting of *alum*.

For do we not only conclude, because, by a cold and *aluminous* mixture, it is able a while to resist the fire, that from a peculiarity of nature, it subsisteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*

The mixture may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or *aluminous* nature. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

ALUMINIST. *adj.* [from *alum*.] Having the nature of *alum*.

Upon discoursing concerning Irish slate, Sir William Petty remarked that there were two sorts in Ireland; the one more strong or slaty, found at Slane in the county of Meath; the other an earth or bole, being blacker and less slaty than the former, tasting something *aluminist*, and being found near some places which afford *alum*. *Hist. Royal Soc. iv. 196.*

ALUTATION. *n. s.* [Lat. *aluta*, old Fr. *alude*.] The tanning or dressing of leather. *Dict.*

ALWAYS. *adv.* [It is sometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*; *callegaza*, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time: opposed to *some-time*, or to *never*.

That, which sometime is expedient, doth not *always* so continue. *Hooker.*

Man never is, but *always* to be blest. *Popc.*

I loath it; I would not live *always*: let me alone; for my days are vanity. *Job, vii. 16.*

2. Constantly; without variation: opposed to some-times, or to now and then.

He is always great, when some great occasion is presented to him. *Dryden.*

Leave us not, we beseech Thee, destitute of thy manifold gifts, nor yet of grace to use them away to thy honour and glory. *Collect, St. Barnabas' day.*

A. M. † Stands for *artium magister*, or master of arts; the second degree of our universities, which, in some foreign countries, is called doctor of philosophy.

A. M. also denotes, in naval language, *ante meridiem*, i. e. before twelve o'clock at noon.

AM. † [Goth. *am* and *im*, sum. Sax. *eam*, *am*.] The first person of the verb *to be*. [See *To BE*.]

And God said unto Moses, I am that I am: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I am hath sent me unto you. *Exodus, iii. 14.*

Come then, my soul: I call thee by that name, Thou busy thing, from whence I know I am: For knowing that I am, I know thou art: Since that must needs exist, which can impart. *Prior.*

AMABILITY. † *n. s.* [Lat. *amabilitas*, old Fr. *amiablté*.] This is a word of much higher antiquity than Bp. Taylor's time; being found in Barret's Alvearie; but Taylor uses it repeatedly, and with good effect. Loveliness; the power of pleasing.

In all the course of virtuous meditation, the soul is like a virgin invited to a matrimonial contract; it inquires into the condition of the person, his estate and disposition, and other circumstances of *amability* and desire.

Bp. Taylor, Gr. Exemplar, p. 60.

No rules can make *amability*: our minds and apprehensions make that; and so is our felicity. *Bp. Taylor.*

AMADETTO. *n. s.* A sort of pear [See *PEAR*.] so called, says *Skinner*, from the name of him who cultivated it.

AMADOT. *n. s.* A sort of pear. [See *PEAR*.]

AMA'IN. † *adv.* [from *maine*, or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magmus*, Lat. or from the Sax. *mægn*, *vis*, *robur*, *virtus*.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland an I come *amain*, To signify that rebels there are up. *Shakspeare.*

What! when we fled *amain*, pursued, and struck With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and besought The deep to shelter us? *Milton.*

The hills, to their supply, Vapour and exhalation dusk and moist, Sent up *amain*. *Milton.*

From hence the boar was rous'd, and sprung *amain*, Like light'ning sudden, on the warrior train, Beats down the trees before him, shakes the ground; The forest echoes to the crackling sound, Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around. *Dryden.*

AMA'LGAM. † } *n. s.* [Fr. *amalgame*. Gr. *αμαλγαμα*.] } *γχαμιν*.] The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. See *AMALGAMATION*.

The retort brake, And what was sav'd, was put into the Pellicane, And sign'd with Hermes' seal.—I think 'twas so. We should have a new *amalgama*. *B. Jonson, Alch. i. 3.*

The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam*. *Boyle.*

They have attempted to confound all sorts of citizens, as well as they could, into one homogeneous mass; and then they have divided this *amalgam* into a number of incoherent republics. *Burke.*

To AMA'LGAMATE. † *v. a.* [from *amalgame*.] To unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is, to make the metal soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders. Used figuratively also.

Ingratitude is indeed their four cardinal virtues compacted and *amalgamated* into one. *Burke.*

To AMA'LGAME. * *v. n.* [*μαλ* and *γαμιν*. Fr. *amalgamer*.] To mix metals by amalgamation. From this old verb the modern *amalgamate* is formed.

The care and wo, That we had in our matres subliming, And in *amalgaming*, and calcining Of quicksilver. *Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.*

What is some three ounces of fresh materials?—Is't no more?—No more, Sir, of gold, to *amalgame*, with some six of mercury. *B. Jonson, Alch. i. 3.*

AMALGAMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *amalgamate*.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the rest are answerable: Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; stir these well that they may incorporate; then cast the mass into cold water, and wash it. *Bacon.*

To AM'AND. * *v. a.* [Lat. *amando*.] This word is in our old dictionaries, though omitted by Dr. Johnson, who, however, has introduced into his dictionary, the substantive *amandation*.

To send one away. *Cockeram.*

AMANDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of sending on a message, or employment.

AMANUE'NSIS. † *n. s.* [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates; or copies what has been written by another.

I had not that happy leisure; no *amanuenses*, no assistants.

Burton, Anat. Mel. to the Reader, p. 12.

In so many copies as have been made of the gospel, before printing was known; and considering the many translations of it into several languages, where the idioms are different, and the phrases may be mistaken; together with the natural slips of *amanuenses*; it is much more wonderful that there are no more various lections, than that there are so many.

Leslie's Truth of Christianity, p. 52.

The principal design of Bentley's notes is to prove that Milton's native text was vitiated by an infinite variety of licentious interpolations, and factitious readings, which, as he pretends, proceeded from the artifice, the ignorance, or the misapprehension, of an *amanuensis*, to whom Milton, being blind, had been compelled to dictate his verses.

Warton, Pref. to Milton, S. P.

AM'ARANTH. *n. s.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from *α* and *μαρξινω*.]

1. The name of a plant.

The flowers have no petals; the cup of the flower is dry and multifid; the seeds are included in membranaceous vessels, which, when come to maturity, burst open transversely or horizontally, like purslane, each of which contains one or more roundish seeds.

Among the many species, the most beautiful are, 1. The tree *amaranth*. 2. The long pendulous *amaranth*, with reddish coloured seeds, commonly called *Long lies a bleeding*.

2. In poetry, it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to fade;

Immortal *amaranth*! a flower which once In paradise, fast by the tree of life, Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence, To heav'n remov'd, where first it grew, there grows.

And flowers aloft, shading the fount of life;
And where the river of bliss, through midst of heaven,
Rows o'er Elysian flowers her amber stream:
With these, that never fade, the Spirits elect
Bind their resplendent locks, shewreathed with beams.

Milton, P. L.

AMARA'NTHINE. *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to amaranths; consisting of amaranths.

By the streams that ever flow;
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the Elysian flowers;
By those happy souls that dwell
In yellow meads of Asphodel
Or amaranthine bowers.

Pope.

AMARITUDE. *n. s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness.

What amaritude or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies.

Harvey on Consumptions.

AMARULENCE. *n. s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *Dict.*

AMARULENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *amarulentus*.] Bitter.

Mr. Boucher cites an example, viz. "all other pleasure of this life set aparte, as amarulent and bitter;" but names not the author.

AMASMENT. *n. s.* [from *amass*.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now, is but an amasment of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures.

Glanville, *Sceptis Scientifica*.

To AMA'SS. *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.]

1. To collect together in one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to amass riches, as having thriven by fraud and injustice.

Atterbury, *Serm.*

When we would think of infinite space, or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus amass together in our thoughts, is positive, and the assemblage of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration.

Locke.

2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscrimination.

Such as amass all relations, must err in some, and be unbeliev'd in many.

Brown, *Valg. Err.*

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your improvements only amass a heap of unintelligible phrases.

Watts, *Improvement of the Mind*.

The life of Homer has been written, by amassing of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world.

Pope.

AMASS. *n. s.* [*amass*, Fr.] An assemblage; an accumulation.

This pillar is but a medley or amass of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth.

Wotton.

To AMAZE. *† v. n.* [from *a* and *mate*. See **MATE**.]

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. It is now obsolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies sate,
Court'd of many a jolly paramour,
The which did them in modest wise amaze,
And each one sought his lady to aggrate.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

2. To terrify; to strike with horror. In this sense, it is derived from the old French, *matter*, to crush or subdue, Dr. Johnson says, It may also be referred to the Sp. *mutare*, Ital. *mattare*, Lat. *mactare*.

But in the porch, that did them sore amaze,
A flaming fire ymixt with smouldry smoke
And stinking sulphure, that with grisly hate
And dreadful horror did all entranc'd choke,

Enforced them their forward footing to revoke.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

When we are so easily dor'd and amazed with every sophism, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth.

Hales, *Rem.* p. 13.

3. To perplex; to discourage, as in our elder dictionaries; to puzzle. [old Fr. *amater*, *fatiguer*.]

Ye bene right hard amated, grations lord,
And of your ignorance great merrill make,
Whiles cause not well conceived ye mistake.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

AMATEUR.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A lover of any particular pursuit or system.

It must always be, to those who are the greatest amateurs or even professors of revolutions, a matter very hard to prove, that the late French government was so bad, that nothing worse, in the infinite devices of men, could come in its place.

Burke.

AMATO'RCULIST. *n. s.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Dict.*

AMATO'RIAL.* *adj.* [Probably adopted, by the author who uses it, from Milton's *amatorious*.] Relating to love.

Leland mentions eight books of his epigrams, *amatorial* verses, and poem on philosophical subjects.

Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. diss. 2.

They seem to have been tales of love and chivalry, *amatorial* sonnets, tragedies, comedies, and pastorals.

Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iv. 7.

AMATO'RIOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *amatorius*.] Relating to love.

This is no mere *amatorious* novel;—but this is a deep and serious verity.

Milton, *Doc. and Dis. of Div.* i. 6.

AMATORY. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love.

It is the same thing whether one ravish Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions, not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably to follow him spontaneously.

Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.

AMAUROSIS. *n. s.* [*ἀμαυρόσις*.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compressed by the blood vessels being too much distended; so that, in many of its parts, all sense is lost; and therefore no images can be painted upon them, whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling successively upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye.

Quincy.

To AMAZE. *† v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity; or it may be referred to the old Fr. *amater*, to confound.]

1. To confuse with terror.

Yea, I will make many people amazed at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee, when I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. *Ezek.* xxxii. 10.

2. To put into confusion with wonder.

Go, heav'nly pair, and with your dazzling virtues,
Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,
Amaze and charm mankind.

Smith.

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot choose but amaze him. If he be not amazed, he will be mocked; if he be amazed, he will every way be mocked.

Shakespeare, *As you like it*, i. 5.

AMAZE. *n. s.* [from the verb *amaze*.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praise,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze.

Milton, *Sonnet*.

Meantime the Trojan cuts his watery way,
Fix'd on his voyage through the curling sea,
Then casting back his eyes with dire amazement,
Sees on the Punick shore, the mounting blaze. *Dryden.*

AMAZEDLY, *adv.* [from *amazed*.] Confusedly; with amazement; with confusion.

I speak *amazedly*, and it becomes
My *marvel*, and my message. *Shakespeare.*

Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly*!
Come, sisters, cheer we up his spirits! *Shakespeare.*

AMAZEDNESS, *n. s.* [from *amazed*.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion.

I was by at the opening of the farthest, heard the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little *amazement*, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shakespeare.*

AMAZEMENT, *n. s.* [from *amaze*.]

1. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear; horror.

He answer'd nought at all; but adding new
Fear to his first *amazement*, staring wide,
With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue,
Astonish'd stood, as one that had espied
Infernal furies, with their chains untied. *Spenser, F. Q.*

But look! *amazement* on thy mother sits;
O step between her and her fighting soul:
Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works. *Shakespeare.*

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impression left
Of much *amazement* to the infernal crew,
Distracted and surpris'd with deep dismay
At these sad tidings. *Milton.*

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, some ages past, this race of glory
Run, with *amazement* we should read your story;
But living virtue, all achievements past,
Meets envy still to grapple with at last. *Waller.*

4. Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which sat for ains at the beautiful gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. *Acts.*

AMAZING, *participial adj.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful; astonishing.

It is an *amazing* thing to see the present desolation of Italy, when one considers what incredible multitudes it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours. *Addison.*

AMAZINGLY, *adv.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be *amazingly* imperfect, when there is not the least grain of sand but has too many difficulties belonging to it, for the wisest philosopher to answer. *Watts, Logic.*

AMAZON, *n. s.* [α and $\mu\alpha\zeta$, or, according to others, $\alpha\mu\alpha$ and $\zeta\omega\iota$.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; they are so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an *amazon*,
And fightest with the sword. *Shakespeare.*

When the strong town of Heunebond, near Rennes, was besieged by the French, this redoubted *amazon* [the Countess of Montfort] rode in complete armour from street to street, on a large courser, animating the garrison. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 254.*

AMAZONIAN, *adj.* [from *amazon*.]

1. Warlike; usually applied to a virago.

Mahomet, by right of primogeniture, claimed but could not have the crown, so strong a faction was raised by his *virago* sister Peria-Conconna in the behalf of Ismael the second brother; command was given to Salmas-Mirza, general of the horse, to retaliate his [Mahomet's] *amazonian* sister; and accordingly her head with her long curled hair dangling down was upon a spear's point presented to Mahomet. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 279.*

I do not less willingly own my weakness than my sex, being far from any such *amazonian* boldness as affects to contend with so many learned and godly men.

Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 179.
How ill beseeeming is it in thy sex,
To triumph like an *amazonian* trull! *Shakespeare, Hen. VI. p. iii.*

2. Relating to the Amazonians.

Those leaves
They gather'd, broad as *amazonian* target. *Milton, P. L.*
AMAZON-LIKE, *adj.* Resembling an amazon.

His hair, French-like, stares on his frighted head,
One lock, *amazon-like*, dishevel'd. *Bp. Hall's Satires, iii. 7.*

AMBA'GES, *n. s.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of speech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expression. It was formerly used in the singular number; *ambage* being defined, both in Bullokar's and Cockeram's vocabularies, *a long circumstance of words*. The word *ambages* is of high authority in our writings.

Calthas led us with *ambages*,
That is to saine, with double wordis slie,
Such as men clepen a word with two visages. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. v. 897.*

Evident will those secret mysteries be unto him, which are privily hid unto others under dark *ambages* and parables. *Bale on the Revel. Pref. A. vii.*

There is a babbling way of speaking, when by many tedious *ambages* and long impertinencies men pour out a sea of words, and scarce one drop of sense or matter. *Bp. Hopkins, Expos. p. 6.*

The other cost me so many strains, and traps, and *ambages* to introduce, that I at length resolved to give it over. *Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long *ambage* and circumlocutions; and that the things, they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Locke.*

AMBA'GIOUS, *adj.* [Fr. *ambagieux*, full of *ambages*. Cotgrave.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *Dict.*

AMBASSADE, *n. s.* [ambassade, Fr.] Embassy: character or business of an ambassador: a word not now in use.

When you disgraced me in my *ambassade*,
Then I degraded you from being king. *Shakespeare.*

AMBA'SSADOUR, *n. s.* [ambassador, Fr. *embaxador*, Span. It is written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew מַשְׁלִיחַ , *to tell*, and מַשְׁלִיחַ , a messenger; others from *ambactus*, which, in the old Gaulish, signified a servant; whence *ambascia*, in low Latin, is found to signify service; and *ambasciator*, a servant; others deduce it from *ambacht*, in old Teutonic, signifying a government; and Junius mentions a possibility of its descent from *ambaxos*; and others from *am* for *ad*, and *bassus*, low, as supposing the act of sending an ambassadour, to be in some sort an act of submission. Goth. *anabudans*, one commanded; a bearer of commands, Sax. *ambacht-men*, messengers. Goth. also *anubachts*, a servant. Wachter derives *ambacht*, a servant, from *amb*, about, and *achten*, to follow. All these derivations lead us to write *ambassadour*, not *embassadour*.] A person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to

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another, and so to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an ambassador is inviolable.

Ambassador is, in popular language, the general name of a messenger from a sovereign Power, and sometimes, ludicrously, from common persons. In the juridical and formal language, it signifies particularly a minister of the highest rank residing in another country, and is distinguished from an *envoy*, who is of less dignity.

Give first admittance to the ambassadors. *Shakespeare.*

Rais'd by these hopes, I sent no news before,
Nor ask'd you leave, nor did your faith implore;
But come, without a pledge, my own ambassador. *Dryden.*

Of have their black ambassadors appear'd
Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama. *Addison.*

AMBASSADRESS. *n. s.* [*ambassadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambassador.

2. In ludicrous language, a woman sent on a message.

Well, my ambassadress —
Come you to menace war, and loud defiance?
Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? *Rowe.*

A'MBASSAGE. *n. s.* [from *ambassador*.] An embassy; the business of an ambassador. Dr. Johnson accents it on the first syllable: the accent was formerly on the second.

He sent ambassage, lik'd me more than life.

Mir. for Mag. p. 61.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory answers; so as the formal part of their ambassage might well warrant their further stay. *Bacon.*

A'MBASSY. *n. s.* [Low Lat. *ambascia*; and see **AMBASSADOR**.] An embassy.

To menace us with their proud ambassy.

Mir. for Mag. p. 573.

A thousand marks were sent to the Pope as a meek benevolence, which sealed up the drift and purpose of this ambassy. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. Gg. iv. b.

AMBER. *n. s.* [from *ambar*, Arab. whence the lower writers formed *ambarum*.]

A yellow transparent substance of a gumous or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick sea, along the coasts of Prussia. Some naturalists refer it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and some even to the animal kingdom. Pliny describes it as a resinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and discharged thence into the sea. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *succinum*, from *succus*, juice. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beast; others, the scum of the lake Cephisis, near the Atlantick; others, a congelation formed in the Baltick, and in some fountains, where it is found swimming like pitch. Others suppose it a bitumen trickling into the sea from subterraneous sources; but this opinion is also discarded, as good amber having been found in digging at a considerable distance from the sea, as that gathered on the coast. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromattick plants, elaborated by heat into a crystalline form. Within some pieces of amber have been found leaves, and insects included; which seems to indicate, either that the amber was originally in a fluid state, or, that having been exposed to the sun, it was softened, and rendered susceptible of the leaves and insects.

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Amber, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiously in the dark. Some distinguish amber into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are supposed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris*. *Trevoux and Chambers.*

Liquid amber, is a kind of native balsam, or resin, like turpentine; clear, reddish, or yellowish; of a pleasant smell, almost like ambergris. It flows from an incision made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *ososol*. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body, that is coloured, as painted glass, *amber*, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium.

Peacham.

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar shade;
But poplar wreathes around his temples spread,
And tears of amber trickled down his head. *Addison.*

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And studded amber darts a golden ray. *Pope.*

A'MBER. *adj.* Consisting of amber.

With scarfs, and fans, and double charge of bravery,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knavery. *Shakespeare.*

To AMBER. *v. a.* To scent with amber.

Be sure

The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,
And amber'd all. *Beaumont and Fl. Custom of the Country*, iii. 1.
Of ambering or perfuming in infinitum. *Hist. R. S.* iv. 109.

A'MBER-COLOURED. *adj.* Frequently applied to the colour of the hair.

Sabina Poppea, Nero's wife, wore amber-coloured hair; so did all the Roman ladies in an instant; her fashion was theirs. *Burton, Anat. Med. to the Reader*, p. 37.

His amber-colour'd locks in ringlets run.

Dryden, Pul. and Arc. ver. 1348

AMBER DRINK. *n. s.* Drink of the colour of amber, or resembling amber in colour and transparency.

All your clear amber drink is flat. *Bacon.*

A'MBER-DROPPING. *part. adj.* Dropping amber.

Sabrina fair,

Listen where thou art sitting
Under the glassy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted braids of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair.

Milton, Com. ver. 862.

A'MBERGRIS. *n. s.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *grey*; that is, *grey amber*.]

A fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a greyish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. Some imagine it to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the sun, and washed off the shore by the waves, is swallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fish, because sometimes found in the intestines of such animals. But we have no instance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it should rather be found where these animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which distils from trees, and drops into the sea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it springs out of the sea, as naphtha does out of some fountains. Others assert it to be a vegetable production, issuing out of the root of a tree, whose roots always shoot

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toward the sea, and discharge themselves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honey-combs, which fall into the sea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their nests; several persons having seen pieces that were half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Neumann absolutely denies it to be an animal substance, as not yielding in the analysis, any one animal principle. He concludes it to be a bitumen issuing out of the earth into the sea; at first of a viscous consistence, but hardening, by its mixture with some liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it. *Trevoux and Chambers.*

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy island, where huge lemons grow,
Where shining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich shore, of *ambergris* is found. *Waller.*

A'MBER SEED, or musk seed, resembles millet, is of a bitterish taste, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. *Chambers.*

A'MBER TREE. n. s. [*frutex Africanus ambram spirans.*] A shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and, being bruised between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Miller.*

A'MBER-WEeping. * adj. [An elegant compound from *amber* and *weep*, which Pope has disjoined; for he was indebted to this word, when he wrote "And trees weep *amber* on the banks of Po."] *Chambers.*

Not the soft gold, which
Steals from the *amber-weeping* tree,
Makes sorrow half so rich,
As the drops distill'd from thee. *Crashaw's Poems, p. 2.*

AMBIDEXTER. † n. s. [Lat.]

1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands.

Rodiginus, undertaking to give a reason of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. *Brown.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes. This sense is ludicrous. Formerly written *ambidexter*, and defined "a subtle knave that can play on both parts."

— Thy poor client's gold
Makes thee to be an *ambidexter* bold.

Garrigue's Epigrams, Ep. to a Lawyer, E. 71.
The rest are hypocrites, *ambidexters*, outsiders.

Burton, Anat. Mel. to the Reader, p. 36.
How does Melpy like this? I think I have vex'd her:

Little did she know, I was *ambidexter*. *Sheridan to Swift.*

AMBIDEXTERITY. n. s. [from *ambidexter*.]

1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.

2. Double dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUS. adj. [from *ambidexter*, Lat.]

1. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand.

Others, not considering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally submit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Brown.*

2. Double dealing; practising on both sides.

Æsop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all false, shuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *J. Strange.*

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS. n. s. [from *ambidextrous*.] The quality of being *ambidextrous*. *Dict.*

A'MBIENT. adj. [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; investing.

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This which yields or fills
All space, the *ambient* air wide interfills'd. *Milton.*
The thickness of a plate requisite to produce any colour, depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium. *Newton, Opt.*

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flow'rs,
With *ambient* sweets perfume the morn. *Fenton to L. Gower.*

Illustrious virtues, who by turns have rose,
With happy laws her empire to sustain,
And with full pow'r assert her *ambient* main. *Prior.*

The *ambient* æther is too liquid and empty to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley.*

A'MBIGU. n. s. [French.] An entertainment, consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

When straiten'd in your time and servants few,
You'd richly then compose an *ambigu*;

Where first and second course, and your desert,
All in one single table have their part. *King's Art of Cookery.*

AMBIGUITY. n. s. [from *ambiguous*.] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification: double meaning.

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themselves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hooker.*

We can clear these *ambiguities*
And know their spring, their head, their true descent. *Shakespeare.*

The words are of single signification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I shall not trouble you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or distinction, where there is no difference. *South.*

AMBIGUOUS. adj. [*ambiguus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification.

But what have been thy answers, what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with doubtful sense deluding. *Milton.*

Some expressions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left so, because the persons who framed them were not all of one mind. *Clarendon.*

2. Applied to persons using doubtful expressions. It is applied to expressions, or those that use them, not to a dubious, or suspended state of mind.

Th' *ambiguous* gods who rub their lab'ring breast,
In these mysterious words his mind express;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the rest. *Dryden.*

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Constrained a smile, and thus *ambiguously* spoke. *Pope.*

AMBIGUOUSLY. † adv. [from *ambiguous*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

The words were *ambiguously* set down of purpose to cover, in some sort, the cruelty which lurketh in their own hearts.

Ep. Banquet, Dæd. Pos. iv. 4.
His true meaning, therefore, however darkly and *ambiguously* he sometimes speaks, must be this.

Clark on the Attributes, p. 27.

AMBIGUOUSNESS. n. s. [from *ambiguous*.] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBIGUITY. n. s. [from *ambo*, Lat. and *λογος*, Gr.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful signification. *Dict.*

AMBIGUOUS. adj. [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] using ambiguous and doubtful expressions. *Dict.*

AMBIGUOUS. n. s. [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discourse of doubtful meaning. *Dict.*

A'MBIT. n. s. [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compass or circuit of any thing; the line that encompasses any thing.

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The task of a wild boar winds about almost into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhen. In measuring by the ambit, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its basis an inch over. *Grew, Museum.*

AMBITION. † *n. s.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] The desire of something higher than is possessed at present.

1. The desire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having such a mind as Antiphus, that so great goodness could not have bound gratefulness? and so high advancement not have satisfied his ambition? *Sidney.*

2. The desire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and so would rest;

The sense would not be only, but be well;

But wit's ambition longeth to the best,

For it desires in endless bliss to dwell.

Davies.

Urge them, while their souls

Are capable of this ambition;

Let zeal, now melted by the windy breath

Of soft petitions, pity and remorse,

Cool and congeal again to what it was.

Shakespeare.

3. It is used with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early ambition to recommend myself to your lordship's patronage.

Addison.

There was an ambition of wit, and an affectation of gaiety.

Pope, Pref. to his Letters.

4. Going about with studiousness to obtain praise.

[*Lat. ambitio.*]

I on the other side

U'd no ambition to commend my deeds;

The deeds themselves, though mute, spoke loud the doer.

Milton, S. I. ver. 247.

Ambition is not often used in the plural number; but the following examples warrant such usage.

There's no motion

That tends to vice in man, but I affirm

It is the woman's part: Be it lying, note it,

The woman's; flattering, her's; deceiving, her's;

Ambitions, covetings, change of prides, disdain,

Nice longings, slanders, mutability,

All faults that may be nam'd.

Shakespeare, Cymb. ii. 5.

It is well, if any thing can kindle in us holy ambitions.

Bp. Hall, Contemplations.

AMBITIOUS. *adj.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.]

1. Seized or touch'd with ambition; desirous of advancement; eager of honours; aspiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of ambition, if a noun; *to*, if expressed by a verb.

We seem ambitious God's whole work t'undo.

Donne.

The neigh'ring monarch's by thy beauty led,

Content in crowds, ambitious of thy bed:

The world is at thy choice, except but one,

Except but him thou canst not choose alone.

Dryden.

You have been pleas'd not to suffer an old man to go discontented out of the world, for want of that protection, of which he had been so long ambitious.

Dryden.

Trajan, a prince ambitious of glory, descended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, seeing a vessel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of out-doing Alexander.

Arbutnot on Coins.

2. Eager to grow bigger; aspiring.

I have seen

Th' ambitious ocean swell and foam,

To be exalted with the threatening clouds.

Shakespeare.

AMBITIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ambitious*.] In an ambitious manner; with eagerness of advancement or preference.

With such glad hearts did our despairing men

Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;

And each ambitiously would claim the ken,

That with first eyes did distant safety meet.

Dryden.

Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,

Ambitiously design'd his Sh—'s throne.

Dryden.

AMBITIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ambitious*.] The quality

of being ambitious.

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A'MBITUDE. *n. s.* [*ambis*, Lat.] Compass; circuit; circumference. *Dict.*

To A'MBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. See **AMBLE**.

It is good, on some occasions, to enjoy as much of the present, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourselves of the virtuous's saddle, which will be sure to amble when the world is upon the hardest trot. *Dryden.*

2. To move easily, without hard shocks or shaking.

Who ambles time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, because he feels no pain; knowing no burthen of heavy tedious penury: him time ambles withal.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

3. In a ludicrous sense, to move with submission, and by direction; as, a horse that ambles, uses a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering she,

Shall make him amble on a gossip's message,

And take the distaff with a hand as patient,

As ere did Hercules.

Rowe, Jago Shore

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely stamp'd, and want love's majesty,

To strut before a wanton ambling nymph.

Shakespeare.

A'MBLE. † *n. s.* [from *To amble*.] A pace or movement, in which the horse removes both his legs on one side; as, on the far side, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the same side at one time, whilst the legs on the near side stand still; and when the far legs are upon the ground, the near side removes the fore leg and hinder leg, and the legs on the far side stand still. An amble is the first pace of young colts, but when they have strength to trot, they quit it. There is no amble in the manage; riding masters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horse may be put from a trot to a gallop without stopping; but cannot be put from an amble to a gallop without a stop, which interrupts the justness of the manage.

Farrier's Dict.

His stede was all dapple gray,

It goth an amble in the way.

Chaucer, Rime of Sir Topas.

Such as have translated begging out of the old hackney-pace to a fine easy amble.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

A'MBLER. † *n. s.* [from *To amble*.] A horse that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

A trotting horse is fit for a coach, but not for a lady's saddle; and an ambler is proper for a lady's saddle, but not for a coach.

Howell, Lett. i. v. 37.

A'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ambling*.] With an ambling movement.

AMBO.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ἄμβω*, Fr. *ambon*.] A reading desk, or pulpit.

Between the *ambrosias* and the faithful, stood the ambo or reading-desk. *Sir G. Wheeler, Des. of Anc. Churches*, p. 76.

The principal use of this ambo was, to read the scriptures to the people, especially the epistles and gospels. They read the gospel there yet, and not at the altar.

Ibid. p. 78.

Chrysostom preached in the ambo or pulpit.

Ibid. p. 97.

The admirers of antiquity have been beating their brains about their ambony.

Milton, of Ref. in Eng. b. i.

AMBROSIA. † *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀμβροσία*.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleasing to the smell or taste, is called ambrosia.

His dewy locks

Distill'd ambrosia.

Milton, P. L. v. 57.

It is no flaming lustre made of light,

No sweet concert, or well-tim'd harmony;

Ambrosia for to feast the appetite,

Or flowery odour mix'd with spicery.

G. Fletcher, Chr. Tr. ii. 41.

2. The name of a plant; formerly written *ambrose*, and *ambrosie*; as was also the pretended *ambrosia* of the gods.

At first *ambrose* it selfe was not sweeter,
At last black hellebore was not so bitter.

Burton, *Anat. of Melan.* iii. 2.
The coco, another excellent fruit, — wherein we find better than the outside promised; yielding a quart of *ambrosie*, coloured like new white wine, but far more aromatick tasted.

Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 29.

It has male flosculous flowers, produced off separate parts of the same plant from the fruit, having no visible petals; the fruit which succeeds the female flowers, is shaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong seed in each. The species are,

1. The marine or sea *ambrosia*. 2. Taller unsavoury sea *ambrosia*. 3. The tallest Canada *ambrosia*. Miller.

AMBR'SIACK.* *adj.* [Lat. *ambrosiacus*.] Delicious, like *ambrosia*; sweet-smelling.

Here is beauty for the eye;
For the ear sweet melody;

Ambrosiack odours for the smell.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*.

AMBR'SIAL.* *adj.* [from *ambrosia*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of *ambrosia*; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Thus while God spake, *ambrosial* fragrance fill'd
All heaven, and in the blessed spirits elect
Sense of new joy ineffable diffus'd.

Milton.

The gifts of heaven my following song pursues,
Aerial honey, and *ambrosial* dews.

Dryden.

To furthest shores th' *ambrosial* spirit flies,
Sweet to the world and grateful to the skies.

Pope.

AMBROSIAN.* *adj.* [from *ambrosia*.] Sweet or odorous as *ambrosia*.

Your looks, your smiles, and thoughts that meet,
Ambrosian hands and silver feet,
Do promise you will do.

B. Jonson, *Masques, Chor. of Sea-gods*.

I'll lay my breast upon a silver stream,
And swim unto Elysium's lily fields;
There in *ambrosian* trees I'll write a theme
Of all the woeful sighs my sorrow yields.

Song, in the *Seven Champ. of Chr.*

AM'BRY.* *n. s.* [Barret gives a good description of *ambry*, which he derives from the Fr. *aumosniere*, a little purse, "wherein money was put for the poor; and at length was used for any hutch or close place to keep meat left after meals, which, at the beginning of Christianity, was ever distributed among the poor; and which we for shortness of speech call *ambry*." Kelham, among his Norman words, gives *ambrey*, a cupboard. It may be referred also to the Sax. *ælmepuze*. The Irish are supposed to have adopted *amri*, and the Welsh *almeri*, (a cupboard,) from the English. See ALMONRY, of which Dr. Johnson pronounces this word a corruption.]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are distributed.
2. The place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept; also a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word still used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

AMBU ACE.* *n. s.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace*, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Boucher concluded, by the spelling of *ambu ace*, that the word was of French origin; and he says, that he searched for it in vain in several dictionaries of that language. It is certainly in Cotgrave, where under *ambuscats*

we find "faire *ambuscats*," to cast *ambus. ace*. Roquefort, under *ambexas*, says it is "mot employé au jeu de trictrac; on le nomme, *bexet*." Gloss. Lang. Rom.] A double ace; so called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambu ace* for my life.

Shakespeare, *All's well that ends well*.

This will be yet clearer, by considering his own instance of casting *ambu ace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Supposing the posture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves, supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary.

Bramhall, *against Hobbes*.

TO AMBULATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *ambulo*.] This is noticed by Mr. Boucher as a Scottish verb, but not as an English one. It is found, however, in our elder dictionaries. "To move hither and thither." So, in our elder poetry, we have the participle *ambulant* for *ambling*:

On fair *ambulant* horse they sit. Gower, *Conf. Am.* B. 4.

And in later times, *ambulant* in prose.

A knight dormant, *ambulant*, combatant!

Gayton, *Notes on D. Quix.* iv. 8.

AMBULA'TION.* *n. s.* [*ambulation*, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles in station, proceed more offensive lassitudes, than from *ambulation*.

Brown, *Vulgar Errors*.

AM'BULATIVE.* *adj.* [Fr. *ambulatif*.] Walking.

Sherrwood.

AM'BULATORY.* *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are such as require some basis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions: such were those self-moving statues, which, unless violently detained, would of themselves run away.

Wilkins, *Math. Magic*.

2. That which happens during a passage or walk.

He was sent to conduce hither the princess of whom his majesty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels.

Watson.

He answered that he would consult with him of it, in confession, walking; and so accordingly, in an *ambulatory* confession, he at large discoursed with him of the whole plot of the powder treason. *Proceedings against Garnet, &c.* sig. 8. 2.

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

His council of state went *ambulatory* always with him.

Howell, *Letters*, i. 2. 14.

All the inhabitants of Arabia the desert are in continual fear of being buried in huge heaps of sand, and therefore dwell in tents and *ambulatory* houses.

Bp. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, iv. 1.

Religion was established, and the changing *ambulatory* tabernacle fixed into a standing temple. South, *Sermons*, vii. 288.

AM'BULATORY.* *n. s.* ["The overmost part of a wall, within the battlements whereof men may walk." Barret, *Alv.*]

Parvis is mentioned as a court or portico before the church of Notre Dame at Paris, in John de Meun's part of the *Roman de la Rose*. The word is supposed to be contracted from *Paradise*. This perhaps signified an *ambulatory*. Many of our old religious houses had a place called *Paradise*.

Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, i. 453.

AM'BURY.* *n. s.* [Sax. *ampe*.] A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

AMBUSCADE.* *n. s.* [*embuscade*, Fr. See AMBUSH.] A private station in which men lie to surprise others; ambush.

Then waving high her torch the signal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*.

Dryden.

When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gout, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable distempers, lie in *ambuscade* among the dishes.

Addison.

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AMBUSCA'DO. *n. s.* [*emboscada*, Span.] A private post, in order to surprise an enemy.

Sometimes she driveth o'er a soldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuscadoes*, Spanish blades,
Of healths five fathom deep. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

AMBUSCA'DOED. * *adj.* [from *ambuscado*.] Privately posted.

By the way, at Radgee Mahal, he was with such fury assaulted by Ebrahimean, (by this time re-encouraged and here *ambuscado'd* with six thousand horse,) that little wanted of putting him to the rout. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 85.

AMBUSH. *n. s.* [*embusche*, Fr. from *bois* a wood; whence *embuscher*, to hide in woods, ambushes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick forests.]

1. The post where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

The residue retired deceitfully towards the place of their *ambush*, whence issued more. Then the earl maintained the fight. But the enemy, intending to draw the English further into their *ambush*, turned away at an easy pace. *Hayward.*

Charge, charge, their ground the faint Taxallans yield,
Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

2. The act of surprising another by lying in wait, or lodging in a secret post.

Nor shall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whose high walls fear no assault or siege,
Or *ambush* from the deep. *Milton, P. L.*

3. The state of being posted privately, in order to surprise; the state of lying in wait.

4. Perhaps the persons placed in private stations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaster,
Once did I lay an *ambush* for your life. *Shakespeare, Richard II.*

To AMBUSH. * *v. a.* To place in ambush.

This success persuaded them to hunt the enemy in the woods; where, whilst they were too carelessly ranging suspecting little danger, the subtil Turk having *ambushed* a thousand horse in those uncouth passages, charged the Persians.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 281.

AMBUSHED. *adj.* [from *ambush*.] Placed in ambush; lying in wait.

Thick as the shades, their issue swarming bands
Of *ambush'd* men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Taxallan enemies I guess. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

AMBUSHMENT. † *n. s.* [from *ambush*; which see.]

Ambush; surprise: a word now not used, Dr. Johnson says. Yet perhaps few words have better authority than this. Dr. Johnson also has not noticed that, in poetry, this word is accented on the second syllable. • •

Like as a wily fox, that having spied
Where on a sunny bank the lambs do play,
Full closely creeping by the hinder side,
Lies in *ambushment* of his hoped prey. *Spenser.*

Jeroboam caused an *ambushment* to come about behind them. *2 Chron. xiii. 13.*

The Lord set *ambushments* against the children of Ammon, Moab, and Seir, which were come against Judah; and they were smitten. *1b. xx. 22.*

And gaining them belief, the credulous Grecians guide
Into th' *ambushment* near that secretly was laid:
So to the Trojans' hands the Grecians were betray'd.

Some danger of *ambushments* in that thick wood, being seventy miles broad. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 77.

The close *ambushment* of worst errors.

All the *ambushments* of false promises, and ensnaring allurements, are against the law of these arms.

AMBU'ST. *adj.* [*ambustus*, Lat.] Burnt; scalded. *Dict.*

AMBU'STION. † *n. s.* [Lat. *ambustio*.] A burn, or scald. This word is produced by Dr. Johnson

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without any reference, but it occurs in our old vocabularies.

Dict. Cook.

A'MEL. † *n. s.* [Low Lat. *amaylare*. Fr. *emailler*, *email*. Dan. *amelerey*, to enamel.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*.

The materials of glass melted with calcined tin, compose an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the basis of all those fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle, on Colours.*

To AMELIORATE. * *v. a.* [Fr. *ameliorer*.] To improve.

His humanity must exult at the probability of their lot being so much *ameliorated*. *Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, Let. 36.

AMELIORATION. * *n. s.* [Fr. *amelioration*.] Improvement.

The class of proprietors contributes to the annual produce by the expence which they may occasionally lay out upon the improvement of the land, upon the buildings, drains, enclosures, and other *ameliorations*; which they may either make or maintain upon it. *A. Smith, Wealth of Nat.* iv. 9.

The October politician is so full of charity and good nature, that he supposes, that these very robbers and murderers themselves are in a course of *amelioration*; on what ground I cannot conceive, except on the long practice of the crime, and by its complete success. *Burke, Regicide Peace.*

A'MELLED. * *part. adj.* [Low. Lat. "Item calicem meum meliorem deauratum et *amelatum* in pede cune ymaginibus de Passione." Will of Bp. Wykeham, 1443.] Enamelled.

So doth his [the jeweller's] hand encase in *ammell'd* gold. *G. Chapman on B. Jonson's Sejanus.*

AMEN. *adv.* [A word of which the original has given rise to many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, signifying the Lord is a faithful king; but the word seems merely Hebrew, *amen*, which, with a long train of derivatives, signifies firmness, certainty, fidelity.] A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, so be it, at the end of a creed, so it is.

One cried, God bless us! and, *Amen!* the other, As they had seen me with these hangman's hands.

Listening their fear, I could not say *Amen*,
When they did say God bless us. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting and to everlasting. *Amen and Amen.* *Psal. xli. 13.*

AMEN. * *n. s.*

These things saith the *Amen*, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God. *Revel. iii. 14.*

AMENABLE. *adj.* [*amcsnable*, Fr. *amener quelqu'un*, in the French courts, signifies, to oblige one to appear to answer a charge exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to enquiries or accounts.

Again, because the inferior sort were loose and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the best and eldest persons of every sept, should bring in all the idle persons of their surname, to be justified by the law.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

To A'MENAGE. * *v. a.* [Old Fr. *amengr*, *amaigner*, i. e. *amener*, conduire, from *minare*. V. Roquefort, Gloss. Lang. Rom. Or from *maignée*, whence *ménage*, *emmenager*, &c.] To direct or manage by force. Dr. Johnson has placed this word as a substantive synonymous with *amendence*; but he has give no example of such word, nor do I know of any. To the existence of the verb he appears to have been a stranger.

With her, [Occasion,] whose will raging faror tame,
Must first begin and well her *aménage*. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. iv. xi.*

A'MENANCE. † *n. s.* [Probably from the *Lat. apænuſ.*]

Conduct; behaviour; mien; a word diſused.

For he is fit to use in all ſayſs,

Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,

Or elſe for wiſe and civil governance.

Spencer.

Well kēd him ſo far ſpace,

Th' enchanter, by his arms and *amenance*,

Whe'r under him he ſaw his Lybian ſteed to prance.

Spencer, F. Q.

To AME'ND. † *v. a.* [*amēder*, Fr. *emendo*, *Lat.*]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to ſomething better; to chaſtiſe.

I ſchal *amēde* him, and delyvere him.

Wicliffe, S. Luke, xxiii. 16.

Look, what is done cannot be now *amēded*.

Shakſpeare, K. Richard III., iv. 4.

If any thing had been done or attempted againſt them, it ſhould be redreſſed and *amēded*.

Lowth, Liſt of Wykeham.

2. To reform the life, or leave wickedneſs. In theſe two caſes we uſually write *mēd*. See **MEND**.

Amēd your ways and your doings, and I will cauſe you to dwell in this place.

Jerem. vii. 3.

3. To reſtore paſſages in writers which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

Much more was to be done before Shakſpeare could be reſtored to himſelf; ſuch as *amēding* the corrupted text, &c.

Warburton, Pref. to Shakſpeare.

To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better. To *amēd* differs from to *improve*; to *improve* ſuppoſes or pōt denies that the thing is well already, but to *amēd* implies ſomething wrong.

As my fortune either *amēds* or impairs, I may declare it unto you.

Sidney.

At his touch

Such ſanctity hath heaven given his hand,

They preſently *amēd*.

Shakſpeare, Macbeth.

AME'NDABLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *amenable*.] Reparable.

Sherwood.

AME'NDE. † *n. s.* [French. *Lat. emenda*, from *emendare*.] This word, in French, ſignifies a fine, by which recompence is ſuppoſed to be made for the fault committed. We uſe, in a cognate ſignification, the word *amēds*.

AME'NDER. † *n. s.* [from *amēd*. Old Fr. *amēdeur*, *emendateur*.] A corrector, or one that enlargeth any thing.

Barret.

AME'NDEFUL.* *adj.* [from *amēd* and *full*.] Full of improvement.

Far fly ſuch rigour your *amēdful* hand!

Beaumont and Fl. Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

When your ears are freer to take in

Your moſt *amēdful* and unmatched fortunes,

I'll make you drown a hundred helpſeſs deaths

In ſea of one life pour'd into your boſom.

Ibid.

AMENDING.* *n. s.* The act of correcting.

All ingenious concealings or *amēdings* of what is originally or caſually amiſs. *Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 163.*

AME'NDMENT. *n. s.* [*amēdment*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was preſented on the ſtage, ſome things in it have paſſed your approbation and *amēdment*.

Dryden.

Man is always mēding and altering his works; but nature obſerves the ſame tenour, becauſe her works are ſo perfect, that there is no place for *amēdments*; nothing that can be reprehended.

Ray on the Creation.

There are many natural defects in the underſtanding, capable of *amēdment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected.

Locke.

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to *amēdment* of life, by the teſtimony

which Moſes and the prophets have given, concerning the miſeries that follow ſinners after death, were not likely to be perſuaded by other means, although God from the dead ſhould have raiſed them up preachers.

Hooker.

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguiſh, are ſent as ſcourges for *amēdment*.

2 Eſdras, xvi. 19.

Though a ſerious purpoſe of *amēdment*, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no ſure judgement whether this purpoſe be ſerious, or theſe acts true acts of contrition.

Hammond, Practical Catechiſm.

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players hearing your *amēdment*,

Are come to play a pleaſant comedy.

Shakſpeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

AME'NDMENT. [*emendatio*, *Lat.*] It ſignifies, in law, the correction of an error committed in a proceſs, and eſpied before or after judgment; and ſometimes after the party's ſeeking advantage by the error.

Blount.

AME'NDS. *n. s.* [*amēde*, Fr. from which it ſeems to be accidentally corrupted.] Recompence; compensation; atonement.

If I have too auſterely puniſh'd you,

Your compensation makes *amēnds*.

Shakſpeare.

Of the *amēnds* recovered, little or nothing returns to thoſe that had ſuffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers.

Raleigh, Essays.

There I a priſ'ner chain'd, ſcarce freely draw

The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,

Unwholeſome draught; but here I feel *amēnds*,

The breath of heav'n, freſh blowing, pure and ſweet,

With day-ſpring born; here leave me to reſpire.

Milton.

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may make the world ſome part of *amēnds* for many ill plays, by an heroic poem.

Dryden.

If our ſouls be immortal, this makes abundant *amēnds* and compensation for the frailties of life, and ſufferings of this ſtate.

Tillotſon.

It is a ſtrong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous perſons are very often unfortunate, and vicious perſons proſperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wiſe and good in all his works; unleſs we may ſuppoſe that ſuch a promiſcuous diſtribution, which was neceſſary for carrying on the deſigns of providence in this life, will be rectified and made *amēnds* for in another.

Spectator.

AME'NITY. † *n. s.* [*amenité*, Fr. *amēnitas*, *Lat.*] Pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs of ſituation. Defined alſo, in our old dictionaries, *delectableneſs*. We had formerly the adjective *amēnious*, in the ſenſe of *pleaſant*; as *amēne* has been and is ſtill uſed by the Scotch in the ſame ſignification. *Amenity* is now alſo applied to manners or behaviour.

If the ſituation of Babylon was ſuch at firſt, as in the days of Herodotus, it was a ſeat of *amēnity* and pleaſure.

Brown.

AMENACEOUS. *adj.* [*amentatus*, *Lat.*] Hanging as by a thread.

The pine tree hath *amentaceous* flowers or katkins.

Miller.

AME'NTY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *amence*, *amentie*, *dementia*.] Madneſs.

Dict.

To AMER'CE. † *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr. *οδοραμν μιν αμερει*, ſeems to give the original, Dr. Johnson thinks.]

1. To puniſh with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is uſed by Spenser of puniſhments in general. Its original ſenſe is of great antiquity, "*Amercier*, condamner quelqu'un à l'amēde," being found in the language of the tenth century, (V. Lacombe,) and is ultimately to be referred to *à merci*.

In like manner as to fines, care is taken that they ſhall not be exorbitant. Where the party is to be *amerced*, though he be

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at *misericordia domini regis*, yet the *amercement* must be affirmed by the jury. *Bp. Ellys, Tracts on Eng. Liberty*, ii. 33.

Where every one that misseth then her make,
Shall be by him *amerc'd* with penance due. *Spenser*.

But I'll *amerce* you with so strong a fine,
That you shall all repent the loss of mine. *Shakspeare*.

All the sniters were considerably *amerced*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for those mischiefs. *Hale*.

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They shall *amerce* him in an hundred shekels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel, because he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Israel. *Deut. xxii. 19*.

3. Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of spirits, for his fault *amerc'd*
Of heav'n, and from eternal splendours flung
For his revolt. *Milton*.

AMERCEABLE. * *adj.* [from *amerce*.] Liable to *amercement*.

If the killing be out of any vill, the hundred is *amercable* for the escape. *Hale, H. P. C. xi. 10*.

AMERCER. *n. s.* [from *amerce*.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

AMERCEMENT. † *n. s.* [from *amerce*.]

1. The pecuniary punishment of an offender, who stands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowel*.

All *amercements* and fines that shall be imposed upon them, shall come unto themselves. *Spenser, State of Ireland*.

2. Punishment or loss in general.

Chrysostom, Jerome, and Austin, whom Erasmus and others in their notes on the New Testament have cited, to interpret that cutting off which St. Paul wished to them, who had brought back the Galatians to circumcision, no less than the *amercement* of their whole virility.

Milton, Treat. of Civ. Power in Ecc. Causes.

AMERCIAMENT. * *n. s.* The same as *amercement* in the juridical sense. [Low Lat. *amerciamentum*.]

We have divers judgments, that in behalf of the king by common bailiffs without special authority, distress may be taken, as for an *amerciament* in the sheriff's torne or leet, or for parliament-knights' fees. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 16*.

King Edw. III. gave to Adam de Orleton, Bishop of Winchester, all *amerciaments*, forfeitures, &c. which belonged to him de anno, die, et vasto. *Ashmole's Berkshire*, ii. 426.

AMERICAN. * *n. s.* [from *America*.] An aboriginal native of America; an inhabitant of America.

Such of late

Columbus found the *American*, so girt
With feather'd cincture; naked else, and wild
Among the trees on isles and woody shores.

Milton, P. L. ix. 1116.

The *Americans* believe that all creatures have souls not only men and women, but brutes, vegetables, nay, even the most inanimate things, as stocks and stones. *Addison, Spect. No. 56*.

It has been said in the debate, that when the first *American* revenue act (the act in 1764 imposing the post duties) passed, the *Americans* did not object to the principle. It is true they touched it but very tenderly. *Burke on Conciliation with America*.

AMERICAN. * *adj.* Relating to America. See also the substantive.

We coasted part of the *American* continent, viz. Guiana, Florida, Virginia, New England.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 393.

AMES ACE. *n. s.* [a corruption of the word *ambs ace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the *b*.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice
And dextrously to throw the lucky six:
To shun *ames ace*, that swept my stakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False bones, and put upon me in the play.

Dryden.

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A'MESS, *n. s.* [corrupted from *amice*.] A priest's vestment. *Dict.*

AMETHO'DICAL. *adj.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; without method; irregular.

AMETHODIST. * *n. s.* [Gr. *a* without, and *metodos*, a and *methodist*. See **METHODIST**.] A physician who does not practice by theory; a quack.

But what talk I of the wrong and crosse courses of such physicians' practice, since it cannot be lookt for, that these empirical *amethodists* should understand the order of art, or the art of order. *Whitlock's Manners of the Eng. p. 89*.

A'METHYST. *n. s.* [from *amethyst*, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness; so called, either because it is not quite of the colour of wine, or because it was imagined to prevent inebriation.]

A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyst* is the hardest, scarcest, and most valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though some are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spanish are of three sorts; the best are the blackest or deepest violet; others are almost quite white, and some few tintured with yellow. The *amethyst* is not extremely hard, but easy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald.

Savary and Chambers.

Some stones approached the granite complexion; and several nearly resembled the *amethyst*. *Woodward*.

A'METHYST, [in heraldry] signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purple* does in a gentleman's.

AMETHYSTINE. *adj.* [from *amethyst*.] Resembling an *amethyst* in colour.

A kind of *amethystine* flint not composed of crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone. *Grew*.

AMIABLE. † *adj.* [aimable, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleasing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* also. *Hooker*.

She told her, while she kept it,
'Twould make her *amiable*, subdue my father
Intirely to her love; but if she lost it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her loathed. *Shakspeare, Othello*.

2. Pretending love; shewing love.

Lay *amiable* siege to the honesty of this Ford's wife; use your art of wooing. *Shakspeare*.

3. Pleasant; elegant to the eye, as our old lexicographers define it.

Every part of the house affords so *amiable* a prospect, as makes the eye and smell contend which shall surfeit soonest of variety. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 185.

4. Friendly.

They assured him of all *amiable* usage.

Lord Herbert's Hen. VIII. p. 21.

AMIABLENESS. † *n. s.* [from *amiable*.] The quality of being *amiable*; loveliness; power of raising love.

Amiability is the object of love. *Burton, Anal. Mel. p. 417*.
Did you ever see any man flattered and gratified out of his sins by the increase and *amiableness* of his temptations?

Hammond's Serm.

As soon as the natural gaiety and *amiableness* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuse of the species. *Addison*.

AMIAILITY. * *n. s.* See **AMABILITY**.

AMIABLY. † *adv.* [from *amiable*.]

1. In an *amiable* manner; in such a manner as to excite love.

In the history of Legion, the parable of the ungrateful and cruel husbandman, and the narrative of the glorious transfiguration, and in all the other parallel discourses and parables, they are *amiably* perspicuous, vigorous, and bright.

Blackwall, Sac. Class. i. 380.

2. Pleasingly.

The palaces rise so *amiably*, and the mosques and humums with their cerulean tiles and gilded vases.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 129.

AMICABLE. *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly used of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we seldom say, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be so used in this passage.

O grace serene! oh virtue heav'nly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!
Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky!
And faith, our early immortality!

Enter each mild, each *amicable* guest;
Receive and wrap me in eternal rest.

Pope.

AMICABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *amicable*.] The quality of being amicable; friendliness; goodwill.

AMICABLY. *adv.* [from *amicable*.] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

They see

Through the dun mist, in blooming beauty fresh,
Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walk
O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd
Anna's late conquests.

Philips.

I found my subjects *amicably* join,
To lessen their defects, by citing mine.

Prior.

In Holland itself, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the republic.

Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of Englandman.

AMICE. *n. s.* [*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr. "Primum ex sex indumentis episcopo & presbyteriis communibus sunt, *amictus*, alba, cingulum, stola, manipulus, & planeta." Du Cange. "*Amictus* quo collum stringitur, & pectus tegitur, castitatem interioris hominis designat; tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet, stringit autem collum, ne inde ad linguam transeat mendacium." Bruno.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps in *amice* grey.

Milton.

On some a priest, succinct in *amice* white,
Attends.

Pope.

AMID. *prep.* [Anciently *amiddes*. Sax. *on-middan*, *AMIDST*. } *on-midder*, in *medio*.]

1. In the midst; equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit

Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree *amidst*
The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat.

Milton.

The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's statue of the great duke, *amidst* the four slaves, chained to his pedestal, are very noble sights.

Addison.

2. Mingled with; surrounded by; in the ambit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan?
So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro, with jaculation dire.

Milton.

What have I done, to name that wealthy swain,
The boar *amidst* my crystal streams I bring;
And southern winds to blast my flow'ry spring.

Dryden.

Amata's breast the fury thus invades,
And fires with rage *amid* the sylvan shades.

Dryden.

3. Amongst; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor sound
Amid the radiant orbs be found?

In reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing, as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine."

Addison.

AMISS. *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of composition, often signifies *according to*, and *miss*, the English particle, which shews any thing, like the Greek *ωπα*, to be wrong; as, to *miscount*, to count erroneously; to *misdo*, to commit a crime: *amiss* therefore signifies *not right*, or *out of order*.]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that which thou hast sworn to do *amiss*,
Is yet *amiss* when it is truly done.

Shakspeare, K. John.

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done *amiss*, is not to sever ourselves from the church we were of before.

Hooker.

O ye powers that search
The heart of man, and weigh his inmost thoughts,
If I have done *amiss*, impute it not.

Addison.

3. In an ill sense.

She sigh'd withal, they constru'd all *amiss*,
And thought she wish'd to kill who long'd to kiss.

Fairfax.

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counsels only and persuasions, not *amiss* to be followed by them, whose case is the like.

Hooker.

Methinks, though a man had all science, and all principles, yet it might not be *amiss* to have some conscience.

Tillotson.

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amiss*, 'tis true;
Yet I am somewhat better born than you.

Dryden.

I built a wall, and when the masons plaid the knaves, nothing delighted me so much as to stand by, while my servants threw down what was *amiss*.

Swift.

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation and language, which speak any thing *amiss* against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a dung-hill; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort.

Daniel, iii. 29.

7. Impaired in health; as, I was somewhat amiss yesterday, but am well to-day.

Amis is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; because it always follows the substantive to which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in English; and though we say the action was *amiss*, we never say an *amiss* action. But Mr. Mason has given an instance from Fairfax, where *amiss* is an adjective, and must in construction be put before the substantive; otherwise, the sense of the passage, *amiss* being considered as an adverb, would be just reversed.

Thou well of life, whose streams were purple blood,

That flow'd here to cleanse the soul *amiss*
Of sinful man.

Fairfax's Tasso, iii. 8.

AMISS.* *n. s.* Culpability; fault.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,
Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*.

Shakspeare, Hamlet, iv. 3.

Pale be my looks, to witness my *amiss*.

Lily's Woman in the Moon.

AMISSIION.† *n. s.* [*amissio*, Lat.] Loss.

To any members of the Church, the removing of the candlestick from them, may be their *amission* of their church-membership.

More, Seven Churches, ch. 3.

TO AMIT. v. a. [*amitto*, Lat.] To lose: a word little in use.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determina-

tion of its diffuſion, and *amitteth* not its eſſence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

AMITY. *n. s.* [*amitie*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendſhip, whether publick between nations, oppoſed to *war*, or among the people, oppoſed to *discord*, or between private perſons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the houſe of God, ſhould make the bond of their love inſoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*. *Hooker.*

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

You have a noble and a true conceit Of godlike *amity*; which appears moſt ſtrongly In bearing thus the abſence of your lord. *Shakſpeare.*

And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate Pursue this race, this ſervice dedicate To my deplored aſhes; let there be 'Twixt us and them no league nor *amity*. *Denham.*

AMMIRAL.* *n. s.* See **ADMIRAL**.

AMMONIAC. *n. s.* The name of a drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the Eaſt Indies, and is ſuppoſed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Dioscorides ſays, it is the juice of a kind of ferula growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *agasyllis*. Pliny calls the tree *metopion*, which, he ſays, grows near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, yellowiſh without, eaſily fuſible, reſinous, ſomewhat bitter, and of a very ſharp taſte and ſmell, ſomewhat like garlick. This gum is ſaid to have ſerved the ancients for incenſe, in their ſacrifices.

Savary, Trevoux.

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile ſalt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient ſort, deſcribed by Pliny and Dioscorides, was a native ſalt, generated in thoſe large inns where the crouds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, uſed to lodge; who, travelling upon camels, and thoſe creatures in Cyrene, where that celebrated temple ſtood, urining in the ſtables, or in the parched ſands, out of this urine, which is remarkably ſtrong, aroſe a kind of ſalt, denominated ſometimes from the temple, *Ammoniac*, and ſometimes from the country, *Cyreniac*. No more of this ſalt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, ſome ſuſpect there never was any ſuch thing: but this ſuſpicion is removed, by the large quantities of a ſalt, nearly of the ſame nature, thrown out by mount *Ætna*.

The modern *sal ammoniac* is made in Egypt; where long-necked glaſs bottles, filled with ſoot, a little ſea ſalt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, in a thick bed of aſhes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual ſtrong fire. The ſteam ſwells up the cotton, and forms a paſte at the vent-hole, hindering the ſalts from evaporating; which ſtick to the top of the bottle, and are taken out in thoſe large cakes, which they ſend to England. Only ſoot exhale'd from dung, is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the ſtrongest.

Our chymiſts imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common ſalt to five of urine; with which ſome mix that quantity of ſoot, and

putting the whole in a veſſel they raiſe from it, by ſublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous ſubſtance, which they call *sal ammoniac*. *Chambers.*

AMMONIACAL. *adj.* [from *ammoniac*.] Having the properties of ammoniac ſalt.

Human blood calcin'd, yields no fixed ſalt; nor is it a ſal ammoniac; for that remains immutable after repeated diſtillations; and diſtillation deſtroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal ſalts, and turns them alkaliſine: ſo that it is a ſalt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaliſine, nor quite *ammoniacal*; but ſoft and benign, approaching neareſt to the nature of ſal ammoniac. *Arbuthnot.*

AMMUNITION. *n. s.* [ſuppoſed by ſome to com- from *amonitio*, which, in the barbarous ages, ſeems to have ſignified ſupply of proviſion; but it, ſurely, may be more reaſonably derived from *munitio*, fortiſication, *choſes à munitions*; things for the fortreſſes.] Military ſtores.

They muſt make themſelves defenſible againſt ſtrangers; and muſt have the aſſiſtance of ſome able military man, and convenient arms and *ammunition* for their defence. *Baron.*

The colonel ſtaid to put in the *ammunition* he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match. *Clarendon.*

All the rich mines of learning ranſack't are, To furniſh *ammunition* for this war. *Denham.*

But now his ſtores of *ammunition* ſpent, His naked valour is his only guard:

Rag'd thunders are from his dumb cannon ſent, And ſolitary guns are ſcarcely heard. *Dryden.*

AMMUNITION BREAD. *n. s.* Bread for the ſupply of the armies or garrisons.

AMNESTY. † *n. s.* [*ἀμνηστία*.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes againſt the government, to a certain time, are ſo obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

Abraham to procure an everlaſting *amneſty*, and utter ceſſation thenceforth of all debate between himſelf and his nephew Lot and their ſervants, made uſe of this one argument, as the moſt prevalent of all other for that end, that they were brethren. *Bp. Sanderson's Sermons*, p. 472.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may ſafely commit upon the laſt of June, what he would infallibly be hang'd for, if he committed it on the firſt of July; by which the greateſt criminals may eſcape, provided they continue long enough in power, to antiquate their crimes, and, by ſtifling them a while, deceive the legiſlature into an *amneſty*. *Swift.*

AMNICOLIST. *n. s.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *Dict.*

AMNIGENOUS. *n. s.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river. *Dict.*

AMNION. † } *n. s.* [Lat. perhaps from *ἀμνιον*, Dr. *AMNIO*. } Johnson ſays; but ſurely it is directly from *ἀμνιον*, *membrana foetum involvens*.]

The innermoſt membrane with which the foetus in the womb is moſt immediately covered, and with which the reſt of the ſecundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It alſo contains a nutritious humour, ſeparated by glands for that purpoſe, with which the foetus is preſerved. It is outwardly cloathed with the urinary membrane, and the chorion, which ſometimes ſtick ſo cloſe to one another, that they can ſcarce be ſeparated. It has alſo its veſſels from the ſame origin as the chorion. *Quincy.*

AMOMUM. † *n. s.* [Lat.] A ſort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioscorides differ about the ancient *amomum*; but the gene-

reality of them suppose it to be a fruit different from ours. The modern *amomum* appears to be the *sison* of the ancients, or *bastard stone parsley*. It resembles the muscat grape, grows in clusters, and is about the thickness of a pea. This fruit is brought from the East Indies, and makes part of the composition of treacle. It is of a hot spicy taste and smell. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Who not by corn or herbs his life sustains,
But the sweet essence of *amomum* drains.

Dryden, Transl. of Ovid.

AMONG.† } *prep.* [amanz, zemanz, Sax. Mr.
AMONGST. } Horne Tooke considers this word as the preterperfect *zemanz, zemonz, zemunz*, or *amang, among, amung*, of the verb *mænzan, mangan, miscere*, used as a participle without the termination *on, ad, or ed*, and meaning purely *mixed*. Wachter derives the German *mengen*, to mix, from *maengd*, a multitude; *among*, therefore, according to this etymology, means also *mixed*, or *in the crowd*. It is written sometimes, in our old language, *amonges*, and is used adverbially by Gower.

AMONG.* *adv.* See **AMONG**, *prep.*

For ever when I thinke *amonge*,
How all is on my selfe alonge,
I saie, O foole of all fooles,
Thou farest as he betwene two stoles
That wolde sit, and goth to ground. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. iv.*
And tho she toke hir childe in honde,
And yafe it souke; and ever *amonge*
She wepte, and otherwhile songe
To rocke with hir childe aslepe. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. i.*

1. Mingled with; placed with other persons or things on every side.

Amongst strawberries sow here and there some borage-seed;
and you shall find the strawberries under those leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon.*

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by soft winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,
And from his presence hid themselves, *among*
The thickest trees, both man and wife. *Milton.*

2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you see, observed the failings of many great wits *amongst* the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. *Dryden.*

There were, *among* the old Roman statues, several of Venus in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design. *Addison.*

A'MORET.* *n. s.* [Ital. *amoretto*; and so the word is written in our own elder language.] A lover; a person enamoured.

The *amoretto* was wont to take his stand at one place—where sat his mistress. *Gayton's Notes on D. Quix. p. 47.*

When *amoretts* no more can shine,
And Stella owns she's not divine.

Dr. J. Warton's Poems, p. 108.

AMORETTE.* } *n. s.* [Fr. *amourette*.]
AMOURETTE. }

1. An amorous woman.

And eke as well by [he] *amorettes*
In mourning black, as bright burnettes.

Chaucer, Rom. of the R. 4755.

2. Love-knots, or flower; and, according to Mr. Chalmers, the heads of quaking grass called *shalters*.

For not iclad in silke was he,
But all in flouris and flourettes,
I paintid all with *amorettes*.

Ib. Rom. of the R. 892.

3. Petty amours. [Cotgrave, *amourettes*, love-tricks, dalliances.]

Three amours I have had in my life-time; as for *amourettes*, they are not worth mentioning. *Walsh's Letters.*

AMORIST.† *n. s.* [from *amour*.] An innamorato; a gallant; a man professing love. It seems to have been formerly used as a word of contempt.

I am afraid some man will take me for an *amourist*.

Stafford's Niobe, P. 2. p. 123.

Aristotle in his *Ethicks*, and Tully in his *Tusculan questions*, distinguish betwixt *leeris*, the lover, and *ignavis*, the *amorist*; as we distinguish betwixt *ebrius*, one that is drunke, and *ebriosus*, a drunkard. Because that a lover is one, that is indeed false in love; but an *amorist* is one, that is inclined to this folly, either by his natural constitution and temper of body, or else by reason of his education, discipline, custome, or the like. *Ferrand's Love Melancholy, p. 139.*

I, that ev'n now lisp'd like an *amorist*,
Am turn'd into a snaphaunce satyrist. *Marston's Satyres, p. 38.*
The pen of some vulgar *amorist*.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. B. 2.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though casualties should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white, perplexed by uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress's kindness, and her beauty, both which are necessary to the *amorist's* joys and quiet. *Boyle.*

AMORNINGS.* *adv.* In the mornings.

Thou and I

Will live so finely in the country, Jaques,
And have such pleasant walks into the woods
Amornings. *Beaumont and Fl. Noble Gentleman, ii. i.*

AMOROSA.* *n. s.* [Ital.] A wanton.

I took them for *amorosas*, and violators of the bounds of modesty. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 191.*

AMOROSO.† *n. s.* [Ital.] A man enamoured.

This slut recites the dream false, and in her own person, when it was her *amoroso's*. *Gayton's Notes on D. Quix. 3. 2.*

A'MOROUS. *adj.* [*amoroso*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured; with the particle *of* before the thing loved; in *Shakspeare*, *on*.

Sure my brother is *amorous* on Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it. *Shakspeare.*

The *am'rous* master own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd and trembl'd as he drew;

Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprize,
And as the piece advanc'd, the passion grew. *Prior.*

2. Naturally inclin'd to love; disposed to fondness; fond.

Apes, as soon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eyes fastened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty: so *amorous* is nature of what she ever produces. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not shap'd for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an *am'rous* looking-glass,
I, that am rudely stamp'd.

And, into all things from her air inspir'd
The spirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Milton.*

In the *amorous* net
First caught they lik'd; and each his liking chose. *Milton.*

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the plantane's shade, and all the day

With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain,
Invoke the muses, and improve my vein! *Waller.*

A'MOROUSLY.† *adv.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt swim in that live-bath,
Each fish, which every channel hath,
Will *amorously* to thee swim,

Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Donne, Poems, p. 38.*
She [the wife of Potiphar] looked upon him [Joseph] *amorously*, or rather lasciviously. *Bp. Patrick on Genesis, 39.*

A'MOROUSNESS. *n. s.* from *amorous*.] The quality of being amorous; fondness; lovingness; love.

A M O

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Basilius, as proceeding from jealousy of his *amorousness*. *Sidney.*

Lindamor has wit, and *amorousness* enough, to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them. *Boyle on Colours.*

AMORPHOUS.* *adj.* [Fr. *amorphe*, Gr. *a* and *μορφη*, without form.] Differing from the usual form; shapeless. A very modern word.

AMORPHY.* *n. s.* [Gr. *μορφη*, and the *a* privative.] Departure from established form. Used contemptuously by Swift.

As mankind is now disposed, he receives much greater advantage by being diverted than instructed: his epidemical diseases being fastidiousity, *amorph*y, and pscitation. *Tale of a Tub.*

AMORT.* *adv.* [à la mort, Fr. or from the verb *amortir*.] In the state of the dead; dejected; depressed; spiritless.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort*? *Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

AMORTIZA'TION. } *n. s.* [*amortissement*, *amortissable*,
AMORTIZEMENT. } Fr.] The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community that never is to cease.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of *amortization* were devised and put in use by princes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

To AMORTIZE.* *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild or fraternity, and their successors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour. *Blount.*

This did concern the kingdom to have farms sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people. *Bacon.*

Anciently *amortize* was used for *destroy* or *kill*.

The good werkes that men dow while they ben in good lif, ben all *amortised* by sin following. *Chaucer, Pars. Tale*, ed. Tyrwhitt.

AMO'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *amotio*.] Removal.

The cause of his *amotion* is twice mentioned by the Oxford antiquary. *T. Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 251.

AMO'VAL.* *n. s.* [from *amove*.] Total removal.

The *amoval* of these insufferable nuisances would infinitely clarify the air. *Evelyn*, 2. 4. 15.

To AMOVE.* *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a post or station: a juridical sense. As coroners may be elected by writ, so they may be *amoved* for reasonable cause, and new ones chosen in their room by writ. *Hale, M. P. C.* ii. 3.

2. To remove; to move; to alter: a sense now out of use. Fr. *enmouvoir*.

Therewith, *amoved* from his sober mood,
And lives he yet, said he, that wrought this act?
And do the heavens afford him vital food? *Spenser, F. Q.*
At her so piteous cry was much *amoved*
Her champion stout. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To AMO'UNT.* *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole; with the particle *to*. It is used of several sums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many oceans of water would be necessary to compose this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. It is used, figuratively, of the consequence rising from any thing taken altogether.

A M P

The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done, or sooner. *Bacon.*

Judgments that are made on the wrong side of the danger, *amount* to no more than an affectation of skill, without either credit or effect. *L'Estrange.*

3. To mount upwards. Obsolete. [Old Fr. *amonter*, *amounter*, arrive à un but très-élevé. Roquefort, Gloss. Lang. Rom. *Amont*, above, upwards. Kelham's Norm. Dict.]

When the larke doth fyrst *amounte* on high, and welcometh the morning shyne with her chearefull song. *Persham's Garden of Eshquence*, sign. g. i. b.

AMO'UNT. *n. s.* [from *To amount*.] The sum total; the result of several sums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your *amount*?
Vexation, disappointment, and remorse. *Thomson.*

AMO'UR. *n. s.* [*amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue: generally used of vicious love. The *ou* sounds like *oo* in *poor*.

No man is of so general and diffusive a lust, as to prosecute his *amours* all the world over; and let it burn never so outrageously, yet the impure flame will either die of itself, or consume the botly that harbours it. *South.*

The restless youth search'd all the world around;
But how can Jove in his *amours* be found. *Addison.*

AM'PER. *n. s.* [*amppe*, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation; bile: a word said, by *Skinner*, to be much in use in Essex; but, perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHIBIOUS.* *adj.* [αμφι and βίω. Mentioned by Heylin in 1656, as an unusual word.]

1. That which partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature,
On land a beast, a fish in water. *Hudibras.*

Those are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of those creatures that live at ease, and by choice, a good while, or at any time upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water. *Locke.*

Fishes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals participate somewhat of the nature of fishes, and are oily. *Arbutnot.*

2. Of a mix'd nature, in allusion to animals that live in air and water.

Trailus of *amphibious* breed,
Motley fruit of mungrel seed;
By the dam from lordlings sprung,
By the sire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *amphibious*.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHI'BIUM.* *n. s.* [Lat. *amphibiun*, Fr. *amphibie*.] That which lives as well on water as on land.

Sixty years is usually the age of this detested *amphibium* [the crocodile], whether it be beast, fish, or serpent.

Sir T. Herbert, Trauch, p. 364.
Of the epicene gender, hees and shees,
Amphibion Archy is the chief.

B. Jonson, Masques, Nept. Triumph.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL.* *adj.* [Fr. *amphibologique*.] Doubtful. This adjective is introduced by Johnson without any reference; but it is found in the old vocabulary of Cockeram.

A fourth insinuates, ingratiates himself with an *amphibological* speech. *Burton, Anat. Mel.* p. 611.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *amphibological*.] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY.† *n. s.* [*ἀμφιβολία*, Fr. *amphibologie*.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from *equivocation*, which means the double signification of a single word; as, *noli regem occidere timere bonum est*, is *amphibology*; *captare lepores*, meaning by *lepores*, either hares or jests, is *equivocation*. The word is of very ancient authority in our language.

For goddis speke in *amphibologies*,
And for one sothe they tellin twenty lies.

Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. iv. 1406.

Now the fallacies whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of equivocation and *amphibology*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He that affirm'd 'gainst sense, snow black to be,
Might prove it by this *amphibology*;

Things are not what they seem. *Verses on Cleaveland.*

In defining obvious appearances, we are to use what is most plain and easy; that the mind be not misled by *amphibologies*, into fallacious deductions. *Glanville.*

AMPHIBOLOUS. *adj.* [*ἀμφι* and *βίλλω*.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way.

Never was there such an *amphibolous* quarrel, both parties declaring themselves for the king, and making use of his name in all their remonstrances to justify their actions. *Howell.*

AMPHIBOLY.* *n. s.* [*Gr. ἀμφι* and *βίλλω*, Fr. *amphibolie*.] Discourse of various meaning.

Come, leave your schemes,

And fine *amphibolies*. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, ii. 5.*

If it oracle contrary to our interest or humour, we will create an *amphiboly*, a double meaning where there is none.

Whitlock, Manners of the Eng. p. 254.

Making difference of the quality of the offence may (say they) give just ground to the accused party either to conceal the truth, or to answer with such *amphibolies* and equivocations as may serve to his own preservation. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Cons.*

AMPHIBOLY. *n. s.* [*ἀμφι* and *λόγος*.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *Dict.*

AMPHISBÆNA. *n. s.* [*Lat. ἀμφισβήν*.] A serpent supposed to have two heads, and by consequence to move with either end foremost.

That the *amphisbæna*, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by Nicander, and others.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Scorpion, and asp, and *amphisbæna* diro.

Milton.

AMPHISCIE. *n. s.* [*Lat. ἀμφίσκιοι*, of *ἀμφι* and *σκια*, a shadow.] Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the sun is in the southern signs, and to the south pole when he is in the northern signs. These are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITHEATRE. *n. s.* [*of ἀμφιθέατρον*, from *ἀμφι* and *θεαομαι*.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another; where spectators might behold spectacles, as stage plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semicircle, only exceeding a just semicircle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; so that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre, was to the shortest, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd
Rais'd in decrees; to sixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see.

Dryden.

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the insults and mockeries of a crowded *amphitheatre*, and still keeping his seat; or stretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his soul, among the exquisite sufferings of such a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaspheme his Saviour. *Addison.*

AMPHITHEATRICAL.* *adj.* Relating to exhibitions in an amphitheatre.

In their *amphitheatrical* gladiatures, the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quir. iv. 21.*

For the judiciary combats, as also for common athletic exercises, they formed an *amphitheatrical* circus of rude stones.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. i. 1.

AMPLE. *adj.* [*amplus*, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n descends

In universal bounty, shedding herbs,

And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's ample lap. *Thomson.*

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?

She took 'em, and read 'em in my presence,

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down

Her delicate cheeks. *Shakspeare, K. L.*

3. Unlimited; without restriction.

Have what you ask, your presents I receive;

Land where, and when you please, with ample leave. *Dryden.*

4. Liberal; large; without parsimony.

If we speak of strict justice, God could no way have been bound to requite man's labours in so large and ample manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceedeth so far the other's value. *Hooker.*

5. Magnificent; splendid.

To dispose the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made ample promises, that, within so many days after the siege should be raised, he would advance his highness's levies with two thousand men. *Clarendon.*

6. Diffusive; not contracted; as, an ample narrative; that is, not an epitome.

AMPLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *ample*.] The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.

Writing against the Gentiles that Christ is true God, among other arguments, he [Chrisostom] useth the *ampleness* and largeness of Christendom for one.

Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith, fol. 132. b.

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleness* of the body you represent, or of the places you bear. *South.*

TO AMPLIATE. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He shall look upon it, not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate*. *Brown*

AMPLIATION. *n. s.* [from *ampliate*.]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extension.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be restrained and interpreted in the mildest sense. *Ayliffe, Parerg.*

2. Diffuseness; enlargement.

The obscurity of the subject, and the prejudice and prepossession of most readers, may plead excuse for any *ampliation*, or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express myself plain and full. *Holder.*

TO AMPLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to spread out; to amplify. *Dict.*

AMPLIFICATION.† *n. s.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplification*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

We have been accustomed to receive this *amplification* of the visible figure of a known object only as the effect or sign of its being brought nearer. *Reid's Inquiry.*

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation or diffuse narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

I shall summarily, without any *amplification* at all, shew in what manner defects have been supplied: *Davies.*

Things unknown seem greater than they are, and are usually received with *amplifications* above their nature.

Brown, Vulg. Err.
Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible *amplifications*? It may be answered; if he had put these extravagances into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unpardonable; but they quit well with the character of Alcinous. *Pope.*

AMPLIFIER. *v. n. s.* [from *amplify*.]

1. One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances; it being usually taken in a good sense.

Dorillaus could need no *amplifier's* mouth for the highest point of praise. *Sidney.*

There are *amplifiers*, who can extend half a dozen thin thoughts over a whole folio. *Pope, Art of Sink in Poetry.*

2. An enlarger in point of magnitude or grandeur.

After the mindes of Virgil, Ovid, and such other fabulouse poetes, these two cruel captaynes, Romulus and Remus receyved their fyrst nurryshment of a she-wolfe whom they sucked, in significacyon of the wonderfull tyranny whiche should follow in that great citty Rome, whereof they were the first *amplifiers*. *Bale, Eng. Vol. P. ii. fol. A. iii. b.*

TO AMPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to encrease any material substance, or object of sense.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his chests, and coins, and bags, he seemeth to himself richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances. *Bacon.*

All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the sound at the coming out. *Bacon.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

As the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in these blind ages, so grew up in them withal, a desire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as men's opinions have formed them in spiritual matters. *Raleigh.*

To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation.

Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified*. *Shakspeare.*

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errors of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of those servitors that have laboured in this vineyard. *Davies.*

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

In paraphrase the author's words are not strictly followed, his sense too is *amplified* but not altered, as Waller's translation of Virgil. *Dryden.*

I feel age advancing, and my health is insufficient to increase and *amplify* these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the several pages. *Watts.*

TO AMPLIFY. *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on*.

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of contracting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design. *Watts, Logick.*

2. To form large or pompous representations.

An excellent medicine for the stone might be conceived, by *amplifying* apprehensions able to break a diamond, *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I have sometimes been forced to *amplify on* others; but here where the subject is so fruitful, that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am shortened by my chain. *Dryden.*

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopes, so they might be men of great stature, or giants. *Pope, Odys.*

AMPLITUDE. *n. s.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitude*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Glanville.*

2. Largeness; greatness.

Men should learn how severe a thing the true inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowness of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity: extent of intellectual faculties.

With more than human gifts from heaven adorn'd,
Perfections absolute, graces divine,
And *amplitude* of mind to greatest deeds. *Milton.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or estates, to add *amplitude* and greatness to their kingdoms. *Bacon, Essays.*

5. Copiousness; abundance.

You should say every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulness of your discourse, to your great design; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Watts, Logick.*

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line subtending the path in which it moved.

7. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting. It is eastern or ortive, when the star rises, and western or occiduus, when the star sets. The eastern or western *amplitude*, are also called northern or southern, as they fall in the northern or southern quarters of the horizon.

8. *Magnetical amplitude*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun at his rising, and the east or west point of the compass; or, it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun, from the east or west parts of the compass. *Chambers.*

AMPLIFY. *adv.* [*ample*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whose well-being,
So *amply*, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things. *Milton.*

The evidence they had before was enough, *amply* enough, to convince them; but they were resolved not to be convinced: and to those, who are resolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments are equal. *Atterbury.*

2. At large; without reserve.

At return
Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid,
The woman's seed; obscurely then foretold,
Now *amply* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord. *Milton.*

3. At large; copiously; with a diffusive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others must be cast into shadows; that is, passed over in silence, or but faintly touched. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

TO AMPUTATE. *v. n. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a word used only in chirurgery, Dr. Johnson says. But we had formerly the verb *ampute*, "to cut off," without any specification. *V. Cock-erum, Dict.*

Amongst the cruizers, it was complained, that their surgeons were too active in *amputating* fractured members. *Wiseeman, Surgery.*

AMPUTA'TION. *n. s.* [*amputatio*, Lat.]

The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. The usual method of performing it, in the instance of a leg, is as follows. The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the skin and flesh are first to be drawn

very tight upwards, and secured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another loose one is passed, for the gripe; which being twisted by means of a stick, may be straitened to any degree at pleasure. Then the patient being conveniently situated, and the operator placed to the inside of the limb, which is to be held by one assistant above, and another below the part designed for the operation, and the gripe sufficiently twisted, to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the flesh is, with a stroke or two, to be separated from the bone with the dismembering knife. Then the periostium being also divided from the bone with the back of the knife, saw the bone asunder, with as few strokes as possible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the flesh that grows between them must likewise be separated before the use of the saw. This being done, the gripe may be slackened, to give an opportunity of searching for the large blood vessels, and securing the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the stump, loosen the first ligature, and pull both the skin and the flesh, as far as conveniently may be, over the stump, to cover it; and secure them with the cross stitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the skin. Then apply pledgets, astringents, plaisters, and other necessaries. *Chambers.*

The Amazons, by the amputation of their right breast, had the freer use of their bow. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

AMULET. *n. s.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, or *apuletum*, *quod malum amolitur*, Lat.] An appended remedy, or preservative; a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of some particular diseases.

That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view a conceit derogative unto himself; yet herein he establisheth the doctrine of lustrations, amulets, and charms. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

They do not certainly know the falsity of what they report; and their ignorance must serve you as an amulet against the guilt both of deceit and malice. *Government of the Tongue.*

AMURCO'SITY. *n. s.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing. *Dict.*

To AMUSE. *† v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it. To divert implies something more lively, and to please, something more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a sense bordering on contempt, Dr. Johnson says. But it is certainly used by our elder writers in the sense also of divert.

Those give themselves over to gormandisings and drunkenness, building up shadows, amusing themselves with no other things but pleasures and belly-cheer.

Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, (1633) p. 96.

Such a religion as should afford both sad and solemn objects to amuse and affect the pensive part of the soul.

South, Sermon. 7. 1.

They think they see visions, and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the fantastick ideas of a busy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to amuse himself with trifles. *Walsh.*

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he amused his followers with idle promises. The old sense of this English verb was,

“to put into a muse; to drive into a dump, i. e. a reverie; to hold, stay, or delay by a discourse, question, &c.” See Cotgrave, in *AMUSÉ* and *AMUSER*.

We do but tempt the tempter to put eternal fallacies upon us, and to amuse and scare us with one prodigy or other perpetually, as he did the heathens. *Spencer on Prodiges, p. 111.*

And then for the Pharisees, whom our Saviour represents as the very vilest of men, and the greatest of cheats; we have them amusing the world with pretences of a more refined devotion, while their heart was at that time in their neighbour's coffers.

South, Sermon. ii. 153.

Bishop Henry, on the other side, amused her with dubious answers, and kept her in suspense for some days.

Swift, Character of K. Stephen.

To AMUSE.* *v. n.* “To muse, or meditate; or, as Cotgrave writes, “to amuse, to think of.”

Or in some pathless wilderness amusing,

Plucking the mossy bark of some old tree. *Lee, Jun. Brut.*

AMUSEMENT. *† n. s.* [*amusement*, Fr.]

1. That which amuses; entertainment.

Every interest or pleasure of life, even the most trifling amusement, is suffered to postpone the one thing necessary.

Rogers.

During his confinement, his amusement was to give poison to dogs and cats, and see them expire by slower or quicker tortments.

Pope.

I was left to stand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleasant amusement to look on with safety, whilst another was giving them diversion, at the hazard of his liberty.

Swift.

2. Profound meditation.

Here I put my pen into the ink-horn; and fell into a strong and deep amusement, revolving in my mind with great perplexity the amazing change of our affairs.

Fleetwood, Pref. Lay-Baptism.

AMUSER. *† n. s.* [*amuseur*, Fr.] He that amuses, as with false promises. The French word is always taken in an ill sense, Dr. Johnson says. Cotgrave defines that word, “an amuser of people; one that holdeth folks at gaze, or putteth them into dumps.”

AMUSINGLY.* *adv.* In an amusing manner.

AMUSIVE. *† adj.* [from *amuse*.] That which has the power of amusing. I know not that this is a current word, Dr. Johnson says: it is certainly a very frequent word in Thomson, who uses it five or six times in his poems.

But amaz'd,

Beholds the amusive arch before him fly,

Then vanish quite away.

Thomson.

AMUSIVELY.* *adv.* In an amusive manner.

A south easterly wind succeeded, blowing fresh, and murmuring amusively among the pines.

Chandler, Trav. into Greece, p. 12.

AMYGDALATE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; resembling almonds.

AN. *† article.* [*an*, Goth. *ane*, Saxon. *cen*, Dutch, *cinē*, German.] The article indefinite, used before a vowel, or *h* mute. See *A*.

1. One, but with less emphasis; as, there stands a house.

Since he cannot be always employed in study, reading, and conversation, there will be many an hour, besides what his exercises will take up.

Locke.

2. Any, or some; as, an elephant might swim in this water.

A N A

He was no way at *an* uncertainty, nor ever in the least at a loss concerning any branch of it. *Locke.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it signifies, like *a*, some particular state; but this is now disused.

It is certain, that odours do, in a small degree, nourish; especially the odour of wine; and we see men *an* hungred do love to smell hot bread. *Bacon.*

4. *An* is sometimes, in old authours, a contraction of *and if*, Dr. Johnson says; which is a mistake that could not escape the notice of Mr. Tooke and Dr. Jamieson. *An* is *if*, and may be thought a contraction of *and*, which, in our old language, is also *if*. "Fayn would I do you mirth, *and* I wist how," says Chaucer's host; that is, "*if* I knew how." Mr. Tooke derives *an* in this sense, however, from the Sax. verb *annan*, to give, of which *an* is the imperative mood: so that this word means conditionally like the conjunction *if*, "give, grant, allow."

An thou wer't my father, as thou art but my brother,
My younger brother too, I must be merry.

Beaum. and Fl. Custom of the Country, i. 1.

He can't flatter, he!

An honest mind and plain, he must speak truth;
An they will take it, so; if not, he's plain. *Shakspeare.*

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if*, according to Johnson; but it is no contraction, only a common redundancy of *an*.

Noting this penury, to myself I said

An if a man did need a poison now,

Whose sale's present death in Mantua,

Here lives a caitiff wretch would sell it him.

Shakspeare, Rom. and J. v. 1.

Well I know

The clerk will ne'er wear hair on's face that had it.

— He will *an'* if he live to be a man.

Shakspeare.

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as if*. This is the concluding remark of Johnson on *an*; which also is exceptionable. In the example, which he cites from Addison, who however is only reciting the boast of Shakspeare's weaver when transformed into a lion, it is certainly not a contraction of *as if*; however it may so mean; and can be considered only as a vulgarism; the use of it, as far as I know, being confined to low characters. Mr. Tooke considers Danc Quickly and Weaver Bottom, in Shakspeare, as the only users of the phrase; but it is, with equal propriety, put into the mouth of the contemptible Pandarus.

He will weep you, *an'* t were a man born in April.

Shakspeare, Tr. and Cr.

I will roar you *an'* t were any nightingale.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

'A made a finer end, and went away *an'* it had been any christom child.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

An' t come to that once,

The devil pick his bones, that dies a coward.

Beaum. and Fl. Custom of the Country, i. 1.

My next pretty correspondent, like Shakspeare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars *an'* it were any nightingale.

Addison.

ANA. adv. [*ana*.] A word used in the prescriptions of physick, importing the like quantity; as, wine and honey, *a* or *ana* ʒii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the same weight prudence and innocence take,

Ana of each does the just mixture make.

Cowley.

He'll bring an apothecary, with a chargeable long bill of *anas*.

Dryden.

A N A

ANA.† n. s. Books so called from the last syllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*, *Thuana*; they are loose thoughts, or casual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends. This definition, Mr. Mason has observed, is incomplete; the termination *ana* being added to any connective title of literary scraps.

They were pleased to publish some *Tunbrigiana* this season; but such *ana*! I believe there never were so many vile little verses put together before. *West to Gray.*

ANABA'TISM.* n. s. The doctrine of Anabaptists. See ANABAPTIST.

Anabaptism is an heresy long since condemned both by the Greek and Latin Church. *Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 1.

That would be *Brownism* and *Anabaptism* indeed.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. b. 1.

ANABA'TIST.* n. s. [The name is derived from the preposition *ανα* and *βαπτίζω*, and signifieth a re-baptiser; or at least such an one who alloweth of, and maintaineth, re-baptizing. *Featley's Dippers Dipt*, p. 23.]

Do you all consider with yourselves, whether you would be willing to have your children, your dearest friends and relations, grow up into rebels, schismatics, presbyterians, independents, *anabaptists*, quakers, the blessed offspring of the late reforming times. *South, Sermon*, vi. 83.

ANABA'TISTICAL.* adj. Relating to the notions of Anabaptists.

It was my hap, lighting on a certain parcel of queries, that seek and find not, to find not seeking, at the tail of *anabaptistical*, antinomian, heretical, atheistical epithets, a jolly slander, called *Divorce at Pleasure*. *Milton, Colasterion*.

By equality, that *anabaptistical* party is not intended, that all men should have power and state alike, so as to lay a level line over all mankind, sinking the mountings and raising the vallies, to make an even champaign. *Standard of Equality*, p. 1.

ANABA'TISTICK.* adj. Anabaptistical.

The excellent Bucer takes occasion severely to reprove those sour hypocrites of the *anabaptistick* sect in his time, who would not allow of any freer use of the good creatures of God, and would frown at any mirth in company, though never so innocent. *Bp. Bull's Works*, ii. 657.

Rodolphus Langius, a canon of Munster, and a tolerable Latin poet, after many struggles with the inveterate prejudices and authoritative threats of German bishops, and German universities, opened a school of humanity at Munster; which supplied his countrymen with every species of elegant learning, till it was overthrown by the fury of fanaticism, and the revolutions introduced by the barbarous reformations of the *anabaptistick* zealots, in the year 1534.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, ii. 415.

ANABA'TISTRY.* n. s. The sect or doctrine of the Anabaptists.

Thus died this imaginary king; and *anabaptistry* was suppressed in Munster. *Pagitt's Heresiography*, p. 9.

TO ANABA'TIZE.* v. a. [Gr. *ανα* and *βαπτίζω*.] To re-baptise.

Though some call their profound ignorances, new lights; they were better *anabaptised* into the appellation of extinguishers. *Whitlock, Manners of the Eng.* p. 160.

The love of novelty prevailed in several other instances, as in controuling the use and authority of the scripture; defending incestuous marriages, polygamy, divorce; the *anabaptizing* of infants, &c. *Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

ANACA'MPTICK. adj. [*ανακαμπτω*.] Reflecting, or reflected: an *anucamptick* sound, an echo; an *anacamptick* hill, a hill that produces an echo.

ANACA'MPTICKS. n. s. The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no singular.

ANACATHARTICK. n. s. See CATHARTICK. Any medicine that works upwards. *Quincy.*

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ANACEPHALÆOSIS. † *n. s.* [*ἀνακεφαλαιώσις.*] Recapitulation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse. *Dict.*

The old man is beset with a troop of diseases, when he is not able to resist a single one, and therefore must be subject to them all, as hath been said, and is resumed in the following: *anacephalæosis.* *Smith, Old Age, p. 248.*

ANA'CHIORETE. † } *n. s.* [sometimes viciously written *anachorite*; *ἀναχωρητής.*]

ANA'CHORITE. } *Fr. anachorète.* A monk, who, with the leave of his superiour, leaves the convent for a more austere and solitary life.

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth sit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anachorite*.

Donne's Poems, p. 80.

A company of cynics, such as are monks, hermits, *anachorites*, that condemn the world, condemn themselves, condemn all titles, honours, offices; and yet in that contempt are more proud than any man living whatsoever.

Burton, Anat. Mel. p. 123.

An Englishman, so madly devout, that he had wilfully mured up himself as an *anachoret*; the worst of all prisoners.

Hall's Epistles, i. 5.

ANACHORE'TICAL.* *adj.* [*Lat. anachoreticus.*] Relating to an *anachoret* or hermit.

Those severe *anachoretical* and philosophical persons, who lived meanly as a sheep, and without variety as the Baptist.

Bp. Taylor's Sermons at Golden Grove, Sermon 15.

ANA'CHRONISM. *n. s.* [from *ἀνά* and *χρόνος.*] error in computing time, by which events are misplaced with regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an error by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any error in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachronism*, in making *Æneas* and *Dido* cotemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage.

Dryden.

ANACHRON'ISTICK.* *adj.* Containing an *anachronism*.

Among the *anachronistic* improprieties, which this poem contains, the most conspicuous is the fiction of *Hector's* sepulchre.

Warton, Hist. E. P. ii. sect. 5.

ANACLA'TICKS. † *n. s.* [*ἀνά* and *κλάω.*] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no singular. The French write the word *anaclastique*, without denying its singular number.

ANACOENOSIS.* *n. s.* [*Gr. ἀνακοίνωσις.*] A figure in rhetoric; by which the speaker applies to his hearers or opponents for their opinion upon the point in debate.

Walker, Rhét. Grammar.

ANACREONTIQUE.* *n. s.* [*Fr.*] A little poem in the manner of *Anacreon*.

To the miscellanies [of Cowley] succeed the *anacreontiques*, or paraphrastic translations of some little poems, which pass, however justly, under the name of *Anacreon*.

Johnson, Life of Cowley.

A'NADEME.* *n. s.* [*Gr. ἀνάθημα. Fr. anademe.*] Crown of flowers.

In *anadems* for whom they curiously dispose
The red, the dainty white, the goodly damask rose.

Drayton's Polyolb. s. 15.

The self-lov'd will
Of man or woman should not rule in them,
But each with other wear the *anademe*.

B. Jonson, Masq. at Court.

At the end of this song, *Circe* was seen upon the rock,
quaintly attired, her hair loose about her shoulders, an *anadem* of flowers on her head, with a wand in her hand.

W. Brown, Inner Temple Masque.

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ANADIPLO'SIS. *n. s.* [*ἀναδιπλωσις.*] Reduplication; a figure in rhetoric, in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following; as, *he retained his virtue amidst all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtue brought upon him.*

A'NAGLYPH.* *n. s.* [*Fr. anaglyphe, from Gr. ἀνά and γλυφω.*] An ornament effected by sculpture.

ANAGLY'PTICK.* *n. s.* See **ANAGLYPH.** What relates to the art of carving, chasing, engraving, or imbossing plate.

They rather concern the statuary art — though we might yet safely, I think, admit some of the Greek *anaglypticks*.

Erclayi, Sculptura, p. 16.

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *adj.* [*ἀναγωγικός.*] That which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation, or religious raptures; mysterious; elevated above humanity.

Dict.

ANAGO'GICAL. † *adj.* [*Gr. and anagogique, Fr.*] Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted. It may be curious to remark that, in one of our old dictionaries, *anagogick* is defined, "one skillfull in expounding the scriptures."

Cockeram.

Which is an *anagogical* trope or hygh speakynge of my lorde above his compass.

Bale, Yet a Course at the Romayne Fore, fol. 36.

We cannot apply them [prophecies] to him, but by a mystical *anagogical* explication.

South, Sermon. viii. 161.

Now call you this devotion, as you please, whether duly, or hyperduly, or indirect, or reductive; or reflected, or *anagogical* worship, which is bestowed on such images; and puzzle, into idolatry, poor ignorant souls with what words and distinctions you think fittest.

Brevint, South and Samuel at Endor, p. 352.

ANAGO'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *anagogical.*] Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

ANAGO'GICKS.* *n. s.* [*Gr. See ANAGOGETICAL.*] Mysterious considerations.

The notes upon that constitution say, that the *Misna Torah* was composed out of the cabalistics and *anagogicks* of the Jews, or some allegorical interpretations pretended to be derived from *Moses*.

L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 248.

A'NAGRAM. † *n. s.* [*ἀνά* and *γράφω.*] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, y, attorney-general* to *Charles I.* a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.*

Anagram, called "a divination by names, [is] called by the ancients *onomantia*." The Greeks refer this invention to *Lycophron* — afterwards there were divers Greek wits that sported themselves herein, as he which turned *Atlas*, for his heavy burthen in supporting heaven, into *Talas*, that is, wretched. Some will maintain, that each man's fortune is written in his name, which they call *anagramatism*, or *metagramatism*.

Explan. of Hard Words, Acad. of Pleasure, 1638.

Though all her parts be not in th' usual place,

She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:

If we might put the letters but one way,

In that lean dearth of words, what could we say?

Donne's Poems, p. 70.

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame
In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram*.

Dryden, Mac Flecknoe, v. 204.

ANAGRAMMA'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *anagram.*] Forming an *anagram*.

For whom was devised *Pallas's* defensive shield, with *Gorgon's* head thereon, with this *anagrammatical* word.

Camden, Rem.

Some [places] have continued *anagrammatical* appellations, from half their own and their wives' names joined together.

Swift, on Barb. Denom. in Ireland.

ANAGRAMMA'TICALLY.* *adv.* In the manner of an *anagram*.

Please to cast your eye *anagrammatically* upon the name of the balsamum; you will find, "Convenient rebus nomina scēpe suis." Gayton, *Notes on Don Quix.* iii. 3.

ANAGRA'MMATISM. † *n. s.* [Fr. *anagrammatisme.*] The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchemy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatism*, or *metagrammatism*, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named. Camden.

ANAGRA'MMATIST. † *n. s.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

To his lo. fr. Mr. W. Aubrey, an ingenious *anagrammatist*, late turned minister. Gamage, *Epigrams*, Ep. 18.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE. † *v. n.* [*anagrammatiser*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

Others suppose that by the word Sophyra, which is Ophyr *anagrammatized*, mentioned in the 72 interpreters, is intended or meant Soffala or Sophura. Sir T. Herbert, *Travels*, p. 350.

Others, in Latin, *anagrammatize* it [the name of Eve] from *Eva* into *Vae*; because, they say, she was the cause of our woe! Austin's *Hæc Homo*, p. 182.

A'NALECTS,* [Fr. *analectes*, from *ἀναλέγω*, *part. ἀναλεῖν*.] In our old dictionaries, crunis which fall from the table. Figuratively, collections or fragments of authors; select pieces.

ANALEPTICK. † *adj.* [*ἀναλεπτικός*, Fr. *analeptique.*] Comforting; corroborating: a term of physick.

Analeptick medicines cherish the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. Quincy.

ANA'LOGAL. *adj.* [from *analogous.*] Analogous; having relation.

When I see many *analogal* motions in animals, tho' I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them spontaneous, I have reason to conclude that these in their principle are not simply mechanical. Hale.

ANALO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *analogy.*]

1. Used by way of analogy. It seems properly distinguished from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeness, but by *analogical* representation.

Stillington.

When a word, which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word: so a sound or healthy pulse, a sound digestion, sound sleep, are so called, with reference to a sound and healthy constitution; but if you speak of sound doctrine, or sound speech, this is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical.

Watts, *Logic*.

2. *Analogous*; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating something *analogical* to either.

Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

ANALO'GICALLY. † *adv.* [from *analogical.*] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

[They] may also conceive how the divers measures of the mystical Babylon, or new Rome, may be, mutatis mutandis, *analogically* deduced from them.

Potter on the Number 666, p. 210.

What we have said of the worship of God, is *analogically* true of honouring the saints, who are best honoured by the remembrance and imitation of their virtues; not by scraping legs to, or clinging about, their images; which are no more like them, than an apple is to an oyster.

More, *Antid. against Idolatry*, p. 16.

I am convinced, from the simplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one

universal principle, running through the whole system of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures.

Cheyne.

ANALO'GICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *analogical.*] The quality of being analogical; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

ANA'LOGISM. *n. s.* [*ἀναλογισμός*.] An argument from the cause to the effect.

To ANA'LOGIZE. † *v. a.* [Fr. *analogiser.*] To explain by way of analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider something with regard to its analogy with somewhat else.

We have systems of material bodies, diversely figured and situated, if separately considered; they represent the object of the desire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation.

Cheyne.

ANA'LOGOUS. † *adj.* [*ἀνα* and *λόγος*.] Though *analogy* is used by Hooker; *analogous*, Mr. Malone thinks, was not introduced into our language till after the restoration: for Fuller (Worthies in *Bristol*) uses, in its stead, *το αναλογον*. L'Estrange is the earliest author quoted by Johnson.]

1. Having analogy; bearing some resemblance or proportion; having something parallel.

Exercise makes things easy, that would be otherwise very hard; as, in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is something *analogous* in the exercise of the mind, to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward. L'Estrange.

Many important consequences may be drawn from the observation of the most common things, and *analogous* reasonings from the causes of them. Arbuthnot.

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the resemblance is noted.

To apoplexies, dropsies, lethargies, there are *analogous* eclipses, inundations of waters, &c.

Spencer on *Prodigies* (1665), p. 71.

This incorporeal substance may have some sort of existence, *analogous* to corporeal extension: though we have no adequate conception hereof. Locke.

ANA'LOGOUSLY.* *adv.* In an analogous manner.

Can you, then, demonstrate from his unity, or omnipresence, which you conceive but *analogously* and imperfectly, that there cannot be such a distinction in his incomprehensible nature, as may be figured and represented to us by the personal distinction of man from man? Skellon, *Deism Rev.* Dial. 6.

ANA'LOGY. *n. s.* [*ἀναλογία*.]

1. Resemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; as, *learning* is said to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to discover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a prescript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the same, yet, for the most part, retaining the same *analogy*.

Hooker.

What I here observe of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to those communications of God's will, that are requisite to salvation. South.

2. When the thing to which the analogy is supposed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is used.

If the body politick have any *analogy* to the natural, an act of oblivion were necessary in a hot distemper'd state. Dryden.

By *analogy with* all other liquors and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete; could not be the same with that of the present earth. Burnet's *Theory*.

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If we make Juvenal express the customs of our country, rather than of Rome, it is when there was some *analogy* between the customs. *Dryden.*

3. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*, from *hate*, *hated*, from *grieve*, *grieved*.

ANALYSIS. *n. s.* [*ἀνάλυσις*.]

1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists.

There is an account of dew falling, in some places, in the form of butter, or grease, which grows extremely fetid; so that the *analysis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the best method of finding such contents of the soil as are within the reach of the sun. *Arbutnot.*

2. A consideration of any thing in parts, so as that one particular is first considered, then another.

Analysis consists in making experiments and observations, and in drawing general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as, of a sentence to the single words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to single notes; of an argument, to simple propositions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analysis* of its true initial causes; till we know the first springs of natural motions, we are still but ignorants. *Glanville.*

ANALYST. *n. s.* [*Fr. analyse*, Gr. *ανα* and *λυω*.] He who analyzes a thing.

You, who are a skilful computist or *analyst*, may not therefore be deemed skilful in anatomy.

Bp. Berkley, Analyst, § 53.

The employment of modern *analysts*, however useful in mathematical calculations and constructions, doth not habituate the mind to apprehend clearly and infer justly. *Ibid. § 49.*

ANALYTICAL. *adj.* [from *analysis*.]

1. That which resolves any thing into first principles; that which separates any compound. See **ANALYSIS**.

Either may be probably maintained against the inaccuracy of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

2. That which proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

Descartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philosophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the universal fabrick; yet he intends his principles but for hypotheses. *Glanville.*

ANALYTICALLY. *adv.* [from *analytical*.] In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. See **ANALYSIS**.

I have seen sketches and rough draughts of some poems to be designed, set out *analytically*.

Oldisworth, in Johnson's Life of Smith.

ANALYTICK. *adj.* [*αναλυτικος*, *Fr. analytique*.] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logic a great critic, Profoundly skill'd in *analytick*.

Madibras.

Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a species or an individual; and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving into its first principles, or parts, its generic nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is called the method of resolution. *Watts, Logic.*

ANALYTICK. *n. s.* *Analytick* method.

I cannot edify how, or by what rule of proportion, that man's virtue calculates, what his elements are, nor what his *analyticks*.

Milton, Tristram Shandy.

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Your rant at *analyticks*, like dogs barking at the moon, hurts no body but yourself. That art will live, when you be dead; and those that know it, will not think it ever a whit the worse for your not understanding it, or railing at it.

Wallis, Correction of Hobbes, §. 12.

Of a long time I have suspected, that these modern *analyticks* were not scientific. *Bp. Berkley, Analyst, §. 50.*
TO ANALYZE. *v. a.* [*ἀνάλυω*.] To resolve a compound into its first principles. See **ANALYSIS**.

Chymistry enabling us to deparate bodies, and, in some measure, to *analyze* them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present them us. *Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immorality of any action into its last principles; if it be inquired, why such an action is to be avoided, the immediate answer is, because it is sin. *Norris, Miscell.*

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, adjunct, opposite, &c. then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphysically. This last is what is chiefly meant in the theological schools, when they speak of *analyzing* a text of scripture.

Watts, Logick.

ANALYZER. *n. s.* [*Fr. analyzer*.]

1. That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reasons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be the true and universal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

2. He who analyses, or investigates.

This appointment of the great Author of nature is clearly revealed, and well understood by the true *analyzer*, however naturalists may value themselves on the discovery.

Student, ii. 380.

ANAMORPHOSIS. *n. s.* [*ἀνα* and *μορφωσις*.] Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confused to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirror of a certain form.

ANANAS. *n. s.* The pine apple.

It has a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and funnel-shaped; the embryos produced in the tubercles, afterwards become fruit; the seeds in the tubercles are small, and almost kidney-shaped.

The species are, 1. Oval-shaped pine apple, with a whitish flesh. 2. Pyramidal pine apple, with a yellow flesh. 3. Pine apple, with smooth leaves. 4. Pine apple, with shining green leaves, and scarce any spines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine. *Miller.*

Witness thou best *anana*, thou the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond what'er
The poets imag'd in the golden age.

Thomson, Summer.

ANFNAS, *wild.* The same with *penguin*. See **PENGUIN**.

ANAPEST. *n. s.* [*Gr. ἀναπαιστος*.] A metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long; or a dactyl reversed.

An *anapest* is all their music's song,
Whose first two feet are short, and third is long.

Sir J. Davier's Orchestra, st. 70.

There was no licence allowed by the ancients to the last syllable of *anapests*.

Bentley, Phal. III.

ANAPÉSTICK. *adj.* [*Fr. anapestique*.] Relating to the *anapest*, to a measure also often used in our ballads.

In my Latin Dissertation upon *Johannes Antiochenus*, I had started a new observation about the measures of the *anapestick* verse.

Bentley, Phal. III.

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Thus was this kind of metre [alliteration] at length swallowed up and lost in our common burlesque alexandrine or *anapestic* verse.
Percy on the Met. of P. Ploumân's Fisions.

ANAPÉSTICK.* *n. s.* The anapestick measure.

A man that thoroughly reads the books he pretends to discourse of, would have been able to bring several seeming examples, where an *anapestick* is terminated with a trochee, or a tribrachys, or a cretick.
Bentley, Phil. III.

ANAPHORA. *n. s.* [*ἀναφορά.*] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word, or sound; as, — *Where is the wise? Where is the scribe? Where is the disputer of this world?*

ANAPLERO'TICK. *adj.* [*ἀναπληρωτός.*] *That which fills up any vacancy; used of applications which promote flesh.

A'NARCH. *n. s.* See ANARCHY. An author of confusion.

Him thus the *anarch* old,
With faltering speech, and visage incompounded,
Answer'd.
Milton, P. J.

ANARCHICAL.† *adj.* [*Fr. anarchique.*] Confused; without rule or government.

To take a plain prospect of those *anarchical* confusions, and fearful calamities, which will inevitably ensue both in church and state.
Howell's Instruct. for For. Travel, p. 226.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious state of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world presume to determine the nature of subjects belonging to the supreme Spirit. *Chrys.*

ANARCHICK.* *adj.* [*Fr. anarchique.*] Without rule. They expect, that they shall hold in obedience an *anarchick* people by an *anarchick* law.
Burke.

ANARCHISM.* *n. s.* [from *anarchy.*] Confusion; want of government.

I do look upon this bill as upon the gasping period of all good order: it will prove the mother of absolute *anarchism*.
Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 153.

A'NARCHIST.* *n. s.* [*Fr. anarchiste,* which, as well our own word, is modern.] He who occasions confusion, who lives without submission to rule, or who defies government. It is used contemptuously, but very unjustly so, by Mr. Tooke.

I see evidently that not he who demands rights, but he who abjures them, is an *anarchist*.
Divers. of Purley, ii. 2.

A'NARCHY. *n. s.* [*ἀναρχία.*] Want of government; a state in which every man is unaccountable; a state without magistracy.

Where eldest fight
And chaos, ancestors of nature, hold
Eternal *anarchy*, amidst the noise
Of endless wars, and by confusion stand.
Milton.

Arbitrary power is but the first natural step from *anarchy*, or the savage life; the adjusting power and freedom being an effect and consequence of maturer thinking.
Swift.

ANASARCA. *n. s.* [from *ἀνά* and *σάρξ.*] A sort of dropsy, where the whole substance is stuffed with pituitous humours.
Quincy.

When the lymph stagnates, or is extravasated under the skin, it is called an *anasarca*.
Arbutnot on Diet.

ANASARCOUS. *adj.* [from *anasarca.*] Relating to an *anasarca*; partaking of the nature of an *anasarca*.

A gentleman laboured of an ascites, with an *anasarcous* swelling of her belly, thighs, and legs.
Wiseman.

ANASTOMATICK. *adj.* [from *ἀνά* and *σύνω.*] That which has the quality of opening the vessels, or of removing obstructions.

ANASTOMOSIS.† *n. s.* [*Fr. anastomose,* from *ἀνά* and *σύνω.*] The inoculation of vessels, or the opening of one vessel into another; any of the

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arteries into the veins; by which communication, Cotgrave adds, they help one another.

ANASTROPHE.† *n. s.* [*ἀντιστροφή.*] a preposterous plucing, from *ἀντιστρέφω.*] A figure whereby words, which should have been precedent, are postponed.

Anastrophe [is] a preposterous order, or a backward setting of words, thus: *All Italy about I went*, which is contrary to plain order, *I went about all Italy.* *Peacham, Gard. of Eloq.*

Anastrophe, or inversion, is a figure by which we place last, and perhaps at a great distance from the beginning of the sentence, what, according to the common order, should have been placed first. Milton begins his *Paradise Lost* by a beautiful example of this figure. *Walker, Rhetor. Grammar.*

ANATHIEMA.† *n. s.* [*Gr. ἀνάθεμα.*]

1. A curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority; excommunication.

The *anathemata* of the church sometimes denote more particularly those gifts, which were hanged upon pillars, and set in public view, as memorials of some great mercy which men had received from God. In allusion to which, Socrates thinks the term *anathema* is used for excommunication, because thereby a man's condemnation is published and proclaimed, as if it were hanged up upon a pillar.

Christian Antiquities, i. 249.

Her bare *Anathemas* fall but like so many *brutes fulgmina* upon the schismatical; who think themselves shrewdly hurt, forsooth, by being cut off from the body, which they choose not to be of.
South, Sermons.

2. Anglicised, and written *anatheme*; but little used.

But how is this divinity confronted by the Apostle, who hath denounced an *anatheme* to him, whosoever shall deliver as matter of faith (for so the Apostle must be understood) beside what was then delivered?

Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist (1616), p. 5.

Your holy father of Rome hath smitten with his thunderbolt of excommunications and *anathemes*, at one time or other, most of the orthodox churches of the world. *Ibid. p. 129.*

3. The object of the curse, or person cursed. This seems the original meaning, though now little used.

ANATHEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *anathema.*] That which has the properties of an *anathema*; that which relates to an *anathema*.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *anathematical.*] In an *anathematical* manner.

ANATHEMATIZATION.* *n. s.* [*Fr. anathematisation.*] An extreme cursing.

Cotgrave.

To ANATHEMATIZE,† *v. a.* [*Fr. anathematiser,* from *anathema.*] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized*, and, with detestation, branded and banished out of the church. *Hammond.*

The pope once every year (on Maundy Thursday) excommunicates and *anathematizes* all heretics.

Ep. Barlow's Remains, p. 220.

She therefore [the church of Rome] who is so very liberal of her *anathemas* and curses upon others, herself *anathematized*, with a vengeance, by one whose authority she herself acknowledges to be divine. *Trapp, Popery truly stated, part i.*

ANATHEMATIZER.* *n. s.* [from *anathema.*] He who pronounces an *anathema* or curse.

The higher strain of the censorious *anathematizer*, that breathes out woes and damnations. *Hammond, Sermons.*

How many famous churches have been most unjustly thunder-struck with direful censures of excommunication, upon pretence of this crime, which have been less guilty than their *anathematizers*!
Ep. Hall, Cases of Con.

ANATIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. Not in use.

If there be *anatiferous* trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots which produce not them again. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ANATOCISM. *n. s.* [*anatocismus*, Lat. *ανατοκισμός*.] The accumulation of interest upon interest; the addition of the interest due for money lent, to the original sum. A species of usury generally forbidden.

ANATOMICAL. *† adj.* [Lat *anatomicus*, Fr. *anatomique*.]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logick to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of division, it has the use of an *anatomical* knife, which dissects an animal body, and separates the veins, arteries, nerves, muscles, membranes, &c. and shews us the several parts which go to the composition of a complete animal. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; considered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the *anatomical* cause of laughter; but there is another cause of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Anatomized; dissected; separated.

The continuation of solidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from, hardness. *Locke.*

ANATOMICALLY. *adv.* [from *anatomical*.] In an anatomical manner; in the sense of an anatomist; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While some affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have construed *anatomically*, and denied that part at all. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ANATOMIST. *† n. s.* [Gr. *ανατομικός*, Fr. *anatomiste*.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

Anatomists adjudged, that if nature had been suffered to run her own course, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age. *Howell.*

Hence when *anatomists* discourse,
How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher powers think fit,
A bear might soon be made a wit;
And that, for any thing in nature,
Pigs might squeak love odes, dogs bark satire. *Prior.*

TO ANATOMIZE. *† v. a.* [Gr. *ανατομίζω*, Fr. *anatomiser*.]

1. To dissect an animal; to divide the body into its component or constituent parts.

Our industry must even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold. *Hooker.*

2. To lay anything open distinctly, and by minute parts.

I speak but brotherly of him, but should I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and then must look pale and wonder. *Shakspeare.*

Then dark distinctions reason's light disguis'd,
And into atoms truth *anatomiz'd*. *Denham.*

ANATOMY. *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀνατομία*.]

1. The art of dissecting the body.

It is proverbially said, *Formica sua bilis inest, habet et multa splenem*; whereas these parts *anatomy* hath not discovered in insects. *Brown, Vulg. E.*

It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such finer nerves and vessels, as will never escape our observation. *Pope.*

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection.

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given by *anatomy*. *Dryden.*

3. The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his chests, he seems to himself richer than he is; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in several parts. *Bacon.*

4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a passion I would shake the world,
And rouse from sleep that fell *anatomy*,
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shakspeare.*

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre person.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-faced villain,
A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy hollow-ey'd, sharp-looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shakspeare, Comedy of Errors.*

ANATRON. *n. s.* The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. It is likewise that salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

ANBURY. *† n. s.* See **AMBURY**. Anbury is also a disease in turnips. See *Grose's Prov. Gloss.* and *Marshall's Rural Economy of Norfolk*.

ANCESTOR. *† n. s.* [Lat. *ancessor* for *antecessor*; Fr. *ancestre*, referred by *Cotgrave* to *antecessure*, by others to *ains*, i. e. *before*, and *etre*, to be; written formerly *anciters*, *Foxe's Pref. to Sax. Gosp.* and *ancieters*, *Stapleton's Fort. of the Faith, 1565.*] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from *predecessor*; which is not, like *ancestor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch succeeds to his *ancestors*; an elective, to his *predecessors*.

And she lies buried with her *ancestors*,
O, in a tomb where never scandal slept,
Save this of hers. *Shakspeare, Much ado about Nothing.*

Cham was the paternal *ancestor* of Nimus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whose son was Belus, the father of Nimus. *Raleigh.*

Obscure! why pry'st thee what am I? I know
My father, grand-sire, and great grandsire too:
If farther I derive my pedigree,
I can but guess beyond the fourth degree.

The rest of my forgotten *ancestors*,
Where sons of earth like him, or sons of whores. *Dryden.*

ANCESTRAL. ** adj.* [from *ancestor*.] Resembling ancestors.

History is the great looking-glass, through which we may behold with *ancestral* eyes, not only the various actions of ages past, and the odd accidents that attend time; but also discern the different humours of men, and feel the pulse of former times. *Howell's Lett. iv. 11.*

ANCESTREL. *† adj.* [from *ancestor*.] Claimed from ancestors; relating to ancestors: a term of law. *Johnson* elsewhere writes it *ancestral*.

Limitation in actions *ancestrel*, was anciently so here in England. *Hale.*

He soon afterwards solicited the office of sheriff, from which all his neighbours were glad to be relieved, but which he regarded as a resumption of *ancestral* claims, and a kind of restoration to blood after the attainder of a trader. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 191.*

ANCESTRY. *n. s.* [from *ancestor*.]

1. Lineage; a series of ancestors, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance
Mine *ancestry* from famous Coradin,
Who first to raise our house to honour did begin. *Spenser.*

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wise and virtuous *ancestry*, publick spirit, and a love of one's country, are the support and ornaments of government. *Addison.*

Say from what scepter'd *ancestry* ye claim,
Recorded eminent in deathless fame?

2. The honour of descent; birth.

Title and *ancestry* render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible. *Addison.*

A'NCHENTRY. *n. s.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientry*.] Antiquity of a family: ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a measure and a cinque pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly modest, as a measure full of state and *anchentry*; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave. *Shakspeare.*

A'NCHOR. *† n. s.* [*anchora*, Lat. *ancep*, *ancop*, Sax.]

1. A heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is fastened, and at the other, branching out into two arms or flocks, tending upwards, with barbs or edges on each side. Its use is to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground.

He said, and wept; then spread his sails before
The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman shore:
Their anchors dropt, his crew the vessels moor. *Dryden.*

2. It is used, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers stability or security.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and stedfast, and which entereth into that within the veil. *Heb.*

3. The forms of speech in which it is most commonly used, are, to *cast anchor*, to *lie or ride at anchor*; and to *weigh anchor*.

The Turkish general perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at sea, withdrew his fleet, when *casting anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the corn. *Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Ent'ring with the tide,

He dropp'd his anchors, and his pars he plid:
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast,
His vessel moor'd, and made with haulers fast. *Dryden.*

Far from your capital my ship resides
At Rethrus, and secure at *anchor* rides. *Pope.*

4. The chape of a buckle; a buckle is usually described with its "tongue and *anchor*."

To A'NCHOR. *v. n.* [from *anchor*.]

1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor.

The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall *anchoring* bark
Diminish'd to her cock. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*
Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored*, expecting their land-
forces, which came not. *Bacon.*

Or the strait course to rocky Chios plow,
And *anchor* under Minos' shaggy brow. *Pope.*

2. To stop at; to rest on.

My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Isabel. *Shakspeare.*

To A'NCHOR. *† v. a.*

1. To place at anchor; as, he *anchored* his ship.

2. To fix on.

My tongue should to my ears not name my boys,
Till that my nails were *anchor'd* in thine eyes. *Shakspeare.*
[She] wili'd me these tempests of vain love to fly,
And *anchor* fast myself on virtue's shore.

Sidney, Astroph. and Stella.

Posthumus *anchors* upon Imogen. *Shakspeare, Cym. 4. 5.*

There would he *anchor* his aspect, and die
With looking on his life. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cl. 3. 5.*

Let us *anchor* our hopes, our trust, our confidence, upon
his goodness. *South, Sermon. viii. 141.*

Witness that breast,
Which in thy bosom *anchor'd* his whole rest.

Bp. Henry King's Poems.

A'NCHOR. *† n. s.* [Dr. Johnson says, that Shakspeare seems to have used this word for *anchoret*, or an abstemious recluse person. And Mr. Steevens observes, that this abbreviation [he might have said es-

tablished usage] of the word *anchoret* is very antient. No one will doubt this, when I add that the Saxon word *ancep* is *anchoreta*, *solitarius*, an hermit, a recluse. Barret, in his old dictionary, writes it *ancher*; and Chaucer, *ankir*. Rom. R. 6348.]

An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my hope!
Shakspeare, Hamlet, iii. 2.

'Fools! they may feed on words, and live on air,
That climb to honour by the pulpit's stair;
Sit seven years pining in an *anchor's* chair.

Bp. Hall's Satires, B. 4. Sat. 2.

A'NCHORABLE. ** adj.* Fit for anchorage.

We hasted towards the Swalley road, judging the worst to be past; the Indian shore being all the way in view of us, and the sea every where 20 leagues from land *anchorable*.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 40.

A'NCHOR-HOLD. *n. s.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or fastness of the anchor; and, figuratively, security.

The old English could express most aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy service of God, which the Latins called *religion*, because it knitted the minds of men together, and most people of Europe have borrowed the same from them, they called most significantly *can-fastness*, as the one and only assurance and fast *anchor-hold* of our souls health. *Camden.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH. *n. s.* [from *anchor* and *smith*.] The maker or forger of anchors.

Smithing comprehends all trades, which use either forge or file, from the *anchor-smith* to the watchmaker; they all working by the same rules, though not with equal exactness, and all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Moxon.*

A'NCHORAGE. *† n. s.* [Fr. *anchraige*, *ancrage*.]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production; for if that supposal should fail us, all our *anchorage* were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea. *Wotton.*

2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.

The bark that hath discharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay
From whence at first she weigh'd her *anchorage*. *Shakspeare.*

3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

This corporation, otherwise a poor one, holds also the *anchorage* in the harbour, and bushelage of measurable commodities, as coals, salt, &c., in the town of Fowey.

Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

A'NCHORED. *† participial adj.* [from *To anchor*.]

1. Held by the anchor.

Like a well twisted cable, holding fast
The *anchor'd* vessel in the loudest blast. *Waller.*

2. Shaped liked an anchor; forked. Spoken of a serpent.

Shooting her *anchor'd* tongue,
Threat'ning her venom'd teeth. *More, Song of the Soul, P. 2. ii. 29.*

3. In heraldry, *anchored*, or *ancred*, means a cross so termed; as the four extremities of it resemble the flock of an anchor.

A'NCHORESS. ** n. s.* [from *anchor* or *ancher*.] A female recluse; an hermitess; a religious woman who liveth solitary, as Bullokar defines the word.

Anch'resses that dwell
Mew'd up in walls. *Fairfax, Tasso.*

To this selected spot, now famous more
Than any grove, mount, plain had been before,
By relique, vision, burial, or birth,
Of anchoress or hermit. *Browne, Brit. Pastorals, ii. 4.*

A'NCHORET. *† n. s.* [contracted from *anachoret*, *A'NCHORITE.* *† a'vaxupling.*] A recluse; a hermit;

one that retires to the more severe duties of religion.

Enforced solitariness is commonly seen in students, monks, friars, *anchorites*.

Burton, *Anat. Mel.* p. 85.

Macarius, the great Egyptian *anchorite*.

Abp. Usher, *Answer to a Jesuit*, p. 172.

His poetry indeed he took along with him; but he made that an *anchorite* as well as himself.

Sprat.

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient *anchorites* could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine spring; or any of the accommodations that besit a solitary life.

Pope.

ANCHOR'VY. † *n. s.* [from *anchora*, Span. or *anchior*, Ital. of the same signification. Formerly written *anchore*.] A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or seasoning. Scaliger describes the *anchovy* as of the herring kind, about the length of a finger, having a pointed snout, a wide mouth, no teeth, but gums as rough as a saw. Others make it a sort of sardine, or pilchard: but others, with better reason, hold it a peculiar species, very different from either. The fishing is chiefly in the night-time; when a light being put on the stern of their little fishing vessels, the *anchovies* flock round, and are caught in nets.

Savary.

Sausages, *anchoves*, tobacco, caveare.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 73.

They present me with some sharp sauce, or a dish of delicate *anchoves*.

Brewer's *Lingua*, ii. 1.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as the salo-acid gravies of meat; the sault pickles of fish, *anchovies*, oysters.

Floper.

A'NCIENCY.* *n. s.* Antiquity. See **A'NCIENTY**.

The archbishop of Canterbury, as "primus par regni," the first peer of the kingdom, is ranked before all the nobility, seated at the king's right hand, &c. And the rest of the bishops follow him, in their due precedence, according to the dignity and *anciencies* of their respective sees.

Jura *Clari*, p. 42.

A'NCIENT. *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.]

1. Old; that happened long since; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are distinguished; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itself, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *ancient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dress, a habit used in former times. But this is not always observed; for we mention *old customs*; but though *old* be sometimes opposed to *modern*, *ancient* is seldom opposed to *new* but when *new* means *modern*.

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conquerour's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others belonging to common persons, he caused to be written in a book, after a survey made of them, now remaining in the exchequer, and called doomsday book; and such as by this book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient demesnes*.

Cruet.

2. Old; that has been of long duration.

With the *ancient* is wisdom, and in length of days understanding.

Job. xii. 12.

Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the most *ancient*, because he never had any beginning.

Rolfeigh.

Industry

Gave the tall *ancient* forest to his axe.

Thomson.

3. Past; former.

I see thy fury: if I longer stay,

We shall begin our *ancient* bickerings.

Shakspeare.

A'NCIENT. † *n. s.* [from *ancient*, *adj.*]

1. Those that lived in old time were called *ancients*, opposed to the *moderns*.

And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,
As kings dispense with laws themselves have made;

Moderns beware! or if you must offend

Against the precept, ne'er transgress its end.

Pope.

2. Senior: not in use.

He toucheth it as a special pre-eminence of Junias and Andronicus, that in Christianity they were his *ancients*.

Hooker.

3. Old men.

They called together all the *ancients* of the city; and all their youth ran together, and their women to the assembly.

Judith, vi. 16.

The same year were appointed two of the *ancients* of the people to be judges.

Hist. Susan. 5.

A'NCIENT. † *n. s.* [This word is also written *anshent*, and heraldick writers call the guidon used at funerals an *anshent*. Cowel supposes the word to have been corrupted by sailors from *end-sheet*. See Cowel's Interpreter in V. **A'NCIENT**.]

1. The flag or streamer of a ship, and, formerly, of a regiment.

More dishonourable ragged than an old faced *ancient*.

Shakspeare, *Hen. IV.* P. 1.

2. The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Pistol*; whence in present use, ensign.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it,

The same indeed, a very valiant fellow.

Shakspeare.

A'NCIENTLY. *adv.* [from *ancient*.] In old times.

Trebisond *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now unjustly possessed, and as unjustly abused, by those who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it.

Sidney.

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only; but to any other plant, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth.

Baron.

A'NCIENTNESS. † *n. s.* [Fr. *ancienneté*.] Antiquity; existence from old times.

Never shall ye see them trewly grounde ther doynge upon God's hoyle worde, but eyther upon ther owne sylchye tradycyons, or upon the croked customes of the countrey brought in fyrst of all by ther cursel counsell, or upon the *auuncientnesse* of ther fathers, or holinesse of ther doctors.

Bale, *Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 19.

The Fescenine and Saturnian were the same; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientness*, when Saturn reigned in Italy.

Dryden.

A'NCIENTRY. † *n. s.* [from *ancient*.]

1. The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the most mingled, and most uncertain. Wherefore, most foolishly do the Irish think to ennoble themselves, by wresting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any in certain.

Spenser on *Ireland*.

There is nothing in the between, that getting wenches with child, wronging the *ancientry*, stealing, fighting.

Shakspeare.

2. The character or imitation of antiquity.

Heralds may here take notice of the antiquity of the art; and, for their greater credit, blazon abroad, this precious piece of *ancientry*; for before the time of Semiramis we hear no news of coats or crests!

Gregory's *Posthumus*, p. 236.

You think the ten or twelve first lines the best; now I am for the fourteen last; add, that they contain not one word of *ancientry*.

West to Gray, *Lett.* 5. sect. 3.

A'NCIENTY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *ancienneté*.] Age; antiquity. Is not the forenamed council of *ancienty* above a thousand years ago?

Martin on the *Marriage of Priests*, sign. I. ii. b.

A'NCILE.* *n. s.* [Lat.] The sacred shield of the Romans.

Recorded to have been sent from heaven in a more celestial manner than the *ancile* of ancient Rome.

Potter on the *Number 666*, p. 176.

The Trojans secured their palladium; the Romans their *ancile*; and now the Roman Catholics have so great care of their images.

Brevint's *Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 385.

A'NCILLARY.* *adj.* [Lat. *ancillaris*.] Chaucer calls the Virgin Mary the *ancille* of the Lord. Fr. *ancille*.

Lat. *ancilla*.] Attendant upon; subservient, as an handmaid.

It is beneath the dignity of the king's courts to be merely *ancillary* to other inferior jurisdictions. *Blackstone*.

ANCLE. See ANKLE.

AN'COME.* *n. s.* A small ulcerous swelling, formed unexpectedly. A word used in the North of England. *Boucher*.

AN'CONY. *n. s.* [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three feet long, with two square rough knobs, one at each end. *Chambers*.

AND.† *conjunction*. [Sax. *and*, from *anab*, the imperative of the Sax. *anan-ab*, to *add to*, or *make an heap*; according to Mr. Tooke. Dr. Jamieson prefers the Icelandick *and*, and the Su-Goth. *æn*, both meaning *and* as well as *if*; which indeed may more probably be the parent than the compound word *unan-ab*.]

1. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined, which it is not easy to explain by any synonymous word.

Sure his honesty

Got him small gains, but shameless flattery;

And filthy brokerage, and unseemly shift;

And borrow base, and some good ladies' gifts. *Spenser*.

What shall I do to be for ever known,

And make the age to come my own? *Cowley*.

The Danes unconquer'd offspring march behind;

And Mooin, the last of hygan kind. *Dryden*.

It shall ever be my study to make discoveries of this nature in human life, and to settle the proper distinctions between the virtues and perfections of mankind, and those false colours and resemblances of them that shine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. *Addison*.

2. *And* sometimes signifies *though*, and seems a contraction of *and if*; or means simply *if*.

It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set an house on fire, *and* it were but to roast their eggs. *Bacon*.

Nay, *and* I suffer this, I may go graze.

Beaumont and Fl. Woman's Prize, i. 3.

3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers, Dr. Johnson says; and Mr. Tooke approves it. The usage of it is found in our established version of the New Testament.

I pray thee, Launce, *and if* thou seest my boy,

Bid him make haste. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona*.

But *and if* that servant say in his heart, My Lord delayeth his coming. *St. Luke*, xii. 45.

AN'DABATISM.* *n. s.* [from *andabate*, Lat. *Gladiators*, who fought hood-winked; which word (*andabate*) stands in *Ash* and in *James's Military Dictionary*, but without any notice of this anglicised formation from it.] Uncertainty.

To state the question, that we might not fall to *andabatism*, we are to understand, that as there be two kinds of perfection, one of our way, the other of our country to which we are travelling; so there are two kinds also of fulfilling God's law, one of this life, the other of the next.

Shelford's Learned Discourses, (1635) p. 121.

ANDANTE.* *adj.* [Ital.] In musick; expressive, distinct, exact.

AN'DIRON.† *n. s.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *hand-iron*; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may supply the place of a hand. By others imagined to be a corruption of *end-iron*, and in the north called *brand-iron*.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you strike an entire body, as an *andiron* of brass, at the top, it maketh a more treble sound, and at the bottom a baser.

Bacon.

ANDRO'GYNAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *androginé*, from *ἀνδρ* and *γυν*.] Having two sexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY. *adv.* [from *androgyñal*.] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two sexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new transsexion, but were *androgyñally* born, and under some kind of hermaphrodites. *Brown, Fulg. Err.*

ANDRO'GYNE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *androgyne*, from *ἀνδρ* and *γυν*.] A kind of hermaphrodite.

What shall I say of these vile and stinking *androgyñes*, that is to say, these men-women, with their curled locks, their crisped and frizzled hair? *Harmer's Transl. of Beza*, p. 173.

Plato, under the person of Aristophanes, tells a story, how that at first there were three kinds of men, that is, male, female, and a third mixt species of the other two, called for that reason *androgyñes*. *Ferrand's Love Melancholy*, p. 72.

ANDRO'GYSOUS. *adj.* The same with *androgyñal*.

ANDRO'GYNUS.† *n. s.* See ANDROGYNAL. An hermaphrodite; one that is of both sexes. This *androgyñus* is given by Dr. Johnson. But our elder dictionaries give the substantive *androgyñe*, which is from the Fr. sub. *androgyne*; as I have shewn. See ANDROGYNE.

ANDRO'TOMY. *n. s.* [from *ἀνδρ* and *τέμνω*.] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Dict.*

ANE'AR.* *prep.* [a and *near*.] Near.

The cardinal, pushed on, I suppose, by Walpole, continues to pursue me; and to fright the clergy of all sorts, as much as he can, from coming *anear* me. *Bp. Atterbury, Lett.* 50.

ANECDOTE.† *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀνέκδοτος*.]

1. Something yet unpublished; secret history.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver,

He nodded in his elbow chair. *Prior*.

2. It is now used, after the French, for a biographical incident; a minute passage of private life.

Facts and *anecdotes* relating to persons, who have rendered their names illustrious in publick and national stations, are commonly recorded at large in obvious books.

Watson, Life of Bathurst.

They will also specify the few remaining *anecdotes*, which occurred in a life so retired and sedentary as his.

Mason, Life of Gray.

ANECDO'TICAL.* *adj.* Relative to anecdotes.

Particular *anecdotal* traditions, whose authority is unknown or suspicious. *Bolingbroke to Pope*.

TO ANE'LE.* *v. a.* [from Sax. *ele*, oil. *Aneled*, illuminated. Prompt. Parv. Sometimes written *annoil*.]

To give extreme unction.

When he was houseled and *aneled*, and had all that a Christian man ought to have. *Mort d' Arthur*, iii. 175.

Unhouse'd, disappointed, *unaneled*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*.

Supposing that either he knew or prophesied of his departure; yet, before his departure, we sent for the abbot of the house to *annoyle* him. *Cavendish's Life of C. Wolsey*.

ANEMO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [ἀνέμω and γράφω.] The description of the winds.

ANEMO'METER. *n. s.* [ἀνέμω and μέτρον.] An instrument contrived to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

ANEMONE. *n. s.* [ἀνεμών.] The wind flower.

Upon the top of its single stalk, surrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many stamina in the center; the seeds are collected into an oblong head, and surrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemonies*, are white, red, blue, and purple sometimes curiously intermixed. *Miller*.

Wind flowers are distinguished into those with broad and hard leaves, and those with narrow and soft ones. The broad leaved *anemony* roots should be planted about the end of Sep-

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tember. These with small leaves must not be put into the ground till the end of October. *Martimer.*

From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,
Anemones, auriculas, enrich'd
With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. *Thomson, Spring.*

ANEMOSCOPE. *n. s.* [*ἀνέμος* and *σκόπεος*.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been observed, that hygrosopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoscopes*, seldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the shifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANENT. *† prep.* A word used in the Scotch dialect. 1. Concerning; about; as, he said nothing *anent* this particular.

2. Over against; opposite to; as, he lives *anent* the market-house. Dr. Johnson has omitted to state, that *anent* is common in our northern counties for *opposite*. It is most probably from the Sax. *an-gean*, *ex adverso*. It is sometimes written *ancust*, and so spoken in the North of England; and is also written *ancutis*, in our oldest authors.

And right *ancust* him a dog snarling. *B. Jonson, Alch. ii. 6.*
I cannot but pass you my judgement *anent* those six considerations, which you offered, to invalidate those authorities that I so much reverence. *K. Ch. I. to A. Henderson, p. 56.*

ANES. *n. s.* The spires or beards of corn. *Dict.*

ANEURISM. *† n. s.* [*ἀνεύρισμα*, Fr. *aneurisme*.] A disease of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakness of any part of them, they become excessively dilated, or by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravasated amongst the adjacent cavities. *Sharp.*

In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneurism*. *Wiseman.*

ANEW. *† adv.* [from *a* and *new*, Dr. Johnson says; but it is rather from *all* and *new*; which two words Chaucer uses for *anew*. *Anew* was also anciently written *of newe*.]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the most common use.

Nor, if at mischief taken, on the ground
Be slain, but prisoners to the pillar bound,
At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade. *Dryden.*

That as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The muse might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can speak; and you
To shew how well you play, must play *anew*. *Prior.*

The miseries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our island from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in such desperate undertakings. *Addison.*

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late is obliged to form *anew* the whole disposition of his soul, to acquire new habits of life, to practise duties to which he is utterly a stranger. *Rogers.*

ANEWST, or ANEUST. ** adv.* [Sax. *nepeȝt*, *neighbourhood*.] Nearly, almost. "*Anewst* the matter," i. e. about the matter. Much used in Berkshire.

ANFRACTUOSE. *† adj.* [Fr. *anfrazueux*, from *anfractus*, *tus*, Lat.] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding passages.

Behind the drum are several vaults and *anfrazuous* cavities in the ear-bone, so to intend the least sound imaginable, that the sense might be affected with it; as we see in subterraneous caves and vaults, how the sound is redoubled. *Ray.*

This is that part which deeply insinuates itself into all the *anfrazuous* passages of the brain. *Smith's Old Age, p. 212.*

ANFRACTUOUSNESS. *† n. s.* [from *anfrazuous*.] Fullness of windings and turnings. This word, given

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and defined by Dr. Johnson, is, in our old dictionaries, what is written *anfractuosity*; [Fr. *anfractuosit  *,] and explained by Cotgrave "a manifold (and uneven) compass, involution, turning or winding about."

Arteries taking their rise from the left capsula of the heart, bringing through several circuits, ambages, and *anfractuosit  s*, the vital spirits. *Robertus, Tr. iii. 22.*

ANFRACTURE. *n. s.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning. *Dict.*

ANGARIATION. ** [Lat. angario, to press.] Exertion.*
This leading of God's Spirit must neither be a forced *angariation*; (as if God would scold grace and salvation upon us against our wills,) nor some sudden protrusion to good.

Bp. Hall's Rem. p. 153.
The earth yields us fruit, but it is only perhaps once a year, and that not without much cost and *angariation*, requiring both our labour and patience. *Bp. Hall's Rem. p. 43.*

ANGEL. *† n. s.* [Gr. *ἄγγελος*; *angelus*, Lat. *angel*, Sax.]

1. Originally a messenger. A Spirit employed by God in the administration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel*
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His message ere he come. *Shakespeare.*

Had we such a knowledge of the constitution of man, as it is possible *angel* have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should have a quite other idea of his essence. *Locke.*

2. *Angel* is sometimes used in a bad sense; as *angels of darkness*.

And they had a king over them, which was the *angel* of the bottomless pit. *Revelations.*

3. *Angel*, in scripture, sometimes, means *man of God*, prophet.

4. *Angel* is used, in the style of love, for a beautiful person.

Thou hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on,
Sir, as I have a soul, she is an *angel*. *Shakespeare.*

5. A messenger of any kind.
Put best, the dear good *angel* of the spring,
The nightingale. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, v. 6.*

6. A piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel, in memory of an observation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or English, were so beautiful, that if they were christians, they would be *angeli*, or *angels*. The coin was rated at ten shillings.

Take an empty bason, put an *angel* of gold, or what you will, into it; then go so far from the bason, till you cannot see the *angel*, because it is not in a right line; then fill the bason with water, and you will see it out of its place, because of the refraction. *Beech.*

Shake the bars
Of hoarding abbots; their imprison'd *angels*
Set them at liberty. *Shakespeare.*

ANGEL. *adj.* Resembling angels; angelical.
I have mark'd

A thousand blushing apparitions
Start into her face; a thousand innocent shames
In *angel* whiteness bear away those blushes. *Shakespeare.*
Or virgins visited by *angel* powers.

With golden crowns and wreaths of heav'nly flow'rs. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

ANGEL-AGE. ** n. s.* The existence or state of angels.

Why should you two,
That, happily, have been as chaste as I am,
Fairer, I think, by much, (for yet your faces,
Like ancient wall-built piles, shew worthy ruins,
After that *angel-age* turn mortal devils?

Beaumont and Fl. Valentinian, v. 2.
ANGEL-LIKE. *† adj.* [from *angel* and *like*.] Resembling an angel.

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Myself have been an idle truant,
Omitting the sweet benefit of time,
To clothe mine age with *angel-like* perfection.
Shakspeare, T. Gent. Ver. ii. 4.

In heav'n itself thou sure wer't drest
With that *angel-like* disguise.
Waller.
ANGELICALLY.* *adv.* In an angelick manner; like an angel.

A'NGEL-WINGED.* *adj.* [from *angel* and *wing*.]
She [philosophy] all *angel-winged*
The heights of science, and of virtue gains,
Where all is calm and clear.
Thomson, Spring.

A'NGEL-WORSHIP.* *n. s.* The worshipping of angels.
Angel-worship is plainly forbidden in the text of St. Paul, which I am now considering, [Col. ii. 19, 20.] as also in Rev. xiv. 10, xxii. 9. *Trapp's Popery truly stated, part 2.*

A'NGEL-SHOT. *n. s.* [perhaps properly *angle-shot*, being folden together with a hinge.] Chain shot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

ANGELICA. *n. s.* Lat. *ab angelica virtute.* The name of a plant.

It has winged leaves divided into large segments; its stalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the stalks, and consist of five leaves, succeeded by two large channelled seeds.

The species are, 1. Common or manured *angelica*.
2. Greater wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada *angelica*. 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine leaves. *Miller.*

ANGELICA. (Berry-bearing) [*Aralia*, Lat.]

The flower consists of many leaves, expanding in form of a rose, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary: these flowers are succeeded by globular fruits, which are soft and succulent, and full of oblong seeds. *Miller.*

ANGELICAL. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]

1. Resembling angels.

It discovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* swiftness, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his visible marvels, may continually travel upward. *Raleigh.*

2. Partaking of the nature of angels.

Others more mild
Retreated in a silent valley, sing
With notes *angelical* to many a harp,
Their own heroic deeds, and hapless fall
By doom of battle. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Belonging to angels; suiting the nature or dignity of angels.

It may be encouragement to consider the pleasure of speculations, which do ravish and sublime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* contentments. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

ANGELICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *angelical*.] The quality of being *angelical*; resemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

ANGELICK.† *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat. *ængellic*, Sax.] Partaking of the nature of angels; *angelical*; above human. Spenser has placed the accent on the first syllable.

Go visit her, in her chaste bowre of rest,
Accompany'd with *angelick* delights.
Here, happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,
Partake thou also. *Spenser, Sonnet.*

My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,
Some emanation of the all beauteous mind. *Milton.*

A'NGELOT.† *n. s.*

1. A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute. *Dict.*

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2. A gold coin, the value of half an *angel*. [Fr. *angélot*, which Cotgrave translates the English *angel*; and some suppose to have been coined at Paris, while subject to the English. Yet the French antiquaries take no notice of that, but that it was current in France, and was so called from the impress on it of an *angel* bearing an armorial shield. See 'Lacombe. See Roquetfort, Gloss. de la Langue Rom. ANGELOT, ANGELET.]

3. A cheese so called. *Cotgrave.*

Skinner mentions this cheese to have been brought from Normandy, and supposes it to have been so called from some person of the name of *Angelot*, who first made or brought it into vogue. Mr. Boucher thinks it might owe its name to the price, i. e. of an *angel* or *angelot*. But these conjectures are removed by the authority of Roquetfort, who tells us, that the *angelot* cheese is certainly made in Normandy, and particularly in that part of it called *Auge*, whence *angelot*, and by corruption *angelot*.

A'NGER.† *n. s.* [a word, Dr. Johnson says, of no certain etymology, but, with most probability, derived by Skinner from *ange*, Sax. *vered*; which, however, seems to come originally from the Latin *ango*. The Goth. *angur*, trouble or grief, must also belong to the Lat. *ango*. The Sax. *angwyllic*, terrible, is, however, of near kin to *anger*.]

1. *Anger* is uneasiness or discomposure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge. *Locke.*

Anger is like
A full hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakspeare.*
Was the Lord displeased against the rivers? was thine *anger* against the rivers? was thy wrath against the sea, that thou didst ride upon thine horses and thy chariots of salvation? *Hab. iii. 8.*

Anger is, according to some, a transient hatred, or at least very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or smart, of a sore or swelling. In this sense it seems plainly deducible from *angor*.

I made the experiment, setting the moxa where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest *anger* and soreness still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot. *Temple.*

3. This substantive is not often used in the plural number.

You're too remiss and wanton in your *angers*.
Beaumont, and Fl. Wife for a Month, ii. 1.
Whose voices, *angers*, and terrors, and sometimes howlings, also he said he often heard. *Abp. Usher's Answer to a Jesuit, p. 175.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

Who would *anger* the meanest artisan, which carrieth a good mind? *Hooker.*

Sometimes he *angers* me,
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant. *Shakspeare.*
There were some late taxes and impositions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

It *anger'd* Turenne, once upon a day,
To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope.*

2. To make painful.

He turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, and *angereth* malign ulcers and pernicious imposthumations. *Bacon.*

A'NGERLY. *adv.* [from *anger*.] In an angry manner; like one offended: it is now written *angrily*.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look *angrily*? *Shakspeare.*
Such jester's dishonest indiscretion, is rather charitably to be
pitied, than their exception either *angrily* to be grieved at, or
seriously to be confuted. *Carew.*

A'NGERNESS.* *n. s.* The state of being angry.

Hail, innocent of *angerness*!

MS. cited by Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 315.

ANGIO'GRAPHY.* *n. s.* [from *ἀγγείον* and *γραφω*.] A
description of vessels in the human body; nerves,
veins, arteries, and lymphaticks.

ANGIO'LOGY. *n. s.* [from *ἀγγείον* and *λόγος*.] A treatise
or discourse of the vessels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSP'ERMOUS. *adj.* [from *ἀγγείον*, *μόνος*, and
σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one single seed
in the seed-pod.

ANGIO'TOMY. *n. s.* [from *ἀγγείον* and *τέμνω*, to cut.] A
cutting open of the vessels, as in the opening of a
vein or artery.

A'NGLE.† *n. s.* [*angli*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.]*

1. The space intercepted between two lines intersect-
ing or meeting, so as, if continued, they would inter-
sect each other.

*Angle of the centre of a circle, is an angle whose
vertex, or angular point is at the centre of a circle,
and whose legs are two semidiameters of that circle.*

Stone's Dict.

2. A corner. This definition occurs in Bullokar's
old Expositor.

Into the utmost *angle* of the world.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 47.

A'NGLE.† *n. s.* [Goth. *angul*, hamus. Sax. *angel*.
German and Dutch, *angel*.] An instrument to
take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She also had an *angle* in her hand; but the taker was so
taken, that she had forgotten taking. *Sidney.*

Give me this *angle*, we'll to the river there,
My musick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny finn'd fish; my bending hook shall pierce
Their slimy jaws. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Totent, his *angle* trembling in his hand;
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the scaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork, and bending reed. *Pope.*

To A'NGLE.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fish with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the crystal lakes,
Feast on the waters with the prey they take. *Waller.*

There meditate my time away,
And *angle* on, and beg to have
A quiet passage to a welcome grave. *Walton, Angler's Wish.*

2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices, as fishes
are caught by a bait.

By this face,
This seeming brow of justice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shakspeare.*

The pleasant'st angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shakspeare.*

To A'NGLE.* *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson has confounded
this verb active with the neuter.] To entice.

If he spake courteously, he *angled* the people's hearts: if he
were silent, he misused upon some dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

You have *angled* me on with much pleasure to the thatch'd-
house; and I now find your words true, That good company
makes the way seem short. *Walton, Compl. Angler, ch. i.*

A'NGLED.* *part. adj.* Having angles.

He paints, he carves, he builds, he fortifies,
Makes citadels of curious fowls and fish;
Some he dry-ditches, some notes round with broths;
Mounts marrow bones; cuts fifty *angled* enstards.

B. Jonson, Masques. Nept. Triumph.

Like many-*angled* figures in the book
Of some great conjurer.

Donne, Poems, p. 86.

The thrice three-*angled* beech-nut shell. *Bp. Hall, Sat. iii. 1.*

A'NGLE-ROD. *n. s.* [*angel roede*, Dutch.] The stick
to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatness; the smallest being fit for
thatching of houses; the second bigness is used for *angle-rods*,
and in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs.

Bacon.

He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and furnishes the whole
country with *angle-rods*. *Addison.*

A'NGLER. *n. s.* [from *anglè*.] He that fishes with an
angle.

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he strook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

Neither do birds alone, but many sorts of fishes, feed upon
insects; as is well known to *anglers*, who bait their hooks with
them. *Ray.*

A'NGLES.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Angli*.] A people of Germany;
a name also by which the English have been called.

The number of Saxons and *Angles*, Jutes, and other nations
that came over, were not only sufficient to conquer and waste
this whole province, but even to plant and people it soon again
with numerous and new inhabitants.

Temple, Intr. Hist. of Eng.

Demanding by what name this people were called, answer
was made him, [Gregory,] that they were called *Angles*, or rather
(if it were pronounced as they then called themselves) ENGL-
-I-S-C, that is to say, English. The reverend father, perceiving
this name to allude unto the name of *angels* in Latin, said,
Verily not without cause are they called *Angles*, for they have
faces like *angels*. *Verstegan's Restit. p. 153.*

A'NGLICAN. *adj.* [from *Anglus*.] English.

He projected, by pensions unto hopeful persons in either
university, to maintain a seminary of youth instituted in piety
and learning upon the sober principles and old establishment
of the *Anglican* church. *Full, Life of Hammond, § 1.*

A'NGLICAN.* *n. s.* A member of the church of
England.

The old persecutors, whether Pagan or Christian, whether
Arian or Orthodox, whether Catholicicks, *Anglicans*, or Cal-
vinists, actually were, or at least they had the decorum to pre-
tend to be, strong Dogmatists. *Burke's Letter to R. Burke.*

To A'NGLICISE.* *v. a.* [from *Anglus*.] To make
English; to convert into English.

He [the letter U] pleaded, that the same place and powers,
which τ had in the Greek language, he stood fully intitled to
in the English; and that therefore of right he ought to be pos-
sessed of the place of τ even in all Greek words *anglicised*, as
system, hypocrite, etc. *Edwards, Can. Crit. p. 275.*

The glaring affectation of *anglicising* Latin words.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, ii. 282.

A'NGLICISM.† *n. s.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] A form of
speech peculiar to the English language; an English
idiom.

Besides the ill habit which they get of wretched barbarizing
against the Latin and Greek idiom, with their untutored *angli-
cisms*. *Milton, of Education.*

There is, amongst many others, an odd kind of *anglicism*,
wherein some do frequently express themselves, as to say, your
poores of Holland, Sir; your Jesuits of Spain, Sir; your cour-
tesans of Venice, Sir. Whereunto one answered, not imperti-
nently, My courtesans, Sir? Pox on them all for me, they are
none of my courtesans.

Howell, Instruct. for For. Travel, p. 181.

A'NGLING.* *n. s.* [from *anglè*.] The art or practice
of fishing with a rod.

Then did Education first the art invent

Of angling. *Davors, Secrets of Angling, b. i.*

A'NGLO-DANISH.* *adj.* What relates to the English
Danes.

His excellent and large collection of Anglo-Saxon and *Anglo-
Danish* coins. *Wotton, View of Hickes's Thesaurus, p. 82.*

A'NGLO-NORMAN.* *n. s.* An English Norman.

Hickes observes, that all the charters which shine with gilt crosses, and painted images or figures, such as have often deceived men unexperienced in these things, though otherwise very learned, were spurious, and forged by Anglo-Normans long afterwards. *Wotton, View of Hickes's Thesaurus*, p. 53.

ANGLO-SAXON.* n. s. An English Saxon.

The Danish fashion of excessive drinking, a vice almost natural to the Northern nations, became so general among the Anglo-Saxons, that it was found necessary to restrain so pernicious and contagious a practice by a particular statute.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 1.

Long — the battle *glean'd*,

Ere, blood-cemented, Anglo-Saxons saw

Egbert and Peace on one united throne. *Thomson, Lib.* part 4.

Much greater honours seem to have been heaped upon the northern Scalds, in whom the characters of historian, genealogist, poet, and musician, were all united, than appear to have been paid to the minstrels and harpers of the Anglo-Saxons, whose talents were chiefly calculated to entertain and divert; while the Scalds professed to inform and instruct.

Percy's Reliques, Ess. i. 1.

ANGLO-SAXON.* adj. What relates to the Anglo-Saxons.

We might as well have printed our *Anglo-Saxon* remains in the common character, as others have done with Willeramus's "Francick Paraphrase," and Otfrid's "Evangelical History."

Bp. Newton to Mr. Lhwyd, Nic. Corr. i. 111.

It is probable, that the Danish invasions produced a considerable alteration in the manners of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 1.

ANGOBEN. n. s. A kind of pear.

ANGOUR. n. s. [*angor*, Latin.] Pain.

If the patient be surprized with a lipothymous *angour*, and great oppress about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials.

Harvey.

ANGRIPLY. adv. [from *angry*.] In an angry manner; furiously; peevishly.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb;

I will not stir, nor wine, nor speak a word,

Nor look upon the iron *angrily*.

Shakspeare.

ANGRY. adj. [from *anger*.]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.

Oh let not the Lord be *angry*, and I will speak: per adventure there shall be thirty found there. *Gen.* xviii. 30.

2. It seems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a person; but this is not always observed.

Your Coriolanus is not much missed, but with his friends; the commonwealth doth stand, and so would do, were he *angry at* it. *Shakspeare.*

Now therefore be *not* grieved, nor *angry with* yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life. *Gen.* xli. 5.

I think it a vast pleasure, that who ever two people of merit regard one another, so many scoundrels envy and are *angry at* them. *Swift.*

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain; so doth an *angry* countenance a backbiting tongue. *Prov.* xxv. 23.

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; smarting.

This serum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry*; and, wanting its due regress into the mass, first gathers into a hard swelling, and, in a few days, ripens into matter, and so dischargeth. *Wiscman.*

ANGUILLIFORM.* adj. [from Lat. *anguilla*, an eel, and *forma*.] A word applied, in zoology, to that class of fishes, which are soft and slippery like the eel, and have not scales.

ANGUISH.* n. s. [*angoisse*, Fr. *angor*, Lat.] Excessive pain either of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of sorrow, and is seldom

used to signify other passions. Rarely used in the plural.

Not all so cheerful seemed she of sight,
As was her sister; whether drowd did dwell,
Or *anguish* in her heart, is hard to tell.

Spenser, F. Q.

Virtue's but *anguish*, when 'tis several,
By occasion wak'd, and circumstantial;
True virtue's soul 's always in all deeds alt.

Donne

They had persecutors, whose invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conspired to find out such deaths, and those of such incredible *anguish*, that only the manner of dying was the punishment, death itself the deliverance. *South.*

Perpetual *anguish* fills his anxious breast,
Nor stopt by business, nor compos'd by rest;
No music cheers him, nor no feast can please.

Dryden.

Seeing myself engaged, yea and engulph'd in so many *anguishes* and perplexities. *Trans. of Boccacini*, (1626) p. 37.

ANGUISHED.* part. [Dr. Johnson notices this word as an adjective derived from *anguish*. It is, in the sole example which he has given, rather a verb. Indeed it is one of our oldest verbs. Wicliffe uses it for the modern word *distressed*, 2 Cor. iv. 16. "In all things we suffer tribulation, but we be not *anguished*." And we may refer the etymology to the old Fr. *angoisser*, or perhaps to the Sax. verb *angrumian*.] Seized with *anguish*; tortured; excessively pained.

Socrates was seen and observed to be much *anguished*, grieved, and perplexed; still seeming to feel some grief of mind. *Trans. of Boccacini*, (1626) p. 108.

Oh! Saviour, what a dead night, what a fearful tempest, what an astonishing dereliction was that, wherein thou thyself crydest out in the bitterness of thine *anguished* soul, My God, My God, why hast thou forsaken me! *Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 131.

Feel no touch

Of conscience, but of fame, and be
Anguish'd, not that 'twas sin, but that 'twas she.

Donne, Poems, p. 33.

ANGULAR. adj. [from *angle*.]

1. Having angles or corners; cornered.

As for the figure of chrystal, it is for the most part hexagonal, or six cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, *angular* figures arise, even as in the amethyst and basaltus. *Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

2. Consisting of an angle.

The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the *angular* point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eight part of an inch.

Newton's Opticks.

ANGULARITY.* n. s. [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

What body ever yet could figure show

Perfectly perfect, as rotundity

Exactly round, or bluntness *angularity*?

More's Song of the Soul, 3. 2. 38.

ANGULARLY.* adv. [from *angular*.] With angles or corners.

A contracted, subtle, and intricate face, full of quirks and turnings, a labyrinthian face, now *angularly*, now circularly, every way aspected. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice *angularly* figured. *Boyle.*

ANGULARNESS. n. s. [from *angular*.] The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED. adj. [from *angle*.] Formed with angles or corners.

Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot into *angulated* figures; whereas, in the strata, they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward.*

ANGULOSITY. n. s. [from *angulosus*.] Angularity; cornered form. *Dict.*

ANGULOUS. adj. [from *angle*.] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, and *angulous* involutions; since the coherence of the parts of these will be of as difficult a conception. *Glanville.*

ANGU'ST.† *adj.* [*angustus*, Lat. *anguste*, Fr.] Narrow; strait; an adjective found in our elder dictionaries, though not so stated by Dr. Johnson.

If, as Tycho proves the moon to be distant from 50 and 60 semidiameters of the earth; and, as Peter Nonius will have it, the air be so *angust*, what proportion is there betwixt the other three elements and it? *Burton, Anal. Met. p. 251.*

ANGUSTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *angustus*.] The act of making narrow straitening; the state of being narrowed.

The cause may be referred either to the grumousness of the blood, or to obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage, by some *angustation* upon it by part of the tumour. *Wiseman.*

ANHELA'TION.† *n. s.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] The act of panting; the state of being out of breath. It is termed, in Cockeram's dictionary, "the phthisick."

ANHELO'SE. *adj.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath. *Dict.*

ANIE'NTED.† *adj.* [*ancantir*, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to nothing. Formerly *anientissed*.

Ye han erred; for ye han brought with you, to your conseil, ire, covetise, and hastifnesse, the which three things ben contrary to every conseil honest and profitable: the which three things ye ne han not *anientissed* or destroyed. *Chaucer, Melib.*

ANIGHT.* *adv.* In the night. An old expression, used by Chaucer, and not lost in Shakspeare's time.

To wetin, if that any strange wight
With tempest thither were iblowe *anight*.

Chaucer, Leg. of Hyp. 108.

I broke my sword upon a stone, and bid him take that for coming *anight* to Jane Smile.

Shakspeare, As you Like it, ii. 4.

ANIGHTS.† *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night*; or *on nights*; as *anights* was anciently written.] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you must come in earlier *anights*; my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hours. *Shakspeare.*

The turnkey now his flock returning sees,
Duly let out *anights* to steal for fees!

Swift, Description of Morning.

A'NIL. *n. s.* The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS.† } *n. s.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The state of
ANILITY. } being an old woman; the old age of women. Anility is not confined to the feminine character, as Dr. Johnson would imply. It means *dotage* in general, in our elder dictionaries.

Since the day in which the Reformation was begun, by how many strange and critical turns has it been perfected and handed down, if not entirely without spot or wrinkle, at least without blotches or marks of *anility*.

Sterne's Sermon on the Inauguration of K. Geo. III.

A'NIMABLE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That which may be put into life, or receive animation. *Dict.*

ANIMADVE'RSAL.* *n. s.* [from *animadvert*.] That which has the power of perceiving and judging.

That lively inward *animadversal*: it is the soul itself; for I cannot conceive the body doth *animadvert*; when as objects, plainly exposed to the sight; are not discovered till the soul takes notice of them. *More, Song of the Soul, Notes p. 422.*

ANIMADVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*animadversio*, Lat.]

1. Reproof; severe censure; blame.

He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp *animadversions*. *Clarendon.*

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2. Punishment. When the object of *animadversion* is mentioned, it has the particle *on* or *upon* before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is usual to have the controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides; without the least *animadversion upon* the authours. *Swift.*

3. In law.

An ecclesiastical censure, and an ecclesiastical *animadversion*, are different things; for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment, but an *animadversion* has only a respect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the person over to the secular court. *Alyffe, Parergon.*

4. Perception; power of notice: not in use.

The soul is the sole percipient which hath *animadversion* and sense properly so called. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *animadvert*.] That has the power of perceiving; percipient: not in use.

The representation of objects to the soul, the only *animadversive* principle, is conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of sense. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *animadversive*.] The power of animadverting, or making judgement. *Dict.*
TO ANIMADVERT.† *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]

1. To pass censures upon.

I should not *animadvert on* him, who was a painful observer of the decorum of the stage, if he had not used extreme severity in his judgement of the incomparable Shakspeare. *Dryden.*

2. To inflict punishments. In both senses with the particle *upon*.

If the Authour of the universe *animadverts upon* men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of being. *Grew.*

3. Used also without the particle.

It is the soul itself; for I cannot conceive the body doth *animadvert*, when, as objects, plainly exposed to the sight, are not discovered till the soul takes notice of them.

More, Song of the Soul, Notes p. 422.

ANIMADVE'RTER.† *n. s.* [from *animadvert*.] He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments.

In these *animadversions*, saith he, I find the mention of old cloaks, false beards, night-walkers, and salt lotion; therefore the *animadverter* haunts playhouses and bordelloes; for if he did not, how could he speak of such geer?

Milton, Apol. for Smectym.

God is a strict observer of, and a severe *animadverter upon*, such as presume to partake of those mysteries, without such a preparation. *South.*

A'NIMAL. *n. s.* [*animal*, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, distinct, on the one side, from pure spirit; on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are such beings, which, besides the power of growing, and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed also with sensation and spontaneous motion. Mr. Ray gives two schemes of tables of them.

Animals are either

Sanguineous, that is, such as have blood, which breathe either by

Lungs, having either

{ Two ventricles in their heart, and those either

{ Viviparous,

{ Aquatick, as the whale kind,

{ Terrestrial, as quadrupeds;

{ Oviparous, as birds.

But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoises, and serpents.

Gills, as all sanguineous fishes, except the whale kind.

Exsanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into

Greater, and those either,

{ Naked,

{ Terrestrial, as naked snails.
{ Aquatick, as the poulp, cuttle-fish, &c.

{ Covered with a tegument; either

{ Crustaceous, as lobsters and crab-fish.

{ Testaceous, either

{ Univalve, as limpets;

{ Bivalve, as oysters, muscles, cockles;

{ Turbinate, as periwinkles, snails, &c.

Lesser, as insects of all sorts.

Viviparous hairy *animals*, or quadrupeds, are either

{ Hoofed, which are either

{ Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horse and ass:

{ Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into

{ Two principle parts, called bisulca, either

{ Such as chew not the cud, as swine;

{ Ruminant, or such as chew the cud; divided into

{ Such as have perpetual and hollow horns.

{ Beef-kind,

{ Sheep-kind,

{ Goat-kind.

{ Such as have solid, branched and deciduous horns, as the deer-kind.

Four parts, or quadrisulca, as the rhinoceros and hippopotamus.

Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into

{ Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel kind;

{ Many toes or claws; either

{ Undivided, as the elephant;

{ Divided, which have either

{ Broad nails, and an human shape, as apes:

{ Narrower, and more pointed nails;

which, in respect of their teeth, are divided into such as have

{ Many fore-teeth, or cutters in each jaw;

{ The greater which have

{ A shorter snout and rounder head, as the cat-kind;

{ A longer snout and head, as the dog-kind.

{ The lesser, the vermin or weazel kind.

Only two large and remarkable fore-teeth, all which are phytivorous, and are called the hare kind. Ray.

Vegetables are proper enough to repair *animals*, as being near of the same specifick gravity with the animal juices, and as consisting of the same parts with animal substances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are contained in the sap they derive from the earth. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Some of the animated substances have various organical or instrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a spring of life within themselves, as beasts, birds, fishes, and insects; these are called *animals*. Other animated substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves the principles of another sort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves and fruit, such as we see in plants, herbs, and trees. Watts, Logick.

2. By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a *stupid animal*.

A'NIMAL. *adj.* [animalis, Lat.]

1. That which belongs or relates to animals.

There are things in the world of spirits, wherein our ideas are very dark and confused; such as their union with animal

nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converse with each other. Watts, Logick.

2. *Animal* functions, distinguished from *natural* and *vital*, are the lower powers of the mind, as, the will, memory, and imagination.

3. *Animal* life is opposed, on one side, to *intellectual*, and, on the other, to *vegetable*.

4. *Animal* is used in opposition to *spiritual* or *rational*, as, the *animal* nature.

A'NIMALCULE. *n. s.* [animalculum, Lat.] A small animal; particularly those which are in their first and smallest state.

We are to know that they all come of the seed of *animalcules* of their own kind, that were before laid there. Ray.

A'NIMALITY. *n. s.* [from *animal*.] The state of animal existence.

All the parts serving in any wise to *animality*, must be suddenly and irrecoverably smitten, and cease from their several uses. Smith, Old Age, p. 222.

The word *animal* first only signifies human *animality*. In the minor proposition, the word *animal*, for the same reason, signifies the *animality* of a goose: thereby it becomes an ambiguous term, and unfit to build the conclusion upon. Watts.

To A'NIMATE. *v. a.* [animo, Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to: as, the soul *animates* the body; man must have been *animated* by a higher power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute strings with vocal souls inspire;
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream;
None can record their heav'nly praise so well
As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. Dryden.

3. To encourage; to incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he stood on high, from whence he might be best heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice. Knolles.

He was *animated* to expect the papacy, by the prediction of a soothsayer, that one should succeed Pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian. Bacon.

A'NIMATE. *adj.* [from *To animate*.] Alive; possessing animal life.

All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences between *animate* and *inanimate*, are two: the first is, that the spirit of things *animate* are all contained within themselves, and are branched in veins and secret canals, as blood is; and, in living creatures, the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do reside, and whereunto the rest do resort: but the spirits in things *inanimate* are shut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in snow. Bacon.

Nobler birth

Of creatures *animate* with gradual life,
Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in man. Milton.

There are several topicks used against atheism and idolatry; such as the visible marks of divine wisdom and goodness in the works of the creation, the vital union of souls with matter, and the admirable structure of *animate* bodies. Bentley.

A'NIMATED. *part. adj.* [from *animate*.] Lively; vigorous.

Warriours she fires with *animated* sounds;
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. Pope.

A'NIMATENESS. *n. s.* [from *animate*.] The state of being animated. Dict.

A'NIMATION. *n. s.* [from *animate*.]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.
Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the first *product*, which is the word of *animation*. Bacon.

2. The state of being enlivened.

Two general motions in all *animation* are its beginning and encrease; and two more to run through its state and declination.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

A'NIMATIVE. *adj.* [from *animate*.] That which has the power of giving life, or animating.

A'NIMATOR. *n. s.* [from *animate*.] That which gives life; or any thing analogous to life, as *motion*.

Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their motor, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite to their animator.

Broun.

A'NIMO'SE. *† adj.* [Fr. *animeux*.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement; resolute.

Dict.

A'NIMO'SENESS. *n. s.* [from *animose*.] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper.

Dict.

A'NIMO'SITY. *† n. s.* [Fr. *animosité*, Lat. *animositas*.] But the old Fr. considers the word as implying only *courage*, *resolution*, and *hardiness*. See *Cotgrave*. The modern French is *spite* or *malice*. Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. It implies rather the disposition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itself.

They were sure to bring passion, animosity, and malice enough of their own, what evidence soever they had from others.

Clarendon.

If there is not some method found out for alaying these heats and animosities among the fair sex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed.

Addison.

No religious sect ever carried their aversions for each other to greater heights than our state parties have done; who, the more to inflame their passions, have mixed religious and civil animosities together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church.

Swift.

A'NISE. *n. s.* [*anisum*, Lat.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet scented seeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for use, because the seeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy.

Miller.

Ye pay little of mint, and *anise*, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgement, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.

Matt. xxiii. 23.

A'NKER. *n. s.* [*ancker*, Dut.] A liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam. It is the fourth part of the awme, and contains two stekans: each stekan consists of sixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts.

Chambers.

A'NKLE. *n. s.* [*ancleop*, Sax. *anckel* Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his ankles was much swelled and ulcerated on the inside, in several places.

Wiseman.

My simple system shall suppose,
That Alma enters at the toes;
That then she mounts by just degrees
Up to the ankles, legs and knees.

Prior.

A'NKLED. ** adj.* Relating to the ankles.

Say he be black, he's of a very good pitch,
Well ankled, two good confident calves.

Beaum. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons, i. 1.

A'NKLE-BONE. *n. s.* [from *ankle* and *bone*.] The bone of the ankle.

The shin-bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by shadowing one half of the leg with a single shadow, the *ankle-bone* will shew itself by a shadow given underneath, as the knee.

Peacham.

A'NNAL. ** n. s.* See **ANNALS**.

A'NNALIST. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *annaliste*.] A writer of annals.

This is the sum of what passed in three years against the Danes, returning out of France, set down so perplexly by the Saxon *annalist*.

Milton, Hist. of Eng. b. v.

Their own *annalist* has given the same title to that of *Syriani*.

Atterbury.

A'NNALS. *† n. s.* [Without singular number, Lat. *annales*, Dr. Johnson says; but he is mistaken. *Annal* occurs in our best authors.] History digested in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Huntingdon, as his manner is to comment upon the *annal* text, makes a terrible description of that fight between Cuthred and Ethelbald.

Milton, Hist. of Eng. b. iv.

To follow him in the pace that nature lent him, his life; or to the place where nature left him, his death; deserveth a various and curious tract; and were rather an *annal*, than an annual remembrance, to think hereby to add to him reputation.

Dr. Price's Sermon on Prince Henry's Death, (1613) p. 3.

Ye warlike dead, who fell of old!

In Britain's cause, by fame enroll'd

In deathless *annal*, deathless deeds inspire!

Young, Sea-Piece, Od. 2.

Whether it be a last year's *annal*; a general history of England; or the present state of all mankind; it is undertaken with equal confidence, and finished with equal success.

Warburton on Prodiges, p. 59.

Could you with patience bear, or I relate,

O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate!

Through such a train of woes if I should run,

The day would sooner than the tale be done!

Dryden.

We are assured, by many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in the like circumstances of distress, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act.

Rogers.

To A'NNALIZE. ** v. a.* [from *annal*.] To record.

Observe the miracle, deserving a Baronius to *annalize* it.

Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, p. 332.

A'NNATS. *† n. s.* [Without singular, *annates*, Lat.]

1. First fruits; because the rate of first fruits, paid of spiritual livings, is after one year's profit.

Coxwell.

Which *annates*, or first fruits, were first suffered to be taken within the realm, for the only defence of Christian people against the Infidels.

Acts of Parl. 33 ann. H. VIII. 31.

Those the council of Basil damned the payment of *annats*, yet they were paid here till Hen. VIII. annexed them for ever to the crown.

Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 172.

2. Masses said in the Romish church for the space of a year, or for any other time, either for the soul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living.

Ayliffe, Parerg.

To ANNE'AL. *† v. a.* [Sax. *anaelan*, to heat, to inflame.]

1. To heat glass, that the colours laid on it may fix.

But when thou dost *anneal* in glass thy story,

then the light and glory

More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,

Which else shews waterish, bleak, and thin.

Herbert.

When you purpose to *anneal*, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven; or take a blue stone, which being made fit for the oven, lay it upon the cross bars of iron.

Peacham.

Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd,

And like a picture shone in glass *anneal'd*.

Dryden.

2. To heat glass after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

ANNE'ALING. ** n. s.* [from *anneal*.] The art of tempering glass. It is called by the workmen *nealing*. It is mentioned by Sir William Petty as one of the "several sorts of colorations now commonly used in human affairs, and as vulgar trades in these nations."

12. Enameling and *anealing*.*Sprat, Hist. of the Royal Soc. p. 286.*To **ANNEX**. *v. a.* [*annecto, annexum, Lat. annexer, Fr.*]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will.
2. To unite; as, a smaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom.
3. To unite *à posteriori*; annexion always presupposing something; thus, we may say, punishment is *annexed* to guilt; but not guilt to punishment.

Concerning fate or destiny, the opinions of those learned men, that have written thereof, may be safely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and fastened an inevitable necessity, and made it more general and universally powerful than it is.

Raleigh.

Nations will decline so low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse *annex'd*,
Deprives them of their outward liberty.

Milton.

I mean not the authority, which is *annexed* to your office;
I speak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your person.

Dryden.

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happiness always to the exercise of it.

Atterbury.

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience.

Rogers.

ANNEX. *n. s.* [from *To annex*.] The thing annexed; additament.

Failing in his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed the *annexes* of divinity.

Brown.

ANNEXARY.* *n. s.* [from *annex*.] Addition.

The lay people of all sorts, both men and women, both single and married, do inroll themselves into one or more of these societies, approaching so much nearer to the state of the clergy; unto which sundry of them are no other than *annexaries* and appurtenances.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

ANNEXATION.† *n. s.* [from *annex*.]

1. Conjunction; addition.

For the patrimonies of both crowns, I see no *annexation* will arise; except your majesty would be pleased to make one compounded *annexation*, for an inseparable patrimony, to the crown, out of the lands of both nations.

Bacon on the Union of Eng. and Scotland.

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedness, which Christ so vehemently recommends to us, we have his own promise, that the whole body will be full of light, *Matt. vi.* that all other christian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them.

Hammond.

2. Union; act or practice of adding or uniting.

How *annexations* of benefices first came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

The dean of Windsor, by an ancient *annexation*, is patron thereof.

Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life, p. 27.

ANNEXION. *n. s.* [from *annex*.] The act of annexing; addition.

It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of such penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure.

Rogers.

ANNEXMENT. *n. s.* [from *annex*.]

1. The act of annexing.
2. The thing annexed.

- When it falls,

Each small *annexment*, petty consequence,
Attends the boisterous ruin.

Shakspeare.

ANNIHILABLE.† *adj.* [from *annihilate*.] That which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of existence.

Is not this contradicting himself, for a man to affirm (as Cartes does in all his writings) that the world was created by God and depends on him, and yet at the same time to declare that it implies as plain a contradiction to suppose any part of

matter *annihilable* by the power of God, as to suppose that two and three should not make five?

Clarke's Evidences, Pref. p. 137

To **ANNIHILATE**. *v. a.* [*ad and nihilum, Lat.*]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly *annihilat'd*; but that as it was the work of the omnipotency of God, to make somewhat of nothing; so it requireth the like omnipotency to turn somewhat into nothing.

Baron.

Thou taught'st me, by making me

Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,

T' invent and practise this one way, t' *annihilate* all three.

Donne.

He despaired of God's mercy; he, by a decollation of all hope, *annihilated* his mercy.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Whose friendship can stand against assaults, strong enough to *annihilate* the friendship of puny minds; such an one has reached true constancy.

South.

Some imagined, water sufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the business was done, disbanded, and *annihilated*.

Woodward.

2. To destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was.

The flood hath altered, deformed, or rather *annihilated*, this place, so as no man can find any mark or memory thereof.

Raleigh.

3. To annul; to destroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reason, that any one commonwealth should *annihilate* that whereupon the whole world has agreed.

Hooker.

ANNIHILATE.* *adj.* [Formerly written *adnihilate*, as the verb and substantive also were.] Annihilated.

What is then become of those immense bales of paper, which must needs have been employed in such numbers of books? Can these also be wholly *annihilate*?

Swift, Tale of a Tub, Ded.

Any of which, by the smallest transposal or misapplication, is utterly *annihilate*.

Ibid. Pref.

ANNIHILATION. *n. s.* [from *annihilate*.] The act of reducing to nothing. The state of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very essence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not choose but follow.

Hooker.

That knowledge, which as spirits we obtain,
Is to be valu'd in the midst of pain:

Annihilation were to lose heav'n more:

We are not quite exil'd, where thought can soar.

Dryden.

ANNIVERSARILY.* *adv.* Annually.

A day was appointed by publick authority to be kept *anniversarily* sacred unto the memory of that deliverance and victory.

Bp. Hall's Rem. p. 312.

ANNIVERSARY. *n. s.* [*anniversarius, Lat.*]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive christians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praise God for them, and to observe the *anniversary* of their sufferings.

Stillingfleet.

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniversary day.

Donne had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniversaries*.

Dryden.

3. *Anniversary* is an office in the Romish church, celebrated not only once a-year, but which ought to be said daily through the year, for the soul of the deceased.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

ANNIVERSARY. *adj.* [*anniversarius, Lat.*] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its *anniversary* vicissitudes.

Ray.

They deny giving any worship to a creature, as inconsistent with christianity; but confess the honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they expressed by keeping their *anniversary* days, and recommending their example.

Stillingfleet.

A'NNIVERSE.* *n. s.* Anniversary.

It seems as if they sent the new-born guest
To wait on the procession of their feast;
And on their sacred anniversary decreed
To stamp their image on the promis'd seed.

Dryden, Brit. Red. ver. 29.

Who shall presume to mourn thee, Donne, unless
He could his tears in thy expressions dress,
And teach his grief that reverence of thy hearse,
To weep lines learned as thy anniversary.

Mayne on the Death of Donne.

A'NNO DOMINI.† [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

Stadlin's within:

She raises all your sudden ruinous storms
That shipwreck barks; and tears up growing oaks;
Flies over houses; and takes *Anno Domini*
Out of a rich man's chimney.

Middleton's Witch, i. 2.

ANNO'ISANCE. *n. s.* [from *annoy*, but not now in use.]

It hath a double signification. Any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or such like means. The writ that is brought upon this transgression. See **NUISANCE**, the word now used.

Blount.

ANNOLIS. *n. s.* An American animal, like a lizard.**ANNOMINA'TION.*** [Barb. Lat. *annominatio*.] Alliteration. See **AGNOMINATION**.

Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of *annomination*, which he describes to be what we call alliteration, as the favourite rhetorical figure both of the Welsh and English in his time.

Tyrrhitt, Ess. on the Lang. of Chaucer, § 1. n.

To A'NNOTATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *annoto*, Fr. *annoter*.]

To make annotations. An useful word, hitherto unnoticed by our lexicographers; which I find in a very strange and obscure tract; and which Johnson adopts in his definition of the verb *comment*.

Give me leave to *annotate* on the words thus.

Live's Orat. p. 26.

ANNO'ATION.† *n. s.* [annotatio, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes. Formerly, "a mark, note, or sign, whereby to know a thing."

Hudoe.

How shamefully are the bibles handled, which now hath neither annotations nor table.

Bale's Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 7. (1543).

It might appear very improper to publish annotations, without the text itself whereunto they relate.

Boyle.

ANNO'ATIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *annotation*.] A writer of notes; a commentator.

How fitly the Saracens are resembled to locusts, or scorpion-tail'd locusts, in Apocal. ix. 3. 5. 10. (as the like is also said of the Turks, ver. 19.) Mr. Mede hath with far more clearness shewn, than the *annotationists* of the new way have discovered.

Worthington's Miscell. p. 58.

A'NNOTATOR.† *n. s.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a scholiast; a commentator.

Our countryman, Cardinal Allen, and the Rhemish annotators.

Bp. Barlow's Remains, p. 217.

The contexture of this discourse will perhaps be the less subject to ravel out, if I hem it with the speech of our learned and pious annotator.

Spencer on Prodiges, p. 202.

I have not that respect for the annotators, which they generally meet with in the world.

Felton on the Classics.

The observations of faults and beauties is one of the duties of an annotator, which some of Shakspeare's editors have attempted, and some have neglected.

Dr. Johnson, Prop. for print. Shakspeare.

To ANNOUNCE. *v. a.* [annoncer, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.]

1. To publish; to proclaim.

Of the Messiah I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the first I knew.

Milton.

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial sentence.

Those, mighty Jove, new-born, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publish laws, announce
Or life or death.

Prior.

ANNOUNCEMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *annoncement*.] In our old dictionaries *announcing* is found, instead of this word, which is quite of modern use.] A declaration; an advertisement; a notification.**ANNOUN'CE.*** *n. s.* [Fr. *annonceur*.] A declarer; a proclaimer; an advertiser; a bringer of news; a carrier of tidings.

Cotgr.

To ANNOY. *v. a.* [annoyer, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to tease; to molest.

Woe to poor man; each outward thing annoys him;
He heaps in inward grief, that most destroys him.

Sidney.

Her joyous presence and sweet company,
In full content he there did long enjoy;

Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealousy,
His dear delights were able to annoy.

Spenser, F. Q.

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and sewers, annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages, and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.

Milton.

Insects seldom use their offensive weapons, unless provoked:
let them but alone, and annoy them not.

Ray.

ANNOY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *anoi*, *annoy*.] Injury; molestation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, sleep in peace, and wake in joy;

Good angels guard thee from the boar's annoy.

Shakspeare.

All pain and joy is in their way;

The things we fear bring less annoy
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;

But in themselves they cannot stay.

Dowd.

What then remains, but, after past annoy,

To take the good vicissitude of joy.

Dryden.

ANNOYANCE. *n. s.* [from *annoy*.]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering hair,
Any annoyance in that precious sense.

Shakspeare.

Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great annoyances to corn.

Mortimer.

2. The state of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The spit venom of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others.

Hooker.

The greatest annoyance and disturbance of mankind, has been from one of those two things, force or fraud.

Saunders.

For the further annoyance and terror of any besieged place they would throw into it dead bodies.

W. R. S.

ANNOYER.† *n. s.* [from *annoy*, an old English substantive, in Sherwood.] The person that annoys.**ANNOYFUL.*** *adj.* [This adjective, and its cognate *annoyous*, have been employed, in our old language, by the same etymological analogy as *joyful* and *joyous* are from *joy*.] Full of annoy or trouble.

For all be it so, that all things are annoy'd, algaes it is not to repave in yaving of judgement, ne in vengeance taking, when it is sufficient and reasonable.

Chaucer, Melib.

ANNOYOUS.* *adj.* [Old Fr. *adoleus*.] Troublesome.

Ye ban eloped to your counsel a gret multitude of people, ful chargeant and ful annoyous for to here.

Chaucer, Melib.

ANNUAL. *adj.* [annuel, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.]

1. That which comes yearly.

Annual let me, the grape, the rose, renew,
The juice tartareous, and the balmy dew.

Pope.

2. That which is reckoned by the year.

The king's majesty

Doth pay your honour to you; to which

A N N

A thousand pounds a-year, *annual* support,
Out of his grace he adds. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

3. That which lasts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, seemeth to be caused by the over-expend of the sap; which being prevented, they will superannuate, if they stand warm. *Bacon.*

Every tree may, in some sense, be said to be an *annual* plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit, proceeding from the coat that was superinduced over the wood the last year. *Ray.*

ANNUALLY. *adv.* [from *annual*.] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it sufficient to signify a heart; because the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and unto fifty years *annually* encreaseth the weight of one drachm. *Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

The whole strength of a nation is the utmost that a prince can raise *annually* from his subjects. *Swift.*

ANNUARY.* *adj.* [Lat. *annuus*.] Annual.

Supply anew

With *annuary* cloaks the wandering Jew.

John Hall, Poems, p. 10.

ANNUITANT. *† n. s.* [from *annuity*.] He that possesses or receives an annuity.

Whence shall we furnish materials for the meditation of the glutton between his meals, of a sportsman in a rainy month, of the *annuitant* between the days of quarterly payment?

Idler, No. 24.

ANNUITY. *n. s.* [*annuité*, Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years.

The differences between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have assets by descent. The second difference is, that, for the recovery of an *annuity*, no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* against the granter, his heirs, or successors; but of a rent, the same actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for assets, because it is no freehold in law; nor shall be put in execution upon a statute merchant, statute staple, or elegit, as a rent may. *Coxell.*

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another, who supplied his expence, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon.*

To ANNU'L. *v. a.* [old Fr. *adnullier*, *adnuller*.]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and whoever destroys this authority, does, in effect, *annul* the law. *Rogers.*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light the pure work of God to me's extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annul'd, which might in part my grief have eas'd. *Milton.*

ANNULAR. *†* [Fr. *annulaire*, from *annulus*, Lat.]

In the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rise up, he has tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments. *Cheyne.*

ANNULARY. *† adj.* [Fr. *annulaire*, from *annulus*, Lat.]

In the form of rings.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the wind-pipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the sides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ray.*

ANNULET. *n. s.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

1. A little ring.

2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. Annulets are also a part of the coat-armour of several families; they were anciently reputed a mark

A N O

of nobility and jurisdiction, it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture *per baculum & annulum*.

4. [In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annul-ts*.

5. Annulet is also used for a narrow flat moulding common to other parts of the column; so called, because it encompasses the column round. Chambers.

ANNU'LEMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *annullement*.] The act of annulling.

To ANNU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to something beforementioned.

ANNUMERATION. *n. s.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNUNCIATE. *† v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out: a word not in popular use, as Dr. Johnson observes; but formerly of established usage, as our old dictionaries shew.

Lo Sampson, which that was *annunciat*

By the angel, long or his nativee. *Chaucer, Monk's Tale.*

There [in the almanack] should he see his blessed Saviour's conception *annuntiated* by the angel, March 25.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 33.

They who did foretell the birth of John, the fore-runner of Christ; they who did *annunciate* unto the blessed Virgin the conception of the Saviour of the world, — they have a constant and a perpetual relation to the children of God.

Pearson, on the Creed, Art. 9.

Let my death be thus *annunciated* and shewn forth till I come to judgement. *Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.*

ANNUNCIATION. *† n. s.* [Fr. *annonciation*.]

1. The name given to the day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin; solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our blessed Saviour: and so upon all the festivals of the year. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. Proclamation; promulgation.

The *annunciation* of the Gospel. *Hammond's Sermon, p. 173.*

ANODYNE. *† adj.* [from *an* and *odyn*, Fr. *anodin*, "remedes *anodins*," Cotgrave.] That which has the power of mitigating pain.

The *anodyne* draught of oblivion, thus drugged, is well calculated to preserve a galling wakefulness. *Burke.*

ANODYNE.* *n. s.* A medicine which assuages pain. [The two examples, which follow, are those given improperly by Dr. Johnson, as Mr. Mason has observed, to the adjective.]

Yet durst she not too deeply probe the wound,

As hoping still the nobler parts were sound:

But strove with *anodynes* to assuage the smart,

And mildly thus her medicine did impart. *Dryden.*

Anodynes, or abaters of pain of the alimentary kind, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient substances; those things which destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain, or what deadens the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANOINT. *v. u.* [*oindre*, *enoindre*; part. *oint*, *enoint*, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

Anointed let me be with deadly venom. *Shakespeare.*

Thou shalt have olive trees throughout all thy coasts, but thou shalt not *anoint* thyself with the oil: for thine olive shall cast his fruit. *Deut. xxviii. 40.*

2. To smear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then in brazen caldrons borne,
Are pour'd to wash his body, joint by joint,
And fragrant oils the stiffen'd limbs anoint.

Dryden.

3. To consecrate by unction.

I would not see thy sister,
In his anointed flesh stick boarish fangs.

Shakspeare.

ANO'INTER.† *n. s.* [from *anoint*.] The person that anoints.

At Watlington, in Oxfordshire, there was a sect called *Anointers*, from their anointing people before they admitted them into their communion. *Dr. Plot's Oxfordshire*, chap. xxxviii.
Grey's Notes on Hudibras, 3. 2.

ANO'INTING.* *n. s.* [from *anoint*.] Anointment; the act of anointing.

Their bathings and anointings before their feasts, their perfumes and sweet odours in diverse kinds at their feasts.

Hakewill's *Apology*, p. 390.

All the accomplishments and treasures of amorous delicacy, as sweet washings, anointings, clothings with embroidery, &c.
Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 23.

ANO'INTMENT.* *n. s.* The state of being anointed.

That sovran lord, who, in the discharge of his holy anointment from God the Father, which made him supreme bishop of our souls, was so humble as to say, Who made me a judge or divider over you?

Milton, *Animadv. Rem. Def.*

ANO'MALISM. *n. s.* [from *anomaly*.] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Dict.*

ANOMALISTICAL. *adj.* [from *anomaly*.] Irregular; applied in astronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth passeth through its orbit, distinct from the tropical year.

ANO'MALOUS.† *adj.* [*a priv.* and *ἀνόμας*, Fr. *anomal*.]

Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things: it is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will arise *anomalous* disturbances not only in civil and artificial, but also in military officers. *Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

He being acquainted with some characters of every speech, you may at pleasure make him understand *anomalous* pronunciation.

Holder.

Metals are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron: to which we may join that *anomalous* body, quicksilver or mercury.

Locke.

ANO'MALOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anomalous*.] Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not solemnly begotten, but suddenly framed, and *anomalously* proceeded from Adam. *Brown, Vulgar Errors*.

ANO'MALOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *anomalous*.] Irregularity.

ANOMALY.† *n. s.* [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalie*, Lat. *ἀνὸμαλῶς*.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

The vulgar pronunciation of this letter hath diverse *anomalies*.

Butler, *Eng. Gr.* (1633.) p. 26.

If we should chance to find a mother debauching her daughter, as such monsters have been seen, we must charge this upon a peculiar *anomaly* and baseness of nature.

South.

I do not pursue the many pseudographies in use, but intend to shew how most of these *anomalies* in writing might be avoided and better supplied.

Holder.

A'NOMY.† *n. s.* [*a priv.* and *νόμος*, Fr. *anomie*.] Breach of law.

If sin be good, and just, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no sin, no *anomy*.

Bramhall against *Hobbes*.

The delights of the body betray us, through our over indulgence to them, and lead us captive to *anomy* and disobedience.

Glauville's *Praer. of Souls*, ch. 14.

Iniquity, in the Greek text, is *ἀνομία*, *anomy*; or a life without law.

Shelford's *Discourses*, p. 269.

ANON.† *adv.* [*Junius* imagines it to be an elliptical form of speaking for *in one*, that is, *in one minute*;

Skinner from *a* and *nean*, or *near*; *Minsheu* from *on*. It seems to be the Sax. *an*, meaning *one*, and *on* meaning *in*. In an old romance I have seen it written *onane*. So Gawen Douglas writes it, (*on ane*,) according to Mr. Tooke.]

1. Quickly; soon; in a short time.

A little snow, tumbled about,

Anon becomes a mountain.

Shakspeare.

Will they come abroad anon?

Shall we see young Oberon?

B. Jonson.

However, witness, Heaven!

Heaven, witness thou anon! while we discharge

Freely our part.

Milton.

He was not without design at that present, as shall be made out anon: meaning by that device to withdraw himself.

Clay.

Still as I did the leaves inspire,

With such a purple light they shone.

As if they had been made of fire,

And spreading so, would flame anon.

Wallis.

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this sense is used *ever* and *anon*, for *now* and *then*.

Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill

Sometimes, anon in shady vale, each night,

Or harbour'd in one cave, is not revealed.

Milton.

ANO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [*a priv.* and *ὄνομα*.] Wanting a name.

These animalcules serve also for food to another *anonymous* insect of the waters.

Rau.

They would forthwith publish slanders unpunished, the authors being *anonymous*, the immediate publishers thereof sculking.

Notes on the *Dunclad*.

ANO'NYMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anonymous*.] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out *anonymously*, among complaints or spurious editions.

Swift.

ANOREXY. *n. s.* [*ἀνορεξία*.] Inappetency, or loathing of food.

Quincy.

ANO'THER.† *adj.* [Goth. *anþar*, another.]

1. Not the same.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual disorder, must of necessity find *another* rise of government than that.

Locke.

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

— A fourth? —

What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom?

Another yet? — a seventh! I'll see no more.

Shakspeare.

3. Any other; any one else.

If one man sin against *another*, the judge shall judge him.

1 Samuel, ii. 25.

Why not of her? prefer'd above the rest,

By him with nightly deeds, and open love profess'd;

So had *another* been, where he his vows address'd.

Dryden.

4. Not one's self.

A man shall have diffused his life, his self, and his whole concerns so far, that he can weep his sorrows with *another's* eyes; when he has another heart besides his own, both to share, and to support his grief.

South.

5. Widely different: much altered.

When the soul is beaten from its station, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it becomes quite *another* thing from what it was before.

South.

ANO'THERGAINES. *adj.* [See ANOTHERGUESS.] Of another kind. This word I have found only in *Sidney*.

If my father had not plaid the hasty fool, I might have had *another* gains husband than Dametas.

Sidney.

ANO'THERGATES.* *adj.* [from *another* and *gate* or *gait*, Sax. *gaet*, a road or way.] Of another sort or turn.

If we be of the spirituality, there should be in us *another-gates* manifestation of the spirit than is ordinarily to be found in the temporality.

Bp. Sanderson, *Serm. ad Cler.* iii

A good report maketh the bones fat, saith Solomon; and that, I woe, is *anothergates* manner, than to make the face shine.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermons, p. 363.

Hudibras, about to enter
Upon *anothergates* adventure. *Hudibras, C. iii. ver. 428.*

ANOTHERGUESS. † *adj.* [This word, which though rarely used in writing, is somewhat frequent in colloquial language, Dr. Johnson conceives to be corrupted from *anotherguise*; that is, of a different *guise*, or manner, or form. But it may be corrupted from *anothergates*.] Of a different kind.

If you are bent to wed, I wish you *anotherguess* wife than Socrates had.
Howell's Lett. B. i. iv. 9.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in *anotherguess* manner in thy time.
Arbuthnot.

ANOU'GH, * ANOW. See ENOUGH, ENOW.

A'NSATED. *adj.* [*ansatus*, Lat.] Having handles; or something in the form of handles.

A'NSLAUGHT. * *n. s.* [Sax. *plagan*, on-*plagan*, to *strike*, to *kill*.] An attack; a fray. The parent, perhaps, of ONSLOUGHT, which see. Not now in use.
I do remember yet that *anslaught*, thou wast beaten,
And fled'st before the butler.
Beaumont and Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

To A'NSWER. † *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had *andppapan*, but in another sense; the Dutch have *antwoorden*. Such is Dr. Johnson's etymological notice of this word. — The Saxons, however, had *andppapan*, and also *anppapan*, in the sense of *to answer*. See Lye, Dict. Sax. et Goth. Serenius notices the Goth. *andswara*, reddere rationem facti, and the M. Goth. *andswaurd*, whence perhaps the Dutch *antwoorden*. The Danes have the verb *answear*, to answer.]

1. To speak in opposition. [Mr. Mason has rightly observed that several of Dr. Johnson's senses of this word, as a verb *neuter*, may be called *active*. I have separated such.]

If it be said, we may discover the elementary ingredients of things, I *answer*, that it is not necessary that such a discovery should be practicable.
Boyle.

2. To be accountable for: with *for*.

Those many had not dared to do evil
If the first man that did th' edict infringe
Had *answer'd* for his deed.
Shakspeare.

Some men have sinned in the principles of humanity, and must *answer for* not being men.
Brown, Vulgar Errors.

If there be any absurdity in this, our author must *answer for* it.
Locke.

3. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of: with *for*.

The night, so impudently fixed for my last, made little impression on myself; but I cannot *answer for* my family.
Swift.

4. To give an account.

How they have been since received, and so well improved, let those *answer* either to God or man, who have been the author and promoters of such wise council.
Temple.

He wants a father to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. You must bear
The future blame, and *answer* to the world,
When you refuse the easy honest means
Of taking care of him.
Southern.

5. To correspond to; to suit with.

As in water face *answereth* to face, so the heart of man to man.
Prov. xxvii. 19.

6. To act reciprocally.

Say, do'st thou yet the Roman harp command?
Do the strings *answer* to thy noble hand?
Dryden.

7. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else.

There can but two things create love, perfection and usefulness; to which *answer*, on our part, 1. Admiration; and 2. Desire: and both these are centered in love.
Bp. Taylor.

8. To succeed; to produce the wished event.

Jason followed her counsel, whereto, when the event had *answered*, he again demanded the fleece.
Raleigh.

In operations upon bodies for their version or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not *answer* the trial in small: and so deceiveth many.
Bacon.

To A'NSWER. † *v. a.*

1. To speak in return to a question.

Are we succour'd? are the Moors remov'd?
Answer these questions first, and then a thousand more:
Answer them altogether.
Dryden, Span. Friar.

2. To be equivalent to; to stand for something else.

A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry; but money *answereth* all things.
Ecc. x. 19.

3. To satisfy any claim, or petition, of right or justice.

Zelmane with rageful eyes bid him defend himself; for no less than his life would *answer* it.
Sidney.

Revenge the jeering and disdain'd contempt
Of this proud king, who studies day and night
To *answer* all the debt he owes unto you,
Even with the bloody payments of your deaths.
Shakspeare, Henry IV. P. 1.

Let his neck *answer* for it, if there is any martial law in the world.
Ibid. Hen. V.

Men no sooner find their appetites *unanswered*, than they complain the times are injurious. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*
That yearly rent is still paid, even as the former casualty itself, was wont to be, in parcel meal paid in and *answered*.
Bacon.

4. To bear proportion to.

Weapons must need be dangerous things, if they *answered* the bulk of so prodigious a person.
Swift, Gull. Travels.

5. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to choose out the most deserving objects, and the most likely to *answer* the ends of our charity.
Atterbury, Sermon.

6. To comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit,
Till I and my affairs are *answered*. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

7. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons; in which sense, though figuratively, the following passage may be, perhaps, taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave than to *answer*, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the skies. *Shakspeare, Lear.*

8. To be over-against any thing.

Fire *answers* fire; and, by their paly beams,
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face.
Shakspeare, Henry V. Chorus.

A'NSWER. † *n. s.* [Goth. *andswor*, excusatio, *Ser. Dict.* Sax. *andppape*, an *answer*. Dan. *ansvar*, *answer*, security.]

1. That which is said, whether in speech or writing, in return to a question, or position.

It was a right *answer* of the physician to his patient, that had sore eyes: If you have more pleasure in wine than in yod sight, wine is good.
Locke.

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready *answer* to the questions which he shall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the sick and imprisoned?
Atterbury.

2. An account to be given to the demand of justice.

He'll call you to so hot an *answer* for it,
That you shall chide your trespass. *Shakspeare.*

3. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited against a person.

A personal *answer* ought to have three qualities; it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be absolute and unconditional; it ought to be clear and certain. *Ayliffe.*

4. Retaliation; corresponding practice.

Great the slaughter is

Here made by the Roman; great the *answer* he
Britons must take. *Shakspeare, Cym. v. 3.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *n. s.* [from *answer* and *jobber*.]

He that makes a trade of writing answers.

What disgusts me from having any thing to do with this race of *answer-jobbers*, is, that they have no sort of conscience in their dealing. *Swift, on the Barrier Treaty.*

A'NSWERABLE. *adj.* [from *answer*.]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that which may be answered; as, the argument, though subtle, is yet *answerable*.

2. Obligated to give an account; obliged to answer any demand of justice; or stand the trial of an accusation.

Every chief of every kindred or family should be *answerable*, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times to be justified, when he should be required, or charged with any treason or felony. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Will any man argue, that if a physician should manifestly prescribe poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is *answerable* only to God. *Swift.*

He cannot think ambition more justly laid to their charge, than to other men, because that would be to make such government *answerable* for the errors of human nature. *Swift.*

3. Correspondent.

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give, *answerable* enough in some features and colours, but erring in others. *Sidney.*

The daughters of Atlas were ladies, who, accompanying such as came to be registered among the worthies, brought forth children *answerable* in quality to those that begot them. *Ralegh.*

4. Proportionate; suitable.

Only add

Deeds to thy knowledge *answerable*; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love
By name to come call'd charity, the soul
Of all the rest. *Milton.*

5. Suitable; suited.

The following, by certain estates of men, *answerable* to that which a great person himself professeth, as of soldiers to him that hath been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies. *Bacon.*

If *answerable* style I can obtain
Of my celestial patroness. *Milton.*

6. Equal; equivalent.

There be no kings whose means are *answerable* unto other men's desires. *Ralegh.*

7. Relative; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful, there should be some *answerable* sentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requisite. *Hooker.*

A'NSWERABLY. *adv.* [from *answerable*.] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably.

The broader seas are, if they be entire, and free from illands, they are *answerably* deeper. *Brerewood on Languages.*

It bears light sorts, into the atmosphere, to a greater or lesser height, *answerably* to the greater or lesser intenseness of the heat. *Woodward.*

A'NSWERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *answerable*.] The quality of being answerable. *Dict.*

To shew therefore the correspondency and *answerableness* which is between this bridegroom and his spouse, &c. *Harmar, Transl. of Beza, p. 196.*

A'NSWERER. *n. s.* [from *answer*.]

1. He that answers; he that speaks in return to what another has spoken.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it, neither will I do it like a niggardly *answerer* going no further than the bounds of the question. *Sidney.*

2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; because it gives his *answerer* double work. *Swift.*

ANT. *n. s.* [æemtt, Sax. which *Junius* imagines, not without probability, to have been first contracted to æmt, and then softened to ant.] An emmet; a pismire. A small insect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll set thee to school to an *ant*, to teach thee there's no lab'ring in the winter. *Shakspeare.*

Methinks, all cities now but ant-hills are,
Where when the several labourers I see
For children, house, provision, taking pain,
They're all but *ants*, carrying eggs, straw, and grain. *Donne.*

Learn each small people's genius, policies;
The *ant's* republick, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*

A'NT-BEAR. *n. s.* [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon insects; and some live wholly upon them; as two sorts of tamanduas upon ants, which therefore are called in English *ant-bears*. *Ray.*

A'NT-HILL, OR HILLOCK. *n. s.* [from *ant* and *hill*.]

The small protuberances of earth in which ants make their nests.

Put blue flowers into an *ant-hill*, they will be stained with red; because the ants drop upon them their stinging liquor, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. *Ray.*

Those who have seen *ant-hillocks*, have easily perceived those small heaps of corn about their nests. *Addison.*

AN'T. A contraction for *and it*, or rather *and if it*; as, *an't please you*; that is, *and if it please you*.

ANTA'GONISM.* *n. s.* Contest. See ANTAGONY.

ANTA'GONIST.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἀνταγωνιστής, Fr. *antagoniste*.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a personal and particular opposition.

Our *antagonists* in these controversies may have met with some not unlike to Ithacius. *Hooker.*

What was set before him,
To heave, pull, draw, and break, he still perform'd,
None daring to appear *antagonist*. *Milton.*

It is not fit, that the history of a person should appear, till the prejudice both of his *antagonists* and adherents be softened and subdued. *Addison.*

2. Contrary.

The short club consists of those who are under five feet; ours is to be composed of such as are above six. These we look upon as the two extremes and *antagonists* of the species; considering all these as neuters, who fill up the middle space. *Addison.*

3. In anatomy, the *antagonist* is that muscle which counteracts some others.

A relaxation of a muscle must produce a spasm in its *antagonist*, because the equilibrium is destroyed. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTAGONI'STICK.* *adj.* [from *antagonist*.] Contending as an antagonist.

It may be too, if the ordinance of nature;
Their valours are not yet so combatant,
Or truly *antagonistick*, as to fight,
But may admit to hear of some divisions
Of fortitude, may put 'em off their quarrel. *B. Jonson, Mays. Lady.*

To ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [ἀντί and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend against another. *Dict.*

ANTA'GONY.* *n. s.* [ἀντί and ἀγώνια.] Contest, opposition.

For others born idolaters, the moral reason of their dangerous keeping, and the incommunicable *antagony* that is

between Christ and Belial, will be sufficient to enforce the commandment of those two inspired reformers, Ezra and Nehemiah, to put an idolater as well under the Gospel.

Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Div. i. 8.

ANTA'LGICK. † *adj.* [Fr. *antalgique*, from ἀντί, against, and ἄλγος, pain.] That which softens pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLASIS. *n. s.* [Lat. from ἀντανάλασις, from ἀντανάλαω, to drive back.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary signification; as, *In thy youth learn some craft, that in old age thou mayst get thy living without craft.* *Craft*, in the first place, signifies science or occupation; in the second, deceit or subtilty.

2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long, parenthesis; as, Shall that heart, (*which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them,*) shall that heart, *I say*, &c.

Smith, Rhetorick.

ANTAPHRODITICK. † *adj.* [Fr. *antaphroditique*, from ἀντί, against, and Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] That which is efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLE'CTICK. *adj.* [ἀντί, against, and ἀποπληξίς, an apoplexy.] Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK. *adj.* [ἀντί, against, and ἄρκτος, the bear, or northern constellation.] The southern pole, so called, as opposite to the northern.

Downward as far as *antarctic*.

Milton.

They that had sail'd from near th' *antarctic* pole,

Their treasure safe, and all their vessels whole,

In sight of their dear country ruin'd be,

Without the guilt of either rock or sea.

Waller.

ANTARTHRITICK. † *adj.* [Fr. *antarthritique*, ἀντί, against, and ἀρθρίτις, the gout.] Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντί and ἀσθμα.] Good against the asthma.

ANTE. A Latin particle signifying *before*, which is frequently used in compositions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

A'NTEACT. *n. s.* [from *ante* and *act*.] A former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION. *n. s.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

ANTECEDA'NEOUS.* *adj.* [from *antecede*.] Going before; preceding.

Admit that, which as capable of *antecedaneous* proof may be presupposed.

Barrow, Sermons, ii. 407.

To ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go before.

It seems consonant to reason, that the fabrick of the world did not long *antecede* its motion.

Hale.

ANTECE'DENCE. *n. s.* [from *antecede*.] The act or state of going before; precedence.

It is impossible that mixed bodies can be eternal, because there is necessarily a pre-existence of the simple bodies, and an *antecedence* of their constitution preceding the existence of mixed bodies.

Hale.

ANTECE'DENCY.* *n. s.* The state of going before.

There can be no multitude without one, but one may be without a multitude; for unity is before any multiplied number. Which *antecedency* of unity, in the same place, he [Dionysius] applieth unto the Deity. *Fotherby, Atheom. p. 308.*

ANTECE'DENT. *adj.* *antecedens*, Lat.

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is used, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To assert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it, when, without any *antecedent* sin of his, it was impossible for him not to fall, seems a thing that highly reproaches essential equity and goodness.

South.

2. It has to before the thing which is supposed to follow.

No one is so hardy as to say, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for existence must be *antecedent* to merit.

Collier.

Did the blood first exist, *antecedent* to the formation of the heart? But that is to set the effect before the cause.

Bentley.

ANTECE'DENT. *n. s.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of so mighty an influence, that it is indeed the necessary *antecedent*, if not also the direct cause of a sinner's return to God.

South.

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined; as, the *man* who comes hither.

Let him learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, the noun with the verb, and the relative with the *antecedent*.

Ascham.

3. In logick, the first proposition of an enthymeme or argument, consisting only of two propositions.

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, if the sun be fixed, the earth must move: if there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*, the other is called the *consequent*.

Watts, Logick.

ANTECEDENTLY. *adv.* [from *antecedent*.] In the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.

We consider him *antedecently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities.

South.

ANTECE'SSOR. † *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. One who goes before, or leads another; the principal.

Dict.

The successor seldom prosecuting his *antecessor's* devices.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

Search the reports of the pope's own rolls: undoubtedly they would receive the same answer which popes in former times have had, and with the same quick dispatch that our *antecessors* in this case have thought to be requisite.

Ld. Northampton, Proceed. against Garret, sign. Ilb. 4.

'Tis certainly derived to them by their *antecessours*.

Hammond on the Festivals of the Church.

2. A prepossessor; one that possessed the land before the present possessor.

The *antecessor* was most commonly he that possessed the lands in king Edward's time before the conquest.

Brady, Gloss.

A'NTECHAMBER. *n. s.* [from *ante* before, and *chamber*; it is generally written, improperly, *antichamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empress has the *antichambers* past,

And this way moves with a disorder'd haste.

Dryden.

His *antichamber*, and room of audience, are little square chambers wainscoted.

Addison.

A'NTECHAPEL.* *n. s.* [*ante* and *chapel*.] That part of the chapel through which the passage is to the choir or body of it.

I presume he afterwards altered his directions, with regard to the place of interment; for he was buried on the south side of the *ante-chapel* of Trinity College chapel.

Warton, Life of Bathurst, p. 190.

ANTECURSOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One who runs before.

Dict.

To ANTEDATE. † *v. a.* [from *ante* and *datum*, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, so as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou hast lov'd me one whole day,
To-morrow when thou leav'st, what wilt thou say?

A N 'T

Wilt thou then *antedate* some new-made vow,
Or say, that now
We are not just those persons, which we were?

Donne's Poems, p. 4.

By reading, a man does, as it were, *antedate* his life, and makes himself contemporary with the ages past. *Collier*.

2. To take something before the proper time.

You need not thank me, Canon; in your love
You *antedated* what I can do for you;
And I, in gratitude, am bound to this,
And am to much more.

Beaumont and Fl. Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

An *antedated* and diseased old age of riot and drunkenness.

Spencer on Prodigies, p. 375.

Our joys below it can improve,

And *antedate* the bliss above.

Pope.

A'NTEDATE.* n. s. [from the verb.] Anticipation.

Why hath not my soul these apprehensions, these presages, these changes, those *antedates*, those jealousies, those suspicions of a sin, as well as my body of a sickness?

Donne's Devotions, p. 10.

ANTE'DILU'VIAN. adj. [from *ante* before, and *diluvium*, a deluge.]

1. Existing before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the stone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally dissolved. *Woodward*.

2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, conduccable unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

ANTE'DILU'VIAN. n. s. One that lived before the flood.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*, that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial.

Bentley.

A'NTELOPE. n. s. [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

The *antelope* and wolf, both fierce and fell.

Spenser, F. Q. i. vi. 26.

ANTELU'CAN.* adj. [Lat. *antelucanus*. "Plinius secundus non tantum *tempus*, quo convenire Christiani soliti fuerint, sed quodammodo etiam *locum*, quamvis subobscurè, indigitasse videtur, dum ait, eos *ante lucem* convenire solitos fuisse, unde Tertullianus coetus Christianorum *antelucanos* appellavit." Böhmeri Dissert. Jur. Eccl. Antiq. 12mo. Halac. 1729. p. 35.] Early, before day-light.

There the Jupiter of exemplary honour and magnificence, there the Phosphorus of piety and *antelucan* devotion.

Bp. Hall's Rem. p. 44.

All manner of *antelucan* labourers, who make provision for the flesh, make the flesh their provision.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quix. iii. 6.

ANTEMERIDIAN. adj. [from *ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

ANTEME'TICK. adj. [*ἀντί*, against, and *ἐμέω*, to vomit.] That which has the power of calming the stomach; of preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMU'NDANE. †adj. [*ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] That which was before the creation of the world.

The Supreme,

Great, *antemundane* Father!

Young, Night Th. 5.

ANTENU'MBER. n. s. [from *ante* and *number*.] The number that precedes another.

Whatsoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to consent of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the *antenunder*, than to the entire number, as that the sound returneth after six, or after twelve; so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth.

Bacon.

A N 'T

A'NTEPAST. n. s. [from *ante*, before, and *pastum*, to feed.] A foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

We were to expect our bliss only in the satiating our appetites, it might be reasonable, by frequent *antepasts*, to excite our gust for that profuse perpetual meal. *Decay of Piety*.

A'NTEPENULT. n. s. [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The last syllable but two, as the syllable *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.

ANTEPILE'PTICK. adj. [*ἀντί* and *ἐπιληψία*.] A medicine against convulsions.

That bezoar is *antidotal*, lapis judaicus diuretical, coral *antepileptical*, we will not deny.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To A'NTEPONE. v. a. [*antepono*, Lat.] To set one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another.

Dict.

ANTEPRE'DICAMENT. n. s. [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in the study of logick, previously to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTERIO'RITY. † n. s. [from *anterior*.] Priority; the state of being before either in time or situation.

Our poet could not have seen the prophecy of Isaiah, because he lived 100 or 150 years before that prophet; and this *anteriority* of time makes this passage the more observable.

Pope, Iliad xix. note, v. 93.

ANTERIOUR. adj. [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the *anterior* or upper part wherein the senses are placed, and that the posterior and lower part, which is opposite thereunto, there is no inferior or former part in this animal; for the senses being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anterior*, which is impossible.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

ANTEPA'SCHAL.* adj. [from *ante* and *paschal*.] Relating to the time before Easter.

The dispute was very early in the church concerning the observation of Easter; one point whereof was, concerning the ending of the *ante-paschal* fast, which both sides determined upon the day they kept the festival. *Nelson, Fasts and Festivals*.

A'NTEROOM.* n. s. [from *ante* and *room*.] The room through which the passage is to a principal apartment.

An *ante-room* in the Duke's palace.

Shakspeare, T. Gent. Ver. Stage Dir.

ANTETE'MPLE.* n. s. [from *ante* and *temple*.] What we now call the nave, was, in the primitive churches, the ante-temple.

Of the ancient churches there was a two-fold division: If we take it in the stricter sense, it includes only the building within the walls, which were the "narthex" or *ante-temple*, where the penitents and catechumens stood; the "naos" or temple, &c.

Christian Antiquities, i. 229.

A'NTES. n. s. [Latin.] Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTO'MACH. n. s. [from *ante*, before, and *stomach*.] A cavity which leads into the stomach.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately swallowed into a kind of *antestomach*, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. *Ray*.

To A'NTEVERT.* v. a. [Lat. *antevertio*.] To prevent. To *antever* some great danger to the publick, to ourselves, to our friend, we may and must disclose our knowledge of a close wickedness.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, Add. C. 3.

It is high time to mourn for the *anteverting* of a threatened vengeance.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 157.

ANTHELMINTHICK. † adj. [Fr. *anthelmintique*, *ἀντί*, against, and *ἐλμίνος*, a worm.] That which kills worms.

Anthelminticks, or contrary to worms, are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey taken upon an empty stomach.

Arbuthnot.

ANTHEM.† *n. s.* [*ἄνθῳμ*], a hymn sung in alternate parts, and should therefore be written *anthym*, Dr. Johnson says; but neither the etymology, nor the orthography, which he proposes, is correct. *Anthem* is the Sax. *anteþn*, which is written by Chaucer *antem*, and in the Prompt. Par. *antym*; and corresponds to the Gr. *ἀνθωνία*, and the Fr. *antienne*, i. e. alternate singing. See **ANTI-PHON.**] A holy song; a song performed as part of divine service.

God Moses first, then David did inspire,
To compose *anthems* for his heavenly quire. *Denham.*

There is no passion that is not finely expressed in those parts of the inspired writings, which are proper for divine songs and *anthems*. *Addison.*

ANTHEM-WISE.* *adv.* According to the manner of singing anthems; that is, alternately. See **ANTI-PHON.**

Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by catches, *anthem-wise*, give great pleasure.

Bacon, Ess. xxxvii.

ANTHEMIS.* *n. s.* [In Botany.] Camomile.

The *anthemis*, a small but glorious flower,
Scarce rears his head; yet has a giant's tower. *Tate's Cowley.*

ANTHOLOGY.† *n. s.* [*ἀνθολογία*, from *ανθ*, a flower, and *λεγω*, to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
3. A collection of poems.

This clause, (*ὡς δὲ μὴ χέρον*) which is omitted in Clemens Alexandrinus, is found notwithstanding both in Diogenes Laertius, in his life, and also in the *anthology*.

Ferrand, Love Melancholy, p. 334.

They are very different from the simple sepulchral inscriptions of the ancients, of which that of Meleager on his wife, in the Greek *anthology*, is a model and master-piece.

Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope, ii. 472.

ANTHOLOGICAL.* *adj.* Relating to an anthology.

ANTHONY'S FIRE. *n. s.* A kind of crabspeck.

ANTHRAX. *n. s.* [*ἀνθραξ*, a burning coal.] A scab or blotch that is made by a corrosive humour, which burns the skin, and occasions sharp pricking pains, a carbuncle. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPOLOGY. *n. s.* [from *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *λέγω*, to discourse.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE.† *n. s.* [*ἀνθρωπομορφος*.] One who believes a human form in the Deity; one of a sect who attributed to God the form of the human body.

It was the opinion of the *anthropomorphites*, that God had all the parts of a man, and that we are in this sense made according to his image. *More, Conj. Cabb. p. 121.*

Christians as well as Turks have had whole sects contending that the Deity was corporeal and of human shape, though few profess themselves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant, of that opinion. *Locke.*

ANTHROPOMORPHITE.* *adj.* Relating to the opinions of the anthropomorphites.

Multitudes could swallow the dull and coarse *anthropomorphite* doctrines. *Glanvill's Præc. of Souls, ch. 4.*

ANTHROPOPATHY.† *n. s.* [*ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *πάθος*, passion, Fr. *anthropopathie*.] The sensibility of man; the passions of man.

Two ways then may the Spirit of God be said to be grieved, in Himself, in his Saints; in Himself, by an *anthropopathie*, as we call it; in his Saints, by a sympathy; the former is by way of allusion to human passion and carriage.

Bp. Hall's Rem. p. 106.

ANTHROPOPHAGY.† *n. s.* [*It has no singular.*] *ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *φαγω*, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; those that live upon human flesh.

The cannibals that each other eat,
The *anthropophagi*, and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

It would make our cannibal Christians
Forebear the mutual eating one another,
Which they do do, more cunningly than the wild
Anthropophagi, that snatch only strangers!

B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 2.

But our poets have been preceded in the use of this word by an eminent old divine.

Histories make mention of a people called *anthropophagi*, men-eaters. *B. Gilpin, Sermon before K. Edw. VI. (1552.)*

ANTHROPOPHAGIAN. *n. s.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakspeare* from *anthropophagi*, for the sake of a formidable sound.

Go, knock, and call; he'll speak like an *anthropophagian* unto thee: knock, I say. *Shakspeare.*

ANTHROPOPHAGY. *n. s.* [*ἄνθρωπος*, a man, and *φαγω*, to eat.] The quality of eating human flesh, or man-eating.

Upon slender foundations was raised the *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horses. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ANTHROPOPHILY. *n. s.* [*ἄνθρωπος*, man, and *σοφία*, wisdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTICK.† *adj.* [Fr. *anthypnotique*, from *ἀντί*, against, and *ὑπν*, sleep.] That which has the power of preventing sleep; that which is efficacious against a lethargy.

ANTIPOCHONDRIACK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *ὑποχονδρία*.] Good against hypochondriack maladies.

ANTIPOPHORA. *n. s.* [*ἀντιπόφορα*.] A figure in rhetorick, which signifies a contrary illation, or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a contrary sentence.

Smith's Rhetorick.

ANTHYSTERICK. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *ὑστερ*.] Good against hystericks.

ANTI. [*ἀντί*.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, opposite to monarchy.

ANTIACID.† *n. s.* [from *ἀντί*, and *acidus*, sour.] Contrary to sourness; alkalis.

Oils are *antiacids*, so far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony of another sort.

Arbutnot.

ANTIACID.* *adj.* Contrary to sourness.

All animal diet is alkaline or *antiacid*.

Arbutnot.

ANTIAPOSTLE.* *n. s.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *apostle*.]

The cardinals of Rome are those persons which may be fitly stiled *anti-apostles* in the Romish hierarchy.

Potter on the Num. 666. p. 96.

ANTIARMINIAN.* *n. s.* He who opposes the Arminians, or Arminianism. See **ARMINIAN.**

We are alarmed by many letters, not only of false Latin, but false English too, and many bad characters cast on good men, especially on the *Anti-arminians*, who are all, especially Dr. Prideaux, made seditious persons, schismatics, if not heretics.

Bp. Barlow's Remains, p. 181.

ANTIARTHRITICKS.* *n. s.* [*ἀντί* and *αρθριτικός*.] Medicines to assuage the gout. *Dict.*

ANTICACHECTICK.† *adj.* [Fr. *anticachectique*, from *ἀντί*, against, and *καχεξία*, a bad habit.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

A N T

A'NTICHAMBER. *n. s.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber*; which see.

A'NTICHRIST.* *n. s.* [from *anti*, against, and *Χριστός*.] The great enemy to Christianity.

As ye have heard that *Antichrist* shall come, even now are there many *antichrists*. *1 John*, ii. 18.

Antichrist, which was conceived in the primitive times, saw the light in Boniface the third, and was grown to his stature and *άμυν* in Gregory the Seventh.

Bp. Hall's Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, 3. § 6.

ANTICHRISTIAN. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *Χριστός*.] Opposite to Christianity.

That despised, abject, oppressed sort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make *antichristian*, and so deprive them of heaven. *South*.

ANTICHRISTIAN.* *n. s.* He who is an enemy to Christianity.

A new heresy, as the *antichristians* and priests of the broadest God, would persuade and make their credulous company to believe. *Rogers on the Creed*, Pref.

To call them Christian Deists, is a great abuse of language; unless Christians were to be distributed into two sorts, Christians and No-Christians, or Christians and *Anti-Christians*. *Waterland*, Ch. p. 63.

ANTICHRISTIANISM. *n. s.* [from *antichristian*.] Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

Have we not seen many, whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of *antichristianism*? *Decay of Piety*.

ANTICHRISTIANITY.* *n. s.* [from *antichristian*.] Contrariety to Christianity.

Whether the pope be *antichrist*, or no, I will not pretend to determine; though, by the bye, he bids fair for that title; I am sure, popery is *antichristianity*.

Trapp, *Popery truly stated*, part 2.

ANTI'CHRONISM.* *n. s.* [*anti*, against, and *Χρόνος*, time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

Our chronologies are by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting, and creeping in of *antichronisms*, now and then strangely disordered. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb*. Song. 4.

To ANTICIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after; to take first possession.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepossession, and so to engage him in holiness. *Hammond*.

If our apostle had maintained such an *anticipating* principle engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason; what did he talk of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual? *Bentley*.

2. To take up before the time, at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryden*.

3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the desolations of hell. *Brown*, *Fulg. Err*.

Why should we *Anticipate* our sorrows? 'tis like those That die for fear of death. *Denham*.

4. To prevent any thing by crowding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipat'st* my dread exploits: The flighty purpose never is o'ertook, Unless the deed go with it. *Shakespeare*.

I am far from pretending to instruct the profession, or *anticipating* their directions to such as are under their government. *Arbutnot*.

A N T

ANTICIPATION. *n. s.* [from *anticipate*.]

1. The act of taking up something before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reason of the aforesaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it.

Holder.

It is not enough to be miserable when the time comes, unless we make ourselves so beforehand, and by *anticipation*.

L. Estrange.

2. Foretaste.

If we really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of *anticipation* and forethought, an image of it will meet our minds often, and stay there, as all pleasing expectations do. *Atterbury*.

3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known.

The east and west, the north and south, have the same *anticipation* concerning one Supreme Disposer of things. *Stillington*.

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity?

Derham.

ANTICIPATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *anticipator*.] This word occurs in Cotgrave, under *anticipant*. A preventer; a forestaller.

ANTICIPATORY.* *adj.* [from *anticipate*.] That which takes up something before its time.

Prophecy, being an *anticipatory* history, it is sufficient that it speak according to the usual language of historians.

More, *Seven Churches*, Pref. a. 5.

ANTICK. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus*, ancient, as things out of use appear old.] Odd; ridiculously wild; buffoon in gesticulation.

What! dares the slave

Come hither cover'd with an *antick* face,
And fler and scorn at our solemnity?

Shakespeare, *Rom. and Jul*.

Of all our *antick* sights, and pagantry,
Which English idiots run in crowds to see. *Dryden*.

The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the *antick* postures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks.

Addison.

A'NTICK.* *n. s.*

1. He that plays anticks; he that uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon; the anticks or tricks themselves.

Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court; and there the *antick* sits,
Scoffing his state. *Shakespeare*.

If you should smile, he grows impatient.—
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves,
Were he the veriest *antick* in the world. *Shakespeare*.

We cannot feast your eyes with masks and revel,
Or courtly *anticks*: the sad sports we riot in,
Are tales of foughten fields.

Beaumont and Fl. Laws of Candy, iii. 1.

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail, and curious mold,
Woven with *anticks*, and wild imagery. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*

For ev'n at first reflection she espies
Such toys, such *anticks*, and such vanities,
As she retires and shrinks for shame and fear. *Davies*.

That there be fit and proper texts of Scripture every where painted, [in the Church,] and that all the painting be grave and reverend, not with light colours or foolish *anticks*.

Herbert, *Country Parson*, ch. 13.

To A'NTICK.* *v. a.* [from *antick*.] To make antick.

• Mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks; the wild disguise hath almost
Antick'd us all. *Shakespeare*.

Some, (grosser pride than which, think I, no passed age might shame,)

By art abusing nature, heads of *antick* hayre doe frame.
Warner, *Albion's Eng.* p. 220.

A'NTICKLY. † *adv.* [from *antick*.] In an antick manner; with odd postures, wild gesticulations, or fanciful appearance.

Scrambling, outfacing, fashion-mongring boys,
That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander,
Go *antickly*, and shew an outward hideousness,
And speak of half a dozen dangerous words. *Shakspeare.*

We had not rode above half a mile further, when lo! a Persian *antickly* habited, out of a poetic rapture, (for the Persians are for the most part poets,) sung our welcome.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 118.

ANTICLIMAX. *n. s.* [from *ἀντί* and *κλίμαξ*.] A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first.

A certain figure, which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an *anticlimax*. *Addison.*

This distich is frequently mentioned as an example.

Next comes Dalhoussey the great god of war,
Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.

ANTICONSTITUTIONAL. * *adj.* [from *αντί* and *constitucional*.] Against the constitution.

Nothing can be more easy than the creation of an *anticonstitutional* dependency of the two houses of parliament on the Crown will be in that case. *Bolingbroke on Parties, Lett. 19.*

ANTICONVULSIVE. *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *convulsiv*.] Good against convulsions.

Whatsoever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood produces the asthma, as *anticonvulsive* medicines. *Floyer.*

ANTICOR. *n. s.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *cor*, the heart.] A preternatural swelling of a round figure, occasioned by a sanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppuration by good remedies. *Farrier's Dict.*

A'NTICOSMETICK. * *adj.* [*αντί* and *κοσμητικός*.] Destructive of beauty.

I would have him apply his *anticosmetick* wash to the painted face of female beauty. *Lyttelton.*

A'NTICOURT. * *adj.* [*αντί*, against, and *court*.] In opposition to the court.

The *anticourt* party courted him at such a rate, that he feared it might create a jealousy elsewhere. *Reresby, Mem. p. 153.*

ANTICO'URTIER. *n. s.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *courtier*.] One that opposes the court.

ANTICREA'TOR. * *n. s.* [from *αντί*, against, and *creator*.] One that opposes the creator or maker.

Let him ask the author of those toothless satires, who was the maker, or rather the *antireator*, of that universal foolery.

Milton, Apol. for Smectym.

ANTI'DOTAL. *adj.* [from *antidote*.] That which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poison.

That bezoar is *antidotal* we shall not deny. *Brown.*

Animals that can innoxiously digest these poisons, become *antidotal* to the poison digested. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ANTIDO'TARY. * *adj.* [Fr. *antidotaire*.] Serving for a counterpoison; treating of counterpoisons.

Cotgrave.

To A'NTIDOTE. * *v. a.* [Fr. *antidoter*, to furnish with preservatives, to preserve by antidotes. *Cotgrave.*]

With this nosegay of rue and wormwood *antidote* thyself against the idolatrous infection of that strange woman's breath, whose lips yet drop as an honey-comb.

More, against Idolatry, ch. 10.

Either they were first unhappily planted in some place of ill and vicious education, where the devil and his agents infused such diabolical filth and poison into their hearts, that no discipline or advice, no sermons or sacraments, could ever after *antidote* or work it out. *South, Sermon. vi. 367.*

How I bless night's consecrating shades,
Which to a temple turn an universe;
Fill us with great ideas, full of heaven,
And *antidote* the pestilential earth. *Young, Night Th. 9.*

A'NTIDOTE. *n. s.* [*ἀντίδοτον*, *antidotus*, Lat. a thing given in opposition to something else.] A medicine given to expel the mischiefs of another, as of poison. *Quincy.*

Trust not the physician,
His *antidotes* are poison, and he slays
More than you rob. *Shakspeare.*

What fool would believe that *antidote* delivered by Pierius against the sting of a scorpion? To sit upon an ass, with one's face towards his tail. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Poison will work against the stars: beware;
For every meal an *antidote* prepare. *Dryden, Juv.*

ANTIDYSENTERICK. † *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *dysenteria*, a bloody flux, Fr. *antidysenterique*.] Good against the bloody flux.

A'NTIENT, * &c. See **ANCIENT**, &c.

ANTIETHUSIA'STICK. * *adj.* Opposing enthusiasm.

According to the *antienthusiastick* poet's method. *Shaytesbury.*

ANTIEPI'SCOPAL. * *adj.* Adverse to episcopacy.

Had I gratified their *antiepiscopal* faction at first, in this point, with my consent, and sacrificed the ecclesiastical government and revenues to the fury of their covetousness, ambition, and revenge, I believe they would then have found no colourable necessity of raising an army to fetch in and punish delinquents.

K. Charles I. Eik. Bas. ch. 9.

As for their principles, take them as I find them laid down by the *antiepiscopal* writers. *Dr. Hiches, 30th Jan. Sermon. p. 17.*

A'NTIFACE. * *n. s.* Opposite face.

The third is your soldier's face, a menacing and astounding face, that looks broad and big: the grace of this face consisteth much in a beard. The *antiface* to this, is your lawyer's face, a contracted, subtle, and intricate face, &c.

B. Johnson, Cypth. Rev.

ANTIFANA'TICK. * *n. s.* An enemy to fanaticks.

What fanatic, against whom he so often inveighs, could more presumptuously affirm whom the comforter hath empowered, than this *antifanatic*, as he would be thought?

Milton, Notes on Griffith's Sermon.

ANTIFE'BRILE. † *adj.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *febris*, a fever, Fr. *antifebrile*.] Good against fevers.

Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition. *Floyer.*

ANTIFLA'TTERING. * *adj.* Opposite to flattering.

Satire is a kind of *antiflattering* glass, which shews us nothing but deformities in the objects we contemplate in it.

Delany, Observ. on Ld. Orrery, p. 144.

ANTIHYSTE'Rick. * *n. s.* [from the Fr. *antihystérique*.] A medicine good against hystericks.

It raiseth the spirits, and is an excellent *antihysterick*, not less innocent than potent. *Bp. Berkeley, Serms, 99.*

Antihystericks are undoubtedly serviceable in madness arising from some sorts of spasmodick disorders. *Battie on Madness.*

ANTILO'GARITHM. *n. s.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *logarithm*.] The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees.

Chambers.

ANTI'LOGY. *n. s.* [*ἀντιλογία*.] A contradiction between any words and passages in an authour. *Dict.*

ANTI'LOQUIST. *n. s.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *loquor*, to speak. A contradictor. *Dict.*

ANTI'LOQUY. * *n. s.* Noticed by Mr. Boucher as an old word, denoting *preface*, *proem*, or *peroration*; and therefore ought to be written *anteloquy*; and in the dictionary of Cockeram, *antiloquy* is said to be "a term which stage-players use, called their cue." This probably meant rehearsal or previous recitation, *anteloquium*.

ANTIMAGISTRICAL.* *adj.* [from ἀντί, and *magistral*.]

Against the office of a magistrate.

It would have been impossible for the Christian religion to have made such a spread in the world, at least, to have gained any countenance from the civil power, had it owned such *antimagistral* assertions, either by its own avowed principles, or by the practice of its primitive possessors. *South, Sermon. v. 261.*

ANTIMANIACAL.* *adj.* [ἀντί, and μανία.] Good against madness.

With respect to vomits, it may seem almost heretical to impeach their *antimaniacal* virtues. *Battie on Madness.*

ANTIMASQUE.* *n. s.* [A word of frequent usage in the seventeenth century. It may have denoted a masque in contradistinction to the principal masque, ἀντί, and masque; or preceding it, *ante* and masque; or a *masque of anticks*.

Let *antimasques* not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild-men, antiques, beasts, &c. moving, and the like. *Bacon, Ess. of Masques and Triumphs.*

On the scene he thrusts out first an *antimasque* of bugbears. *Milton, Answer to Eik. Bas. xx.*

ANTIMINISTERIAL.* *adj.* Opposing the ministry or administration of the country. See **ADMINISTRATION** and **MINISTRY**.

If I say any thing *antiministerial*, you will tell me you know the reason. *Gray's Letters.*

ANTIMONARCHICAL.† *adj.* [from ἀντί, against, and μοναρχία, government by a single person, Fr. *antimonarchique*. Formerly written *antimonarchial*, as in Reresby's Memoirs, p. 148., "a peevish *antimonarchial* fellow;" in which also *monarchial* occurs, p. 121., "whether the government should be *monarchial* or republican. Milton uses *monarchal*, but in a different sense. Burke also writes *monarchial*, Works, ii. 291.] Against government by a single person.

When he spied the statue of King Charles in the middle of the crowd, and most of the kings ranged over their heads, he concluded that an *antimonarchial* assembly could never choose such a place. *Addison.*

ANTIMONARCHICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *antimonarchial*.]

The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMONARCHICK.* *adj.* The same as *antimonarchial*.

Those who are of *antimonarchick* principles, have been desirous to maintain, that the beheading of K. Charles was as lawful as the opposition made to K. James.

Bp. Benson's 30th Jan. Sermon.

ANTIMO'NARCHIST.* *n. s.* An enemy to monarchy.

Monday, a terrible raging wind happened, which did much hurt. Dennis Bond, a great Oliverian and *antimonarchist*, died on that day; and then the devil took bond for Oliver's appearance. *Life of A. Wood. p. 115.*

ANTIMO'NIAL. *adj.* [from *antimony*.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes. *Grew.*

Though *antimonial* cups prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages should impart;
This dissipation, this profuse expence,
Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores immense.

Blackmore.

ANTIMONY.† *n. s.* [The stibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called σίμμι. The reason of its modern denomination is referred to Basil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown some of it to the hogs, observed, that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore, he imagined, his fellow monks would be the better for a like dose.

The experiment, however, succeeded so ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine*; *antimonk*. This etymology, given by Dr. Johnson, is what Furetière relates; and is of a romantick rather than a serious cast. From being found in the mines of all metals, it is probable that its denomination may have arisen from ἀντί and μόνος, i. e. not confined to one thing, in opposition to one. See Morin, Dict. Etym. Fr. et Gr. One of our old dictionaries cites Arab. *atimad*.]

Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metalline nature, having all the seeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a semimetal, being a fossile glebe of some undetermined metal, combined with a sulphurous and stony substance. Mines of all metals afford it; that in gold mines is reckoned best. It has also its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called *maleantimony*; that without them being denominated *female antimony*. It fuses in the fire, though with some difficulty; and dissolves more easily in water. It destroys and dissipates all metals fused with it, except gold; and is therefore useful in refining. It is a common ingredient in speculums, or burning concaves; serving to give them a finer polish. It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the sound more clear. It is mingled with tin to make it more hard, white, and sound; and with lead in the casting of printers' letters, to render them more smooth and firm. It is a general help in the melting of metals, and especially in casting of cannon balls. In pharmacy, it is used under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetick. *Chambers.*

Antimony is of a greyish white colour, and moderately brilliant; when combined with sulphur in the earth, it forms an ore of antimony commonly called *crude antimony*. *Parkinson.*

ANTIMO'RALIST.* *n. s.* An enemy to morality.

There is a sect of *antimoralists*, who have our Hobbes and the French duke de la Rochefoucault for their leaders.

Warburton on Prodiges, p. 26.

ANTINEPHRITICK. *adj.* [from ἀντί and νεφρός.]

Medicines good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINO'MIAN.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἀντί and νόμος, Fr. *antinomien*.] • One of the sect called antinomianism.

That doctrine that holds that the covenant of grace is not established upon conditions, and that nothing of performance is required on man's part to give him an interest in it, but only to believe that he is justified; this certainly subverts all the motives of a good life. But this is the doctrine of the *Antinomians*. *South, Sermon. vii. 102.*

ANTINO'MIAN.* *adj.* Relating to the sect of the Antinomians.

It is a mad conceit of our *antinomian* hereticks, that God sees no sin in his elect; whereas he notes and takes, more tenderly, their offences than any other. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 233.*

ANTINO'MIANISM.* *n. s.* The tenets of those who are called Antinomians. See **ANTINOMIAN**.

Antinomianism began in one minister of this diocese, [Norwich,] and how much it is spread, I had rather lament than speak. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 189.*

ANTI'NOMIST.* *n. s.* He who pays no regard to the law.

Great offenders this way are the libertines and *antinomists*, who quite cancel the whole law of God, under the pretence of Christian liberty.

Bp. Sanderson, Sermon, p. 310.

ANTIMONY.† *n. s.* [from ἀντι and νόμος; Fr. *antinomie*.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law; a rule in opposition to other rules.

Antinomies are almost unavoidable in such variety of opinions and answers.

Baker.

If God once willed adultery should be sinful, and to be punished with death, all his omnipotence will not allow him to will the allowance that his holiest people might, as it were, by his own *antinomy*, or counterstatute, live unreprieved in the same fact as he himself esteemed it.

Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce, ii. 1.

Humility, poverty, meanness, and wretchedness, are direct *antinomies* to the lusts of the flesh, the lusts of the eye, and the pride of life.

Bp. Taylor, Gr. Exemp. p. 50.

ANTIPOPAL.* *adj.* [ἀντι, and *papal*.] Opposing popery.

He charges strictly his son after him to persevere in that *antipapal* schism.

Milton, Answer to Eik. Bas. xviii.

I could not well think of putting it under any other patronage, than that of the primate of the noblest and best established *antipapal* church in the world.

M. Geddes, Pap. Supr. Ded.

ANTIPAPISTICAL.* *adj.* [from ἀντι, and *papa*.] Opposing popery.

It is pleasant to see how the most antipapistical poet are inclined to canonize their friends.

Jortin on Milt. Lycidas.

ANTIPOPALLEL.* *adj.* [from ἀντι, and *parallel*.] Running in a contrary direction.

The only way for us, the successors of these ignorant Gentiles, to repair those ruins, to renew the image of God in ourselves, which their idolatrous ignorance defaced, must be to take the opposite course, and to provide our remedy *antiparallel* to their disease.

Hammond, Sermon, p. 646.

ANTIPARALYTIC.† *adj.* [from ἀντι and παραλυτικός; Fr. *antiparalytique*.] Efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHETICAL. *adj.* [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The soil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures.

Howell, Vocal Forest.

ANTIPATHETICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *antipathetical*.] The quality or state of having a natural contrariety to any thing.

Dict.

ANTIPATHETICK.* *adj.* [from ἀντι and παθητικός.] Of an opposite disposition.

[Being] ty'd upon the sledge, a papist and a protestant in front, two and two together, being two very disparate and *antipathetick* companions, was a very ridiculous scene of cruelty.

Iron Intell. p. 110.

ANTIPATHETICALLY.* *adv.* In an antipathetical or adverse manner.

ANTI-PATHOUS.* *adj.* Adverse; having a natural contrariety.

Mi-tress, what point you at? —

Her lamps are out, yet still she extends her hand,

As if she saw something *antipathous*

Unto her virtuous life.

Beaum. and Fl. Qu. of Corinth. iii. 2.

This *antipathous* extreme.

Ibid. Four Plays in One.

ANTI-PATHY. *n. s.* [from ἀντι, against, and πάθος, feeling; *antipathie*, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion; dislike. It is opposed to sympathy.

No contraries hold more *antipathy*,

Than I and such a knave.

Shakspeare.

To this perhaps might be justly attributed most of the sympathies and *antipathies* observable in men.

Locke.

2. It has sometimes the particle *against* before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal *antipathy* against standing armies in times of peace; because I took armies to be hired by the master of the family, to keep his children in slavery.

Swift.

3. Sometimes *to*.

Ask you what provocation I have had?

The strong *antipathy* of good to bad.

When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,

Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours.

Pope.

4. Formerly *with*; but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an *antipathy* with air; and any liquid body, that is more dense, they will draw, condense, and, in effect, incorporate.

Bacon.

ANTIPEPASTASIS. *n. s.* [from ἀντιπεριστάσις, formed of ἀντι and περιστάσις, to stand round.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended; or the action, by which a body attacked by another, collects itself, and becomes stronger by such opposition; or an intention of the activity of one quality caused by the opposition of another. Thus quicklime is set on fire by the affusion of cold water; so water becomes warmer in winter than in summer; and thunder and lightning are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by *antiperistasis*. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetick philosophy.

Th' *antiperistasis* of age

More inflam'd his am'rous rage.

Conley.

The riotous prodigal detest his covetousness; yet let him find the springs grow dry, which feed his luxury, covetousness shall be called in; and so, by a strange *antiperistasis*, prodigality shall beget rapine.

Decay of Piety.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL. *adj.* [from ἀντι, against, and *pestilential*.] Efficacious against the infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air, before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antipestidential* unguents, to annoint the nostrils with.

Harvey, on the Plague.

ANTI-PHLOGISTICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *antiphlogistique*, Gr. ἀντι, and φλόγιστος.] Good against inflammation.

I soon discovered — under what circumstances recourse was to be had to the lancet, and the *antiphlogistick* regimen.

Sir W. Fordyce, on the Muriatic Acid, p. 3.

ANTI-PHLOGISTICK.* *n. s.* A medicine which checks inflammation.

It is both unctuous and penetrating, a powerful *antiphlogistick*, and preservative against corruption and infection.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, 59.

ANTI-PHON.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἀντι and φων, Fr. *antiphone*.]

1. The chant or alternate singing in the choirs of cathedrals; distinguished, in the offices of the Roman Catholic worship, from the *versicle* and the *response*. Several instances occur in the poetry of Crashaw.

Vers. Lord, by thy sweet saving sign,

Resp. Defend us from our foes and Thine.

Hymn. The wakeful matins haste to sing, &c.

Antiphon. All hail, fair tree,

Whose fruit we be.

Crashaw, Poems, p. 163.

That simple young prince of Hungary said much less, without ring or intention, only reading of course the words of an *antiphone*, "Thou art fair and beautiful, &c."

Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 391.

A sort of office, or service to Saint Edmund, consisting of an *antiphone*, versicle, response, and collect.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. ii. 56.

2. An echo, or response.

The great synod of Protestant ambassadors that are to meet at Hamborough, which to me sounds like an *antiphone* to the other malign conjunction at Colen.

Wotton, Rem. p. 376.

A N T

ANTI'PHONAL.* *adj.* Relating to the antiphon; alternate.

Antiphonal singing was first brought into the church of Milan, in imitation of the custom of the eastern churches.

Christian Antiquities, ii. 111.

He [Calvin] thought that novelty was sure to succeed, that the practice of *antiphonal* chanting was superstitious, &c.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 164.

ANTI'PHONAL.* *n. s.* A book of anthems. See **ANTI-PHONER.**

We command and charge you that you do command the dean and prebendaries of your cathedral church; the parson, vicar, or curat, and churchwardens of every parish, to bring and deliver unto you all *antiphonals*, *missals*, *grayles*, *processionals*, &c.

Barnet, Ref. ii. *Rec.* i. 47.

ANTI'PHONER.* *n. s.* [Lat. *antiphonarium*, Fr. *antiphonaire*.] A book of anthems, or antiphons.

He Alma Redemptoris herde sing,
As children led their *antiphonere*. *Chaucer, Prioresse's Tale.*
Item ii fair *antiphoners* of parchment lymmed with gold.

Warton's Sir T. Pope, p. 337.

The *antiphonar* is that book which containeth the invitatories, responses, verses, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the quire, called the seven hours, or breviary.

Barn, Ecc. Law.

ANTI'PHONICAL.* *adj.* The same as **ANTI'PHONAL.**

Pliny has recorded, that it was the custom in his time to meet upon a fixed day before light, and to sing a hymn, in parts or by turns, to Christ as God: which expression can hardly have any other sense put upon it, than that they sang in an *antiphonal* way.

Wheatley on the Com. Prayer, p. 161.

ANTI'PHONY.* *n. s.* The same as **ANTI'PHON.**

These are the pretty responses, these are the dear *antiphonies*, that so bewitched of late our prelates and their chaplains, with the goodly *echo* they made.

Milton, Arcop.

Alternate psalmody, for its division into two parts, was commonly called *antiphony*.

Chest. Antiq. ii. 111.

ANTI'PHRASIS. *n. s.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *φράσις*, a form of speech.] The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cause to repent, that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by *antiphrasis*.

South.

ANTI'PHRASTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *antiphrasis*.] In the manner of an antiphrasis.

The unruliness of whose pen, and the virulency thereof, none hath more felt than myself, as well in his book of Mitigation, as in his (*antiphrastically* so called) Sober Reckoning.

Bp. Morton's Discharge, p. 206.

ANTI'PODAL. *adj.* [from *antipodes*.] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodals* unto the Indians.

Brown.

ANTI'PODES.† *n. s.* It has no singular, Dr. Johnson says; which is a mistake. [from *ἀντί*, against, and *ποδες*, feet.]

1. Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

We should hold day with the *antipodes*,
If you would walk in absence of the sun.
So shines the sun, though hence remov'd, as clear
When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here.

Shakspeare.

Waller.

2. Used by way of opposition.

My soul is an *antipode*, and treads opposite to the present world.

Stafford's Niobe, To the Reader.

Can there be a greater contrariety unto Christ's judgement, a more perfect *antipodes* to all that hath hitherto been gospel, than that which, by pulling out one pin in the scene, hath been thus shifted into its stead?

Hammond, Sermon.

ANTI'POISON.* *n. s.* An antidote.

In venomous natures something may be amiable: poisons afford *antipoisens*; nothing is totally or altogether uselessly bad.

Brown, Christ. Mor. xxviii. 1.

A N T

ANTI'POPE.† *n. s.* [from *ἀντί*, against, and *pope*, Fr. *antipape*.] He that usurps the popedom, in opposition to the right pope.

Pope Urban the sixth, coming to his episcopal chair, would be correcting the loose manners of the Cardinals: They, impatient of his reformation, set up another for an *anti-pope*, Clement the seventh.

Bp. Hall's Rem. p. 72.

This house is famous in history for the retreat of an *anti-pope*, who called himself Felix V.

Addison.

ANTI'PORT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *antiporte*, Lat. *ante* and *portus*.] An outward gate or door. It should be written *anteport*.

This, like the chapel at Mecca, they esteem so holy, that it is only lawful for a Mussulman to enter it. If a Christian or Jew should but lift up the *antiport*, and set one step into it, he profaned it.

Smith, Manners of the Turks, p. 75.

ANTI'PRELATIC.* *adj.* [from *anti* and *prelate*.] Adverse to prelacy.

What say our *antiprelatical* opposites?

Bp. Morton's Episcopacy Asserted i, p. 45.

ANTI'PRELATIC.* *adj.* The same as **ANTI'PRELATIC.**

The rooters, the *antiprelatical* party, declaim against me.

Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 161.

ANTI'PRIEST.* *n. s.* An enemy to priests.

While they are afraid of being guided by priests, they consent to be governed by *antipriests*.

Waterland, Ch. p. 28.

ANTI'PRIESTCRAFT.* *n. s.* Opposition to priestcraft.

I hope she [the Church of England] is secure from lay bigotry and *antipriestcraft*.

Burke, Speech on the Claims of the Church.

ANTI'PRINCIPLE.* *n. s.* An opposite principle.

When the devil had once planted this opinion of omens, it is likely it received great increase from that vulgar notion among the heathens, That besides one great cause and source of good, there was an *anti-principle* of evil, of as great force and activity in the world.

Spencer on Predigies, p. 168.

ANTI'PROPHET.* *n. s.* An opposite or an enemy to prophets.

Well therefore might St. John, when he saw so many *anti-prophets* spring up, say, "Hereby we know that this is the last time."

Made's Apostasy of the Later Times, p. 88.

ANTI'PTOSIS. *n. s.* [from *ἀντί* and *πτωσις*.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTI'PURITAN.* *n. s.* An opposer of puritans.

This book [the *Rehearsal Trapposed*] is an attack on Dr. Samuel Parker, famous for his tergiversation with the times, now an *antipuritan* in the extreme, and who died bishop of Oxford, and king James's popish president of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Warton's Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems, p. 51.

ANTIQUA'RIAN.* *adj.* [Lat. *antiquarius*.] Relating to antiquity; partial to antiquities.

Your account of Gorhambury is very graphical. The library, according to your account, has been an heir-loom ever since the time of Bacon. You say your *antiquarian* taste drew you thither.

Warburton's Letters, i. 213.

He [Sir Thomas Stradling] was remarkable for his critical skill in the British language, and his patronage of the Welch *antiquarian* literature.

Warton's Sir T. Pope, p. 219.

ANTIQUA'RIAN.* *n. s.* [This word is improper, and is now rarely if at all used.] An antiquary.

You talk of Jackson's Chronology, on which occasion you quote a hue of Mr. Pope, which he would have envied you the application of; and would certainly have drawn a new character of a "diving *antiquarian*," for the pleasure of applying this line to him.

Warburton's Letters, i. 47.

ANTIQUA'RIANISM.* *n. s.* [from *antiquarian*.] Love of antiquities.

I used to despise him [Bishop Lyttelton] for his *antiquarianism*; but of late, since I grew old and dull myself, I cultivated an acquaintance with him for the sake of what formerly kept us asunder.

Warburton's Letters, p. 428.

I digressed a little, (to let you see that I have the seeds of *antiquarianism* in me,) to take a view of Gorhambury.

Hurd to Warburton, Lett. p. 429.

The sun was hot, but the spirit of *antiquarianism* gave us strength and courage to climb up to the platform of Saint John de Alfarache.

Swinhurne, Trav. through Spain, Let. 31.

ANTIQUARY. *n. s.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man studious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the relicts of an intellect defaced with sin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the stamp it once bore.

South.

With sharpen'd sight pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore.

Pope.

The rude Latin of the Monks is still very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be understood, unless by *antiquaries*.

Swift.

ANTIQUARY. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Nestor,

Instructed by the *antiquary* times;

He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.

Shakspeare.

TO ANTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of use; to make obsolete.

The growth of christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate some old ones, that seemed less consistent with the christian doctrines.

Hale's Common Law of England.

Milton's *Paradise Lost* is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harshness of their sound?

Dryden.

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an *antiquated* fable sound.

Addison.

ANTIQUATEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *antiquated*.] The state of being antiquated, worn out of use, or obsolete.

ANTIQUATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *antiquate*.] The state of being obsolete.

For this sin of sacrilege, as God began to punish it very early, even in *Paradise* itself; so hath he continually pursued and hounded this sin; as in Achan in the Old Testament, in Ananias and Sapphira in the New; that no one may pretend *antiquateness* of the Old Testament.

Appendix to Life of Mede, xli.

ANTIQUATION.* *n. s.* [from *antiquate*.] The state of being antiquated.

Reason is a law

High and divine, engrav'd in every breast,
Which must no change nor *antiquation* know.

Beaumont's Psyche, xv. 164.

ANTI'QUE. *adj.* [*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.] It was formerly pronounced according to the English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the last, at least in prose; the poets use it variously.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Cesario, but that piece of song,

That old and *antique* song we heard last night.

Shakspeare.

Such truth in love as th' *antique* world did know,

In such a style as courts might boast of now.

Waller.

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The seals which we have remaining of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be *antique*, have the star of Venus over them.

Dryden.

My copper lamps at any rate,
For being true *antique* I bought;
Yet wisely melted down my plate,
On modern models to be wrought;

And trifles I alike pursue,
Because they're old, because they're new.

Prior.

3. Of old fashion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground,
And sad habiliments right well beseen.

Spenser, F. Q.

Must be no more divert the tedious day?

Nor sparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey?

Smith to the Memory of Philips.

4. Odd; wild; antick.

Name not these living death-heads unto me;
For these not ancient but *antique* be.

Donne.

And sooner may a gulling weather-spy
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly
What fashion'd hats or ruffs, or suits next year,
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear.

Donne.

ANTI'QUE. *n. s.* [from *antique*, *adj.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my seal of Julius Cæsar; as also another seal, supposed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and set in gold.

Swift.

ANTI'QUENESS. *n. s.* [from *antique*.] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may discover something venerable in the *antiqueness* of the work; but we would see the design enlarged.

Addison.

ANTI'QUITY. *n. s.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times; time past long ago.

I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosopher, the most impartial historian, and the most consummate statesman of all *antiquity*.

Addison.

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That such pillars were raised by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed.

Raleigh.

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the observation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay, to extinguish all heathen *antiquities*: I do not find that those zeals last long; as it appeared in the succession of Sabinian, who did revive the former *antiquities*.

Bacon.

4. Old age: a ludicrous sense.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit single? and every part about you blasted with *antiquity*? and will you yet call yourself young?

Shakspeare.

5. Ancientness; as, this ring is valuable for its *antiquity*.

ANTIREVOLU'TIONARY.* *adj.* [*anti* and *revolution*.]

Adverse to revolutions in governments.

There these ministers and magistrates will hear him entertain the worthy aldermen with an instructing and pleasing narrative of the manner, in which he made the rich citizens of Bourdeaux squeak, and gently led them by the publick credit of the guillotine to disgorge their *antirevolutionary* pelf.

Burke, Regicide's Peace.

ANTIREVOLU'TIONIST.* *n. s.* He who opposes a change or revolution in government.

At Whittington, between Sheffield and Chesterfield, is an old thatched cottage, the upper story of which, lighted by a very small window, is shewn as the apartment called by the *antirevolutionists*, "the plotting parlour."

Guthrie, Eng.

ANTISABBATA'RIAN.* *n. s.* One of a sect so called.

The *antisabbatarians* hold the sabbath day, or that which we call the Lord's day, to be no more a sabbath: In which they go about to violate all religion; for take away the sabbath, and farewell religion.

Pagel's Heresiography, p. 119.

ANTISACERDO'TAL.* *adj.* [*anti* and *sacerdos*, a priest.]

Hostile to priests.

The charge of such sacerdotal craft hath often been unjustly laid by *antisacerdotal* pride or resentment.

Waterland, Ch. p. 58.

ANTISCI. *n. s.* It has no singular. [from *anti* and *σκια*.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who, consequently, at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are *Antiscii* to those of the south; the one projecting their shadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the south pole.

Chambers.

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *adj.* [from *anti*, against, and *scorbutum*, the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

A N T

The warm *antiscorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occasion stinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbutnot.*

ANTISCORBU'TICKS. † *n. s.* [from ἀντί against, and scorbutum, the scurvy, Fr. *adj. antiscorbutique.*] Medicines against the scurvy.

The warm *antiscorbuticks*, animal diet, and animal salts, are proper. *Arbutnot.*

It is well known, that hot *antiscorbuticks*, where the juices of the body are alcallescent, increase the disease.

Bp. Berkeley's Serms. 97.

ANTISCRIP'TURISM.* *n. s.* [ἀντί and scripture.] Opposition to the holy scriptures.

Now that *antiscripturism* grows so rife, and spreads so fast, I hope it will not appear unseasonable to advise those that tender the safety and serenity of their faith, to be more than ordinarily shy of being too venturous on any books or company that may derogate from their veneration of the Scripture.

Boyle on the Style of the II. S. p. 146.

ANTISCRIP'TURIST.* *n. s.* One that denies revelation; that opposes the truth of the Holy Scriptures.

Not now to mention what is by atheists and *antiscripturists* alleged to overthrow the truth and authority of the Scripture.

Boyle on the Style of the II. S. p. 4.

It [the study of various lections] enables them to give an account of the hope that is in them; to confute the cavils of fanatical *anti-scripturists*; of some injudicious and fiery Romanists; and of all the shallow atheistical disputers of this world.

Blackwall, ii. 357.

ANTISE'PTICK.* *adj.* [ἀντί and πῶω, Fr. *antiseptique.*] Counteracting putrefaction.

A remedy, that is both diluting and *antiseptick*.

Battle on Madness.

ANTISE'PTICK.* *n. s.* A remedy against putrefaction; an antiseptick medicine.

This could be no other than the spirit of sea-salt; and I began to wonder how a preparation, the greatest *antiseptick* in nature, and extracted from a material that had been in use from the beginning of time for preserving as well as seasoning food, should have remained unemployed for the purpose of preserving from putrefaction the juices of the human body.

Sir W. Fordyce on the Muriatic Acid, p. 7.

ANTI'SPASMIS. *n. s.* [from ἀντί, against, and σπᾶω to draw.] The revulsion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO'DICK.† *adj.* [from ἀντί, against, and σπᾶσμος, the cramp, Fr. *antispasmodique.*] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPASMO'DICKS.* *n. s.* Medicines that relieve spasms.

Under this head of *antispasmodicks* every one, I suppose, will readily place, valerian, castor, the gunms, and musk. *Battle.*

ANTISPA'STICK. *adj.* [from ἀντί and σπᾶστικός.] Medicines which cause a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPLEN'ETICK. *adj.* [from ἀντί, and splenetick.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

Antispleneticks open the obstructions of the spleen. *Floyer.*

ANTYSTES.* *n. s.* [Lat. *antistes.*] The chief priest or prelate.

He tells what the Christians had wont to do in their several congregations, to read and expound, to pray and administer, all which he says the *antistes*, or *antistes*, did.

Milton, of Prel. Episcopacy.

Unless they had as many *antistes* as presbyters. *Ibid.*

ANTYSTROPHIE.† *n. s.* [ἀντιστροφή, from ἀντί, the contrary way, and στροφή, turning.] In an ode supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza; so called because the dance turns about.

The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sort, called by the Greeks *Monostrophick*, or rather *Apolehymenon*, without regard had to strophe, *antistrophe*, or epode, which were a

A N T

kind of stanzas framed only for the musick, then used with the chorus that sung. *Milton, Pref. to Samson Agonistes.*

ANTYSTROPHON.* *n. s.* [Lat. *antistrophe.*] A figure which repeats a word often.

That he may know what it is to be a child, and yet to meddle with edged tools, I turn his *antistrophe* upon his own head.

Milton, Apol. for Smectym.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *adj.* [from ἀντί and struma, a scrophulous swelling.] Good against the king's evil.

I prescribed him a distilled milk, with *antistrumaticks*, and purged him. *Waxman.*

ANTITHESIS. *n. s.* in the plural, *antitheses.* [ἀντί-σῆς, placing in opposition.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as in these lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Deham.*

I see a chief, who leads my chosen sons,
All arm'd with points, *antitheses*, and puns. *Pope.*

ANTITHE'TON.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἀντίθεσις, pl. *antitheta.*] An opposite.

Those words which the voice chiefly to stay upon, and give an extraordinary emphasis to, are such in which there lies some figure; as all *antithetas*, and correspondents, and words relating to another. *Instructions for Oratory, (1661.) p. 136.*

ANTITHE'TICAL.* *adj.* [from *antithesis.*] Placed in contrast.

Parallel *antithetical* expressions are, in like manner, substituted for rhythm and cadence. *Mason on Ch. Musick, p. 179.*

ANTITRINITA'RIAN.* *n. s.* An opposer of the doctrine of the Trinity.

The *antitrinitarians* have renewed Arius's old heresy; and they are called *Antitrinitarians* because they blaspheme and violate the Holy Trinity. *Lagü's Heresiography, p. 116.*

Nothing can be more notorious than that Atheists, Deists, Socinians, *Antitrinitarians*, and other subdivisions of Free-thinkers, are persons of little zeal for the present establishment. *Swift against abolishing Christianity.*

When therefore they [the papists] urge us with the doctrine of the Trinity, putting that and transubstantiation upon the same foot, they do what they are upon all occasions much addicted to, that is, undermine Christianity, in order to support popery; as the *Antitrinitarians*, on the other hand, by the same sort of arguing, support popery, in order to undermine Christianity. *Trapp's Popery truly Stated, part 2.*

ANTITYPE. *n. s.* [ἀντίτυπος.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the representation. It is a term of theology. See TYPE.

When once upon the wing, he soars to an higher pitch, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Messiah, the ascension of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Hurvell's Theoria.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the *antitype*, or the substance, Christ himself. *Taylor.*

ANTITYPICAL. *adj.* [from *antitype.*] That which relates to an antitype; that which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *adj.* [from ἀντί, and veneréal.] Good against the veneréal disease.

If the lues be joined with it, you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antiveneréal* remedies. *Waxman.*

ANTLER. *n. s.* [andouillier, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow less branched, and first lose their brow antlers, or lowest furcations next to the head. *Brown.*

A well grown stag, whose antlers rise
High o'er his front, his beams invade the skies. *Dryden.*

Bright Diana
Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching antlers
Of stags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Prior.*

A N X

A'NTLERED.* *adj.* [from *antler*.] Furnished with antlers.

A fowl with spangled plumage, a brindled steer,
Sometimes a crested mare, or *antler'd* deer.

Ovid's Metamorph. b. 8. by Mr. Vernon.

ANTOECI. *n. s.* It has no singular. [Lat. from *ἀντί* and *οἰκίζω*, to inhabit.] In geography, those inhabitants of the earth, who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. Hence they have the same longitude, and their latitude is also the same, but of a different denomination. They are in the same semicircle of the meridian, but opposite parallels. They have precisely the same hours of the day and night, but opposite seasons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMASIA. *n. s.* [from *ἀντί* and *νόμας*, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade: or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majesty; a nobleman, his lordship. We say the philosopher instead of Aristotle, and the orator for Cicero; thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wise man a Solomon.

Smith's Rhetorick.

This way of speaking, which the grammarians call an *anonomasia*, and which is still extremely common, though now not at all necessary, demonstrates how much mankind are naturally disposed to give to one object the name of any other, which nearly resembles it, and thus to denominate a multitude, by what originally was intended to express an individual.

A. Smith on the Formation of Languages.

A'NTRE. [*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den: not in use.

My travel's history:

Wherein of *antres* vast, and deserts idle, —
It was my hint to speak.

Shakspeare.

A'NVIL.† *n. s.* [ænville, Sax. and also anvil, incus; and the word is written *anvil* by Chaucer.]

1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, the,
The whilst his iron did on the *anvil* cool.

Shakspeare.

On their eternal *anvil* here he found

The brethren beating, and the blows go round.

Dryden.

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clip

The *anvil* of my sword, and do contest

Hotly and nobly.

Shakspeare.

3. Figuratively; to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a state of formation or preparation.

Several members of our house knowing what was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy, and desired their judgment. *Swift.*

A'NVILED.* *part. adj.* [from *anvil*.] Fashioned on the anvil.

It must be told:

Yet, ere you hear it, with all care put on

The surest armour *anvil'd* in the shop

Of passive fortitude. *Beaumont and Fl. Lover's Progress, iv. 1.*

ANXI'ETY.† *n. s.* [*anxietas*, Lat. *anxymney*, Sax.]

1. Trouble of mind about some future event; suspense with uneasiness; perplexity; solicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of spirit; not only to enjoy the pleasures of sense, but peace of conscience, and tranquillity of mind. *Tillotson.*

A O R

2. In the medical language, lowness of spirits, with uneasiness of the stomach.

In *anxieties* which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and because *anxieties* often happen by spasms from wind, spices are useful. *Arbuthnot.*

A'NXIOUS. *adj.* [*anxius*, Lat.]

1. Disturbed about some uncertain event; solicitous; being in painful suspense; painfully uncertain.

His pensive cheek upon his hand reclin'd

And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind.

Dryden.

With beating hearts the dire event they wait,
anxious, and trembling for the birth of fate.

Pope.

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;

But ah! the mighty bliss is fugitive;

Discolour'd sickness, *anxious* labour come,

And age, and death's inexorable doom.

Dryden.

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

No writing we need to be solicitous about the meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be less *anxious* about the sense of other authors.

Locke.

4. It has generally *for* or *about* before the object, but sometimes *of*; less properly.

Anxious of neglect, suspecting change.

Granville.

A'NXIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *anxious*.] In an anxious manner; solicitously; unquietly; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

But where the loss is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us so *anxiously* to prevent it, since it might be repaired again.

South.

Thou what befits the new lord mayor,

And what the Gallick arms will do,

Art *anxiously* inquisitive to know.

Dryden.

A'NXIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *anxious*.] The quality of being anxious; susceptibility of anxiety.

A'NY.† *adj.* [*ains*, *ainohun*, Goth. *aniz*, *emiz*, Sax.]

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its senses, applied indifferently to persons or things.

I know you are now, Sir, a gentleman born — Ay and have been so *any* time these four hours.

Shakspeare.

You contented yourself with being capable, as much as *any* who-soever, of defending your country with your sword.

Dryden.

How fit is this retreat for uninterrupted study? *Any* one that sees it will own, I could not have chosen a more likely place to converse with the dead in.

Pope.

2. Whosoever; whatsoever; as distinguished from some other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards *any* of these princely suitors that are already come?

Shakspeare.

An inverted motion being begun *any* where below, continues itself all the whole length.

Locke.

He never appears in *any* alacrity but when raised by wine.

Teller.

3. It is used in opposition to *none*.

I would and I had: neither is there *any* that can deliver out of my hand.

Deut. xxxii. 39.

ANY-WHITHER.* *adv.* Any where; wheresoever.

This [profit] is the bait, by which you may inveigle most men *any-whither*.

Barrow's Works, i. 9.

ANY-WISE.* *adv.* In any manner. [Corruptly written *any ways*. See **NOWISE**.]

How can he be *any-wise* rich, who doth want all the best things, the only valuable things in the world, which any man may have, which any good man doth possess?

Barrow's Works, i. 16.

A'ORIST.† *n. s.* [*ἀόριστος*, Fr. *aoriste*.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

First and second *aorists* in the potential and subjunctive or conjunctive moods (which are futures too) are often in sacred

and common writers equivalent to the future of the indicative.

Blackwall's Sarrad Class. ii. 284.

The word *ποιήσωμεν*, which is commonly rendered in the imperative, "let us do," I have translated in the subjunctive *aorist*, in its proper sense, together with the conjunction *ἵνα*, "because we have done." *Knatchbull Tr.* p. 156.

AORTA. *f* *n.s.* [Gr. *ἀορτή*.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

The left ventricle of the heart doth, in its diastole, receive that blood that is brought unto it by the arteria venosa of the lungs; and having retained it a little, it doth, in its systole, conveniently pass a due proportion thereof into the *aorta*.

Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 244.

APA'CE. *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quick; speedily: used of things in motion.

Or when the flying libbard she did chace,
She could them nimble move, and after fly *apace*. *Spenser.*

By, quoth my uncle Glo'ster,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow *apace*.
And since methinks, I would I not grow so fast,
Because sweet flow'rs are slow, and weeds make haste.

Shakespeare.

He promis'd in his east a glorious race;
Now sunk from his meridian, sets *apace*. *Dryden.*

Is not he imprudent, who, seeing the tide making haste towards him *apace*, will sleep till the sea overwhelm him?

Tillotson.

2. With haste; applied to some action.

The baron now his diamonds pours *apace*;
Th' embroider'd king who shows but half his face,
And his refulgent queen. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

3. Hastily; with speed: spoken of any kind of progression from one state to another.

This second course of men,
With some regard to what is just and right,
Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apace*. *Milton.*

The life and power of religion decays *apace* here and at home,
while we are spreading the honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury.*

If sensible pleasure, or real grandeur, be our end, we shall proceed *apace* to real misery. *Watts.*

APAGOGICAL. *f* *adj.* [from *ἀπαγωγή*; compounded of *ἀπ*, from, and *ἀγω*, to bring or draw.] An *apagogical* demonstration is such as does not prove the thing directly: but shews the impossibility, or absurdity, which arises from denying it: and is also called *reductio ad impossibile*, or *ad absurdum*.

Chambers.

I demand a reason why any other *apagogical* demonstration, or demonstration *ad absurdum* should be admitted in geometry rather than this. *Bp. Berkeley's Analyst*, § xxv.

APARITIMESIS. *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀπαριθμῆσις*.] A figure in rhetoric; enumeration. Walker classes this figure with *gradation*, and *climax*.

What is common to these figures is an accumulation of particulars, which particulars form a whole.

Rhetor. Grammar.

APA'RT. *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.]

1. Separately from the rest in place.

Since I enter into that question, it behoveth me to give reason for my opinion, with circumspection: because I walk aside, and in a way *apart* from the multitude. *Raleigh.*

The party discerned, that the earl of Essex would never serve their turn, they resolved to have another army *apart*, that should be at their devotion. *Clarendon.*

2. In a state of distinction; as, to set *apart* for any use.

He is so very figurative, that he requires a grammar *apart*, to construe him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant shall demand yon sacred load,
And gold and vessels set *apart* for God. *Prior.*

3. Distinctly.

Moses first nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the world earth; but afterwards he nameth them *apart*. *Raleigh.*

4. At a distance; retired from the other company.

So please you, markan,
To put *apart* these your attendants. *Shakespeare.*

APA'RTMENT. *n. s.* [*apartment*, Fr.] A part of the house allotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' *apartments* led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Sir J. Goddard.*

He, pale as death, de spoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way. *Dryden.*

The most considerable ruin is that on the eastern promontory, where are still some *apartments* left, very high and cridled at top. *Adelphi.*

APATHE'ICK. *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀπάθεια* and *παῖς*.] Without feeling.

I am not to be *apathetic*, like a statue.

Harris, Treatise of Happiness.

APATHIST. *n. s.* A man without feeling. See *APATHY*.

APATHISTICAL. *n. s.* [from *apathist*.] Indifferent; unfeeling.

Fontenelle was of a good-humoured and *apathistical* disposition. *Scandal, Anecdotes*, v. 252.

APATHY. *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀπάθεια*, not, and *παῖς*, feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from passion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Passion, and *apathy*, and glory, and shame. *Milton.*

To remain insensible of such provocations, is not constancy, but *apathy*. *South.*

In lazy *apathy* let stoicks boast.

Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fix'd as in frost,

Contracted all, retiring to the breast;

But strength of mind is exercise, not rest. *Pope.*

APPE. *f* *n. s.* [*ape*, Icelandic; *apa*, Sax. *eppa*, Welsh.]

1. A kind of monkey remarkable for imitating what he sees.

I will be more newfangled than an *ape*, more giddy in my desires than a monkey. *Shakespeare.*

Writers report, that the heart of an *ape* worn near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increaseth audacity. It is true, that the *ape* is a merry and bold beast. *Bacon.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,
But *apes* and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*

Celestial Beings, when of late they saw
A mortal man unfold all Nature's law,

Admir'd such knowledge in a human shape,

And shew'd a Newton, as we show in an *ape*. *Pope.*

2. An imitator; used generally in the bad sense.

Julio Romano, who, had he himself eternity, and could put breath into his work, would beguile Nature of her custom: so perfectly he is her *ape*. *Shakespeare.*

3. Formerly the term for a fool. Fools used to carry apes on their shoulders; and "to put the *ape* upon a man," was a phrase equivalent to that of making a fool of him. This phrase is used by Chaucer, and adopted by Spenser. In later times strolling buffoons, or fools, are contemptuously called *ape-bearers* and *ape-carriers*.

Thus was the *ape*,
By their faire handling, put into Malbecco's cape.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 31.

I know this man well; he hath been since an *ape-bearer*; then a process-server, a bailiff, &c.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.

Jugglers and gipsies, all the sorts of canters,
And colonies of beggars, tumblers, *ape-carriers*.

B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 5.

There is nothing in the earth so pitiful; no, not an *ape-carrier*. *Overbury's Characters*, O. 7.

A P E

[This] he could do with as much ease, as an *ape-carrier* with his eye makes the vaulting creature come aloft.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quix. iii. 7.

TO APE. *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an *ape* imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigners in every dress,
Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less. *Dryden.*
Curse on the stripling! how he *apes* his sire!

Ambitiously sententious! *Addison.*

APE'AK, OR APE'EK. *adv.* [probably from *à pique*.] In a posture to pierce; formed with a point.

A'PENNINE.* *n. s.* [from *alp* and *pen*, Celt. *top* or *summit*. See also *ALP*.] A vast ridge of mountains running through Italy.

Loud fame calls ye,
Pitch'd on the topless *Apennine*, and blows
To all the under world. *Braun, and Fl. Bonduca, iii. 2.*

The rugged *Apennines*, that roll
Far through Italian bounds their wavy tops.

Thomson, Liberty, p. 4.

A'PEPSY. *n. s.* [*ἀπεψία*.] A loss of natural concoction.

Quincy.

A'TER. *n. s.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imitator or mimick.

APE'RIENT. *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening; chiefly used of medicines gently purgative.

There be bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of three intentions; refrigerant, corroborant, and *aperient*.

Bacon.

Of the stems of plants, some contain a fine *aperient* salt, and are diuretick and saponaceous.

Arbutnot.

APE'RITIVE.† *adj.* [Fr. *aperitif*, from *aperio*, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the body.

They may make broth, with the addition of *aperitive* herbs.

Harecy.

APE'RT.† *adj.* [Lat. *apertus*, old Fr. *apert*, *apiert*.] 1. Open; without disguise; evident.

The phrase "privy and *apert*" is frequent in our old language. Neither do the poets, by these insinuations only, acknowledge that their faculty is given to them of God; but also by their direct and *apert* confessions.

Fotherby, Athcomastix, p. 358.

The proceedings may be *apert*, and ingenuous, and candid, and avowable; for that gives satisfaction and acquiescence.

Donne's Devotions, p. 209.

2. Simply, open.

is a guttural sound, and of all other vowels the most *apert*.

Dalgarnos, Didasc. p. 104.

APE'RTION. *n. s.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]

1. An opening; a passage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the *apertions*; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, staircases, chimneys, or other conduits: in short, all inlets or outlets.

Wotton.

2. The act of opening; or state of being opened.

The plenitude of vessels, otherways called the plethora, when it happens, causeth an extravasation of blood, either by ruption or *apertion* of them.

Wiseman.

APE'RTLY.† *adv.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly; without covert.

The malycouse and covetouse Romanes, with those unpure apostles which they from time to time have sent into this our nation, hath [have] most *apertly* shewed themselves to be those vile dogges and swyne, whome Christe admonyshed us to be ware of. Mathew vii. *Bale, Eng. Vol. P. ii. fol. A. ii. b.*

In all their discourses of him they never directly nor indirectly, covertly or *apertly*, insinuate this deformity.

Sir G. Buck, History of K. Rich. III. p. 79.

You shall discourage no man privily or *apertly* from the reading or hearing of the said Bible.

Injunct. by K. Hen. VIII. Burnet, vol. i. Records, p. 178.

APE'RTNESS. *n. s.* [from *apert*.] Openness.

A P H

The freedom, or *apertness* and vigour of pronouncing, — and the closeness, and muffling, and laziness of speaking, render the sound of their speech different.

Holder.

A'PERTURE. *n. s.* [from *apertus*, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence ariseth the facility of joining a consonant to a vowel, because from an appulse to an *aperture* is easier than from one appulse to another.

Holder.

2. An open place.

Memory be made by the easy motion of the spirits through the open passages, images, without doubt, pass through the same *apertures*.

Glanville.

3. The hole next the object glass of a telescope or microscope.

The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch; but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle.

Newton, Opticks.

4. Enlargement; explanation: a sense seldom found.

It is too much untwisted by the doctors, and, like philosophy, made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture* and dissolution of distinctions.

Taylor.

APE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of *a*, priv. and *πετάλον*, a leaf.]

Without petala or flower leaves.

APE'TALOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *apetalous*.] The state of being without leaves.

*

A'PEX.† *n. s.* *apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

Upon his head a hat of delicate wool, whose top ended in a cone, and was thence called, according to that of Lucan, "attollensque apicem generoso vertice flamen." This *apex* was covered with a fine net of yarn.

B. Jonson, K. James's Entertainment.

Gaugamela might with a facile error be written for *naugamela*, there being no difference between *gimel* and *nun* but a small *apex* or excrescence, which oft-times escapes the printer's diligence, and more often might the transcriber's haste.

Gregory, Posthuma, p. 195.

The *apex*, or lesser end of it, is broken off.

Woodward.

APH'ÆRESIS. *n. s.* [*ἀφαίρεσις*.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APH'ELION. *n. s.* *aphelia*, plur. [from *ἀπὸ*, and *ἥλιος*, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

The reason why the comets move not in the *zodiack*, is, that, in their *aphelia*, they may be at the greatest distances from one another; and consequently disturb one another's motions the least that may be.

Cheyne.

APH'ETA. *n. s.* [with astrologers.] The name of the planet, which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity.

Dict.

APH'E'TICAL. *adj.* [from *apheta*.] Relating to the *apheta*.

APHILA'NTHROPY. *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀ*, without, and *φιλανθρωπία*, love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

A'PHONY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *aphonie*, from Gr. *ἀ*, without, and *φωνή*, speech.] A loss of speech.

Quincy.

A'PHORISM. *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀφορισμός*.] A maxim; a precept contracted in a short sentence; an unconnected position.

He will easily discern how little of truth there is in the multitude; and though sometimes they are flattered with that *aphorism*, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God.

Brown, Vulgar Errors.

I shall at present consider the *aphorism*, that a man of religion and virtue is a more useful, and consequently a more valuable member of a community.

Rogers.

A'PHORISMER.* *n. s.* [from *aphorism*.] A writer or relater of aphorisms.

A P I

We may infallibly assure ourselves, that it will as well agree with monarchy, though all the tribe of *aphorismers* and politicasters would persuade us there be secret and mysterious reasons against it. *Milton, of Ref. in England, b. 2.*

A'PHORIST.* *n. s.* [from *aphorism*.] A writer of aphorisms.

He took this occasion of farther clearing and justifying what he had written against the *aphorist*.

Nelson's Life of Bp. Bull, p. 246.

APHORI'STICAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *aphoristique*.] Having the form of an aphorism; in separate and unconnected sentences.

APHORI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *aphoristical*.] In the form of an aphorism.

These being carried down, seldom miss a cure, as Hippocrates doth likewise *aphoristically* tell us. *Harvey.*

APHRODISI'ACAL.† } *adj.* [Fr. *aphrodisiaque*, from
APHRODISI'ACK. } *ἀφροδίτη*, Venus.] Relating to the venereal disease.

A'PHRODITE.* *n. s.* [from *ἀφροδίτη*.] The French have the feminine noun, *aphrodite*. A follower of Venus.

A medal, where grim Mars, turn'd right,
Proves a smiling *aphrodite*. *Cleveland's Poems, p. 89.*

A'PIARY. *n. s.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.

Those who are skilled in bees, when they see a foreign swarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into some neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havoc they please. *Swift.*

APICES of a flower. [Lat. from *apex*, the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purplish colour. By the microscope they have been discovered to be a sort of *capsule seminules*, or seed vessels, containing in them small globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquisitely formed. *Quincy.*

API'E.E. *adv.* [from *a* for *each*, and *piece*, or share.] To the part or share of each.

Men, in whose mouths at first sounded nothing but mortification, were come to think they might lawfully have six or seven wives *apiece*. *Hooker.*

I have to-night dispatched sixteen businesses, a month's length *apiece*, by an abstract of success. *Shakspeare.*

One copy of this paper may serve a dozen of you, which will be less than a farthing *apiece*. *Swift.*

API'E.CES.* *adv.* In pieces.

Yield up my sword? that's Hebrew;
I'll be first cut *apieces*.

Beaumont and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, ii. 1.
He will knap the spears *apieces* with his teeth.

More, Antid. against Atheism.

4 The air
Totters and reels, and rends *apieces*, Drusus,
With the huge vollied clamour.

Beaumont and Fl. Bonduca, iii. 5.

A'PISH. *adj.* [from *ape*.]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.

Report of fashions in proud Italy,
Whose manners still our tardy, *apish* nation
Limps after, in base awkward imitation. *Shakspeare.*

2. Foppish; affected.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair,
Duck with French nods and *apish* courtesy,
I must be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakspeare.*

3. Silly; trifling; insignificant.

All this is but *apish* sophistry; and, to give it a name divine and excellent, is abusive and unjust. *Glanville.*

4. Wanton; playful.

Gloomy sits the queen;
Till happy chance reverts the cruel scene;

A P O

And *apish* folly, with her wild resort

Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court.

Prior.

A'PISHLY.† *adv.* [from *apish*.] In an *apish* manner; foppishly; conceitedly.

So *apishly* romanizing, that the word of command still was set down in Latin. *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

Sin is generally so *apishly* crafty, as to hide itself under the colours and masks of goodness and honesty.

Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 15.

Deride, and play upon his amorous humours,

Though he but *apishly* doth imitate

The gallant'st courtiers, kissing ladies pumps,

Holding the cloth for them, praising their wits.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

A'PISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *apish*.] Munickry; fopperv; insignificance; playfulness. Sherwood, in his old dictionary, defines "*Apishness, comme apish tricks*."

My *apishness* has paid the ransom for my speech, and set it at liberty. *Congreve.*

It [deisin] was treated with that contempt, as suited, and was due, to the *apishness* of foreign manners. *Warburton, Sermon.*

API'TPAT. *adv.* [a word formed from the motion.]

With quick palpitation.

O there he comes—Welcome, my bully, my back; again, my heart is gone *apitpat* for you. *Congreve.*

APLUSTRE. *n. s.* [Latin.] The ancient ensign carried in sea vessels.

The one holds a sword in her hand, to represent the Iliad, as the other has an *aplustre*, to represent the Odyssey, or voyage of Ulysses. *Addison.*

APOCALYPSE.† *n. s.* [from *ἀποκαλύπτω*.] Revelation; discovery: a word used only of the sacred writings, Dr. Johnson says; he should have said, *the last book in the sacred canon*; and should have also omitted *only*.

O for that warning voice, which he who saw

Th' *apocalypse* heard cry, in heav'n aloud, *Milton.*

With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the throne of the Son of God, as seen in the *apocalypse*.

Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Nor do I think any of the learned will dispute that famous treatise to be a complete body of civil knowledge, and the revelation or rather the *apocalypse* of all state arcana.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, Introduct.

A company of giddy heads will take upon them to define how many shall be saved, and who damned, in a parish; where they shall sit in heaven; interpret *apocalypses*, and those hidden mysteries to private persons, times, and places, as their own spirit informs them! *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 677.*

APO'CALYPTICAL.† *adj.* [from *apocalypse*.] Concerning revelation, or the book, particularly so called; containing revelation.

If we could understand that scene, at the opening of this *apocalyptical* theatre, we should find it a representation of the majesty of our Saviour. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

They are light and giddy-headed, much symbolizing in spirit with our *apocalyptical* zealots and fiery interpreters of Daniel and other prophets, whereby they often sooth or rather fool themselves into some illumination, which really proves but some egregious dotage. *Howell's Letters, i. 6.*

A man [Abp. Crammer] so averse to Rome, so instrumental in planting the gospel, so laborious, so holy, that a great *apocalyptical* man, and no friend to the hierarchy, [Brightman, who wrote a commentary on the Revelation of St. John] takes him to be that angel pointed at by the Spirit of God, Revel. 14, that had power over the fire. *Jura Cleri, p. 43.*

This sect looketh for a temporary kingdom of Christ, that must begin presently, and last 1000 years. Of this opinion are many of our *apocalyptical* men, that study more future events than their present duty, and more rules by prophecies than precepts. *Pagit, Heresiography, p. 117.*

They catch at some single expression or phrase, which seems to be more plausible and capable of serving their turn; and this is no where more done than in treating upon *apocalyptical* or prophetic matters. *Worthington, Miscellanies, p. 9.*

APOCALYPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *apocalyphtical*.] In such a manner as to reveal something secret.

APOCALYPTICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *apocalyptique*.] The same as apocalyphtical.

It was concluded by some, that Providence designed him the apocalyphtick angel which should pour out one of the vials upon the beast.

As if, forsooth, there could not be so much as a few houses fired, a few ships taken, or any other calamitous accident befall this little corner of the world, but that some apocalyphtick ignoramus or other must presently find and pick it out of some abused, martyred prophecy, of Ezekiel, Daniel, or the Revelation.

APOCALYPTICK.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Prophet: apocalyphtical writer.

The divine apocalyphtick, writing after Jerusalem was ruined, might teach them what the second Jerusalem must be; not on earth, but from heaven, Apoc. xxi. 2.

APOCOPE. *n. s.* [Gr. ἀποκοπή.] A figure in grammar, when the last letter or syllable of a word is taken away: as, *ingeni*, for *ingenii*: *apoplex* for *apoplexy*.

APOCRUSTICK. *adj.* [ἀποκρυστικός, from ἀποκρύβω, to drive.] Endured with a repelling and astringent power: applied to remedies which prevent the too great afflux of humours.

APOCRYPHA. [ἀποκρύφα, to put out of sight.] Books not publickly communicated: books whose authors are not known. It is used for the books appended to the sacred writings, which, being of doubtful authors, are less regarded.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for sacred, as we do the holy scripture, but for human compositions.

APOCRYPHAL.† *adj.* [from *apocrypha*, and Lat. *apocryphus*.]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom, who saith, that all writings not canonical are *apocryphal*, uses not the title *apocryphal*, as the rest of the fathers ordinarily have done, whose custom is so to name, for the most part, only such as might not publickly be read or divulged.

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To speak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wisdom is glorious, and never faileth away.

3. It is sometimes used for an account of uncertain credit.

Many *apocryphal* pamphlets (let him who likes them, call them books,) have been of late years writ and licensed, which endeavour to confute the established and known doctrine of our church, and all reformed churches in Europe; and maintain positions, which are evidently Socinian, Popish, or Pelagian.

Arguing lights and calls
Arguing *apocryphal* and false.

4. It is also used for a person of uncertain credit.

Who shall take your word?
A whoreson, upstart, *apocryphal* captain?

APOCRYPHAL.* *n. s.* A writing not canonical.

Nicophorus and Anastasius — upon this only account, (as Usher thinks,) because they were interpolated and corrupted, did rank these epistles in the number of *apocryphals*.

APOCRYPHALLY. *adv.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainly; not indisputably.

APOCRYPHALNESS. *n. s.* [from *apocryphal*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness of credit.

APOCRYPHICAL.* *adj.* [from *apocrypha*.] Doubtful; not authentick.

The bishops in this synod, being destitute of scripture proof and authentic tradition for their image-worship, betook themselves to certain *apocryphical* and ridiculous stories, as Charles the great observed.

APODICTICAL. *adj.* [Gr. ἀποδεδίκεται, evident truth; demonstration.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an assured knowledge of it; verily, to persuade their apprehensions otherwise, were to make an Euclid believe, that there were more than one centre in a circle.

We can say all at the number three; therefore the world is perfect. Tobit went, and his dog followed him; therefore there is a world in the moon, were an argument as *apodictical*.

APODIXIS.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἀποδείξις.] Demonstration.

This might taste of a desperate will, if he had not afterwards given an *apodixis* in the battle, upon what platform he had projected and raised that hope.

APODICTICK.* *adj.* [from *apodixis*.] Demonstrable.

The argumentation is from a similitude, therefore not *apodictick*, or of evident demonstration.

APODOSIS.* *n. s.* [Gr. ἀποδοσις.] A figure in rhetoric; the application or latter part of a similitude.

The apostle puts lords, and that for the honour of Christ, of whom he was to infer *ἀποδοσις*; the name of Christ being not to be polluted with the appellation of an idol; for his *apodosis* must have been otherwise *ἀποδοσις*.

APODYTERIUM.* *n. s.* [Fr. *apodyte*, i. e. lieu où l'on se deshaille. Gr. ἀποδυτήριον. Roquefort Gloss.] The room before the entrance into the convocation-house at Oxford is so called, to this day. The vice-chancellor, proctors, &c. robe and unrobe in it. Anciently, the word means the dressing-room of baths.

Going out of the convocation-house into the *apodyterium*, Mr. W. Rogers, one of his [K. James II.] retinue, said, Sir, this convocation-house is the place wherein they confer degrees.

APOGEON.† *n. s.* [Gr. ἀπό, from, and γῆ, the earth.] A point in the heavens, which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient astronomers, regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded the apogæon and perigæon, which the moderns, making the sun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion.

Thy sun is in his *apogæon* placed,
And when it moveth next, must needs descend.

It is yet not agreed in what time, precisely, the *apogæon* absolveth one degree.

The sun in his *apogæe* is distant from the centre of the earth 1550 semi-diameters of the earth, but in his perigæe 1446.

APOGIATURA.* *n. s.* [Ital.] A cadence, in musick, at the pleasure of the singer or performer.

The organist, who feels what he performs and recollects the place and occasion of performance, will not fail to throw in those *apogiaturas* and delicate notes of passage, which from accidental change it into fluent melody.

APOGRAPH.* *n. s.* [Fr. *apographe*, Gr. ἀπογραφή.] A copy: it is used in opposition to *autograph*.

APOLLINARIAN.* *n. s.* One of the sect of Apollinarianism, who maintained monstrous notions about the nature of Christ.

Apollinarians, by maiming and misinterpreting what belonged to Christ's human nature, withstood the truth.

He [Whiston] was partly *Apollinarian*, partly *Arian*; for he thought the *word* was all the soul that acted in our Saviour's body. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, an. 1711.*

APOLOGE'TICAL.† } *adj.* [Fr. *apologetique*, from
APOLOGE'TICK. } *ἀπολογία*, to defend; in our old
lexicography, "*apological*, spoken in defence."
[*Bullockar.*] That which is said in defence of any
thing or person.

The principal mark which I aim at, throughout the whole body of the discourse, being an *apologetical* defence of the power and providence of God, his wisdom, his truth, his justice, his goodness and mercy.

Hakewill, Apol. of the Power of God, Preface.

If, by looking on what is past, thou hast deserved that name, [of reader.] I am willing thou shouldst yet know more by that which follows, an *apologetical* dialogue.

B. Jonson's Poetaster.

To begin an apology for those animadversions, which I write against the remonstrant in defence of *Smectymnus*; since the preface, which was purposely set before them, is not thought *apologetical* enough; it will be best to acquaint ye, readers, before other things, what the meaning was to write them in that manner which I did.

Milton, Apol. for Smectymnus.

I design to publish an essay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one sort of chymists. *Boyle.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *apologetical*.] In the way of defence or excuse.

APOLOGIST.† *n. s.* [Fr. *apologiste*.] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

This more plainly appears from the writings of the Christian *apologists* of those times against the Heathens objecting to them.

Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.

Which charge should it now be resumed and brought in by Turks or Indians against us Protestants, good God! what should we do for an *apologist*.

Hammond's Sermons.

Those scandalous imputations of pride and perverseness, which then rendered the Jews so odious to the world, as appears by divers passages in the ancient *apologists* for Christian religion.

Barrow, Works, i. 286.

The University of Oxford, whose moderation and forbearance of late was such as to put a zealous *apologist* to great difficulties in clearing her of the scandalous imputation, is now arrived at the contrary extreme.

Louth, Lett. to Warburton, p. 69.

To **APOLOGIZE.** *v. n.* [from *apology*.]

1. To plead in favour of any person or thing.

It will be much more reasonable to reform than *apologize* or *retort*; and therefore it imports those, who dwell secure, to look about them.

Decny of Piety.

2. It has the particle *for* before the subject of apology.

I ought to *apologize* for my indiscretion in the whole undertaking.

Wake, Preparation for Death.

The translator needs not *apologize* for his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood.

Popr, Preface to Statius.

APOLOGIZER.* *n. s.* [from *apologize*.] Defender.

His *apologizers* labour to free him; laying the fault of the errors fathered upon him unto the charge of others.

Hammer, View of Antiquity, p. 239.

A'POLOGUE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *apologue*, from Gr. *ἀπολογία*.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth.

An *apologue* of *Æsop* is beyond a syllogism, and proverbs more powerful than demonstration.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Some men are remarked for pleasantness in raillery; others for *apologues* and apposite diverting stories.

Locke.

A'POLOGUER.* *n. s.* [from *apologue*.] A fabler; a relator of stories. An unusual word.

A mouse, saith an *apologuer*, [apologuer,] was brought up in a chest, there fed with fragments of bread and cheese.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 569.

APOLOGY.† *n. s.* [*apologia*, Lat. *ἀπολογία*.]

1. Defence; excuse. *Apology* generally signifies rather excuse than vindication, and tends rather to

extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, sometimes unregarded by writers, Dr. Johnson says. Sandys uses it for *vindication*.

In her face excuse

Came prologue, and *apology* to prompt;
Which with bland words at will she thus address'd. *Milton.*

A little longer suffer me, while I,

Proceed in this divine *apology*. *Sandys's Job, p. 32.*

2. It has *for* before the object of excuse.

It is not my intention to make an *apology* for my poem: some will think it needs no excuse, and others will receive none.

Dryden.

I shall neither trouble the reader, nor myself, with any *apology* for publishing of these sermons; for if they be, in any measure, truly serviceable to the end for which they are designed, I do not see what *apology* is necessary; and if they be not so, I am sure none can be sufficient.

Tillotson.

APOMECOMETRY. *n. s.* [*ἀπό*, from, *μέτρος*, distance, and *μετρέω*, to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance. *Dict.*

APONEURO'SIS. *n. s.* [from *ἀπὸ*, from, and *ὑἰον*, a nerve.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyst rises near the orifice of the artery; it is formed by the *aponeurosis* that runs over the vessel, which becomes excessively expanded.

Sharp's Surgery.

APOPHASIS. *n. s.* [Lat. *ἀπόφασις*, a denying.] A figure in rhetoric, by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate; as, *Neither will I mention those things, which if I should, you notwithstanding could neither confute or speak against them.* *Smith, Rhetorick.*

APOPHLEGMATICK. *n. s.* [*ἀπο* and *φλέγμα*.] That which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEGMATISM. *n. s.* [*ἀπο* and *φλέγμα*.] A medicine of which the intention is to draw phlegm from the blood.

And so it is in *apophlegmatism* and gargarisms, that draw the rheum down by the palate.

Bacon.

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT. *n. s.* [*ἀπὸ* and *φλέγμα*.] Any remedy which causes an evacuation of serous or mucous humour by the nostrils, as particular kinds of sternutatories.

Quincy.

A'POPHTHEGM. *n. s.* [*ἀπίφθιγμα*.] A remarkable saying; a valuable maxim uttered on some sudden occasion.

We may magnify the *apophthegm*, or reputed replies of wisdom, whereof many are to be seen in *Laertius* and *Lycothenes*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

I had a mind to collect and digest such observations and *apophthegms*, as tend to the proof of that great assertion, All is vanity.

Prior.

APOPHYGE. *n. s.* [*ἀποφυγή*, flight, or escape.]

Is, in architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; and was originally no more than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from splitting, and were afterward imitated in stone work. We sometimes call it the spring of the column.

Chambers.

APOPHYSIS. *n. s.* [*ἀπόφυσις*.] The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process. It differs from an *epiphysis*, as it is a continuance of the bone itself; whereas the latter is somewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part.

Quincy.

It is the *apophysis*, or head of the os tibiae, which makes the knee.

Wismann, Surgery.

APOPLECTICAL. *adj.* [from *apoplectick*.] Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the same complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive seems abolished; as may be observed in supporting persons inebriated, *apoplectical*, or in lipthymies and swoonings. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

In an *apoplectical* case, he found extravasated blood, making way from the ventricles of the brain. *Derham.*

APOPLECTICK. *† adj.* [Fr. *apoplectique*.] Relating to an apoplexy.

A lady was seized with an *apoplectick* fit, which afterward terminated in some kind of lethargy. *Wiseman.*

APOPLECTICK. ** n. s.* [from the adjective.] A person seized with an apoplexy.

Rasis, the Arabick physician, hath left it written as I have it from Quistorpius, that it was ordained by a law, that no *apoplecticks*, who foamed about the mouth, should be buried till after 72 hours. *Knatchbull, Tr. p. 77.*

APOPLEXY. *† n. s.* [See **APOPLEXY**.] Apoplexy. The last syllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry, Dr. Johnson says; which is a great mistake, the word being found in a medical writer of eminence, no poet.

Present punishment pursues his maw,
When surfeited and swell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplex*, instate death. *Dryden, Juv. Sat. 1.*

Preternatural sleep, and preternatural watching, are altogether inconsistent; and therefore an *apoplex* and a frenzy are in no wise incident to the same person at the same time.

Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 131. 1666.

An *apoplex* falls under a double consideration; either as it is a disease, or as it is a symptom. *Ibid. p. 223.*

Out upon her! she's as cold of her favour as an *apoplex*. *Beaumont and Fl. Philaster.*

How does his *apoplex*?

Is that strong on him till? *B. Jonson's For.*
This *apoplex* will, certain, be his end.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. II. p. 2.

APOPLEXED. *adj.* [from *apoplex*.] Seized with an apoplexy.

Sense, sure, you have,
Else could you not have motion: but sure that sense
Is *apoplex'd*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

APOPLEXY. *n. s.* [ἀπὸ πλῆξης.] A sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. The cause is generally a repletion, and indicates evacuation, joined with stimuli. *Quincy.*

Apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the senses, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves destined for those motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Peace is a very *apoplexy*, lethargy, muddled, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

A fever may take away my reason, or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither sense nor understanding. *Locke.*

APORIA. *n. s.* [ἀπορία.] Is a figure in rhetoric, by which the speaker shews, that he doubts where to begin for the multitude of matter, or what to say in some strange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the case with himself. Thus Cicero says, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more lasciviously, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more presumptuously, I cannot well declare.* *Smith, Rhetorick.*

APORRHOEA. *n. s.* [ἀπορροή.] Effluvium; emanation; something emitted by another: not in use.

The reason of this he endeavours to make out by atonical *aporrhæa*, which passing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve, carry them to the affected part. *Glanville, Sceptis.*

APOSIOPEISIS. *n. s.* [ἀποσιώπησις, from ἀπὸ, after, and σιωπᾶν, to be silent.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection, as sorrow, bashfulness, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks off his speech before it be all ended. A figure, when, speaking of a thing, we yet seem to conceal it, though indeed we aggravate it; or when the course of the sentence begun is so stayed, as thereby some part of the sentence not being uttered, may be understood. *Smith, Rhetorick.*

APOSTASY. *n. s.* [ἀποστασις.] Departure from what a man has professed: it is generally applied to religion; sometimes with the particle *from*.

The canon law defines *apostasy* to be a wilful departure from that state of faith, which any person has professed himself to hold in the Christian church. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

The affable archangel had forewarn'd
Adam, by due example, to beware
Apostasy, by what befel in heav'n
To those apostates. *Milton.*

Vice in us were not only wickedness, but *apostasy*, degenerate wickedness. *Sprut.*

Whoever do give different worships, must bring in more gods; which is an *apostasy* from one God. *Stillingfleet.*

APOSTATE. *† n. s.* [apostata, Lat. ἀποστάτης.]

This word was formerly written, in our language, *apostata*; but was anglicised early in the seventeenth century. Dr. Johnson's example of this word, from Rogers's sermons, is a mistake; it being there an adjective.] One that has forsaken his profession; generally applied to one that has left his religion.

Apostates in point of faith, are, according to the civil law, subject unto all punishments ordained against hereticks. *Ayliffe.*
Robbing it, [the church,] as Julian the *apostate* did.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 135.

Say, goddess, what ensued when Raphael,
The affable archangel, had forewarn'd
Adam, by dire example, to beware
Apostasy, by what befel in heav'n
To those *apostates*. *Milton, P. L. vii. 44.*

APOSTATE. ** adj.* False; traitorous; rebellious.

What more probable account of these ludicrous forms in the air can be given than the operation of *apostate* spirits, ready *εὐαγγέλιος*, (in the phrase of St. John.) to make a lie, as well as to tell one. *Spencer on Prodiges, p. 218.*

Easily the proud attempt
Of spirits *apostate*, and their counsels vain,
Thou hast repell'd. *Milton, P. L. vii. 610.*

To APOSTATE. ** v. n.* [from the noun.] To apostatize; to desert one's profession.

Mahomet himself *apostated*.

Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 150.

Perhaps some of these *apostating* stars have thought themselves true. *Bp. Hall, Occ. Meditations, Med. 4.*

They do *apostate* from the faith.

Wilcocke, English Protestant's Apology, p. 27.

APOSTATICAL. *† adj.* [from *apostate*.] After the manner of an apostate.

To wear turbans is an *apostatical* conformity. *Sandys.*

All mankind stood condemned in the *apostatical* root of Adam. *Alp. Usher, of the Religion of the Anc. Irish, ch. 1.*

An hereticall and *apostaticall* church. *Bp. Hall, Reconciler.*

The devil, when he brought in this *apostatical* doctrine [canonization] amongst Christians, swerved but little from his ancient method of seducing mankind.

Mede, Apostasy of the Later Times, p. 14.

To APOSTATIZE. *† v. n.* [from *apostate*, Fr. also, *apostasier*, to play the apostate, as Cotgrave renders it.] To forsake one's profession; it is commonly used of one who departs from his religion.

Leaving the Mahometans, let us take a short view of Rome Christian, though *apostatized* and degenerately Christian.

Worthington, Miscellanies, p. 29.

They now generally *apostatize* from their own cause, belye their own conscience. *Dean Martin's Letters*, p. 5.

None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances, and libidinous thoughts, had been permitted by the gospel, they would have *apostatized* nevertheless. *Bentley*.

TO APOSTEMATE. † *v. n.* [Fr. *apostemer*, to swell.] To become an aposteme; to swell and corrupt into matter.

These are no mean surges of blasphemy, not only dipping Moses the divine lawgiver, but dashing with a high hand against the justice and purity of God himself; as these ensuing scriptures, plainly and freely handled, shall verify, to the launching of that old *apostemated* error. *Milton, Tetrachordon*.

There is care to be taken in abscesses of the breast and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening these too soon, they sometimes *apostemate* again, and become crude. *Wiseman*.

APOSTEMAT'ION. *n. s.* [from *apostemate*.] • The formation of an aposteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as, vomitings, *apostematations*, salivations, &c. *Grew*.

A'POSTEME. † *n. s.* [Fr. *aposteme*, from Gr. *ἀποστήμα*.] A hollow swelling, filled with purulent matter; an abscess.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apostemes* of the brain, do happen only in the left side. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The opening of *apostemes*, before the suppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude. *Wiseman*.

APOSTLE. *n. s.* [*apostolus*, Lat. *ἀπόστολος*.] A person sent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the Gospel.

But all his mind is bent to holiness; His champions are the prophets and *apostles*. *Shakspeare*.

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an *apostle*: a presumption in any one that cannot confirm what he says by miracles. *Locke*.

We know but a small part of the notion of an *apostle*, by knowing barely that he is sent forth. *Watts, Logick*.

APO'STLESHIP. *n. s.* [from *apostle*.] The office or dignity of an apostle.

Where, because faith is in too low degree, I thought it some *apostleship* in me To speak things, which by faith alone I see. *Donne*.

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epistles; which are all confined within the business of his *apostleship*; and so contain nothing but points of Christian instruction. *Locke*.

APO'STOLATE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *apostolatus*.] Apostleship; mission.

Himself [St. Paul] and his brethren in the *apostolate*. *Killingbeck, Serm.* p. 118.

When one considers the volumes that have been here filled with romances, both of the grave and the lighter kind, it might almost incline one to suspect something more than a mere Arabian whinsey in the hypothesis of the lunar *apostolate*. *Cornwall, Philenon, Conv.* iii.

APOSTO'LICAL. *adj.* [from *apostolick*.] Delivered or taught by the apostles; belonging to the apostles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apostolical*, which is not found in the apostles' writings, in what other records soever it be found. *Hooker*.

Declare yourself for that church, which is founded upon scripture, reason, *apostolical* practice, and antiquity. *Hooker*.

APOSTO'LICALLY. † *adv.* [from *apostolical*.] In the manner of the apostles.

Those that are sincerely and fervently good, it cannot but make them have an antipathy against what is evil, and discern them that bear themselves never so *apostolically*, and yet are not right at the bottom, to be but hypocrites and liars. *More, Seven Churches*, ch. 3.

He that is rightly and *apostolically* Sped with her [the church's] invisible arrow.

Milton, of Reform. in England, b. 2.

APOSTO'LICALNESS. † *n. s.* [from *apostolical*.] The quality of relating to the apostles; apostolical authority.

Thou shalt escape better than any party of men, by reason of thy conspicuous innocence, sincerity, and exemplarity of life, and unexceptionable *apostolicalness* of doctrine.

More, Seven Churches, ch. 8.

APOSTO'LICK. † *adj.* [from *apostle*, and Fr. *apostolique*.] The accent is placed by Dryden repeatedly on the antepenult. But the accent on the penultima is more in use.] Taught by the apostles; belonging to an apostle.

Their oppositions in maintenance of publick superstition against *apostolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous. *Hooker*.

Or where did I at sure tradition strike, Provided still it were *apostolick*? *Dryden, Hind and Panther*.

In vain, alas, you seek

The ambitious title of *apostolick*. *Hind and Panther*.

APOSTO'LICKS.* *n. s.* ["A kind of anabaptists; because they would be like the apostles, they wandered up and down the countries without staves, shoes, money, or bags; preaching up and down their celestial vocation to the ministry of the word." *Pagitt's Heresiography*, p. 28.]

I might here run through a great number of the old heresies, in which the papists consent with the ancient hereticks.—The *apostolicks* in their vow of continence. *Fulke, Retentive*, p. 314.

APOSTROPHE. † *n. s.* [*ἀποστροφή*, from *ἀπό*, from, and *στρέφω*, to turn, written *apostrophus* by B. Jonson, in his grammar; and defined, "the rejecting of a vowel from the beginning or ending of a word."]

1. In rhetoric, a diversion of speech to another person, than the speech appointed did intend or require; or, it is a turning of the speech from one person to another, many times abruptly. A figure when we break off the course of our speech, and speak to some new person, present or absent, as to the people or witnesses, when it was before directed to the judges, or opponent. *Smith, Rhetorick*.

2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma: as, *tho'*, for *though*; *rep'*, for *reputation*.

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apostrophes*; and by lopping polysyllables, leaving one or two syllables at most. *Swift*.

APO'STROPHICK.* *adj.* [from *apostrophe*.] Denoting an apostrophe; belonging to it.

TO APO'STROPHIZE. *v. a.* [from *apostrophe*.] To address by an apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apostrophizing* Eumeus, and speaking of him in the second person; it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope*.

A'POSTUME. *n. s.* See **APOSTEME**. [This word is properly *aposteme*.] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an *apostume* in the mesentery breaking, causes a consumption in the parts, is apparent. *Harvey*.

TO A'POSTUME. † *v. n.* [old Fr. *apostumer*.] To apostemate.

APOTHE'CA.* *n. s.* [Lat. *apotheca*, a repository, Fr. *apothecque*, Sued. and Dan. *apothek*.] The Danes also use *apotheker* for *apothecary*. In our old lexicography we have *apotheke*, a store-house.] An apothecary's shop.

He [the master apothecary] shall ever now and then visit the *apotheca*, to cast out thereof all decayed drugs and compositions. *Sir W. Petty, Advance. of Learning*, p. 16.

A'POTHECARY.† *n. s.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repository: formerly written *poticary*. See **POTHECARY**.] A man whose employment is to provide medicines for sale.

Give me an ounce of *civet*, good *apothecary*, to sweeten my imagination. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

They have no other doctor but the sun and the fresh air, and that such an one, as never sends them to the *apothecary*. *South.*

Wand'ring in the dark,
Physicians, for the tree, have found the bark;
They, lab'ring for relief of human kind,
With sharpen'd sight some remedies may find;

Th' *apothecary*-train is wholly blind. *Dryden.*

A'POTHEGM. *n. s.* [properly *apophthegm*; which see.] A remarkable saying.

By frequent conversing with him, and scattering short *apothegms*, and little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them, his son was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monsters. *Walton, Life of Sanderson.*

APOTHEGMATICAL.* *adj.* [from *apothegm*.] In the manner of an apothegm.

At the end [of the satire] is the first use, I have seen, of a witty *apothegmatical* comparison, of a libidinous old man.

Walton, Hist. Eng. Poet. 4. 38. n.

APOTHEGMATIST.* *n. s.* [from *apothegm*.] A collector of apothegms.

A poet or orator should send to the *apothegmatist* for his senses. *Arbutnot and Pope, Martin Scribler, ch. 13.*

TO APOTHEGMATIZE.* *v. n.* [from *apothegm*.] To utter remarkable sayings.

APOTHEOSIS. *n. s.* [*ἀποθεωσις*.] Deification; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graven and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apotheosis*. *South.*

Allots the prince of his celestial line,

An *apotheosis*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

APOTHEOSIS.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀποθεωσις*.] A place on the south side of the chancel in the primitive churches, furnished with shelves one above another, on which were books, vestments, and holy vessels. See Sir G. Wheler's Description of the Ancient Primitive Churches, p. 100.]

This [the chancel] being appropriated only to the sacred ministry, is very short from east to west, though it takes up the whole breadth of the church, together with the diaconicon or prothesis, and the *apothosis*, from north to south.

Sir G. Wheler, Descript. of Anc. Churches, p. 82.

APOTOME. *n. s.* [from *ἀποτέμνω*, to cut off.]

1. In mathematics, the remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities.

2. In musick, it is the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the *apotome*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reason they called the first part *αποτομή*, and the other *λημνα*. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM.† *n. s.* [Fr. *apozeme*, *ἀπόδ*, from, and *ζέω*, to boil.] A decoction; an infusion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and *apozems*.

Squirts read Garth 'till *apozems* grow cold. *Gay.*

APOZEMICAL.* *adj.* [from *apozem*.] Like a decoction.

Wine, that is dilute, may safely and profitably be adbibited in an *apozemical* form in fevers.

Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 33.

TO APPAIR.* *v. a.* [Sax. *apapan* or *for-pæpan*, to overthrow, to spoil, Fr. *empirer*.] To impair, or bring into decay; to lessen; to make worse.

Gentlewomen, which fear neither sunne nor winde for appairing their beaultie. *Sir T. Elyot's Governour, fol. 61. b.*

Riches greatly appaired. *Barret, Alcecarie.*

For who-so liveth in the school of skill,

And medleth not with any world's affairs,

Forsooketh poms and honours that do spill

The mind's recourse to grace's quiet stairs:

His state no fortune by no mean appairs:

For fortune is the only foe of those

Which to the world their wretched wills dispose.

Mirror for Mag. p. 346.

TO APPAIR.* *v. n.* To degenerate; to become worse.

I see the more that I them forbere,

The worse they be fro yere to yere;

All that lyveth *appayreth* fast.

Morality of Every Man, Hawkin's Old Pl. i. 38.

TO APPA'L.† *v. a.* [*appallir*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appale*, Dr. Johnson says; which indeed he would have found so written, if he had examined our elder authors: "These golden swords and daggers almost *appale* a man," Stubbe's Anat. of Abuses, fol. 31. "Bashful blushing did him then *appale*," Parrot's Springes for Woodcocks, Ep. 72.] To fright; to strike with sudden fear; to depress; to discourage.

Whilst she spake, her great words did *appal*

My feeble courage, and my heart oppress,

That yet I quake and tremble over all.

Spenser, F. Q.

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,

Thou dreadful Ajax; that the *appalled* air

May pierce the head of thy great combatant.

Shakespeare.

The house of peers was somewhat *appalled* at this alarm;

but took time to consider of it till next day.

Clarendon.

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*,

Nor the black fear of death that saddens all?

Pope.

The monster curls

His flaming crest, all other thirst *appall'd*,

Or shivering flies, or choak'd at distance stands.

Thomson.

TO APPA'L.* *v. n.* [Lat. *palleo*, as well as the Fr. *appallir*, which has the neuter signification also. See Cotgrave in V. Mr. Boucher and Mr. Mason have cited the barbarous Latin *appalus*, signifying soft, (which they might have also referred to Gr. *ἀπαλός*;) in order to illustrate Spenser's usage of the word; but, surely, it is figuratively employed by the poet, adapting what befalls the person to the thing.] To grow faint; to be dismayed.

To make his power to *appallen*, and to fayle.

Idgals.

Therewith her wrathfull courage 'gan *appall*,

And haughthe spirits meekely to adaw. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. vi. 16.*

APPA'LEMENT.† *n. s.* [Fr. *appalment*.] Depression; discouragement; impression of fear.

As the furious slaughter of them was a great discouragement and *appalment* to the rest.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

APPANAGE. *n. s.* [*appanagium*, low Latin; probably from *panis*, bread.] Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and using to go to the king's son.

Bacon.

Had he thought it fit,

That wealth should be the *appanage* of wit,

The God of light could ne'er have been so blind,

To deal it to the worst of human kind.

Swift.

APPARA'TUS.† *n. s.* [Latin; but formerly we had the English *apparate*, instead of *apparatus*.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a house; ammunition for war; equipage; show.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous, to be adjusted before I come to the calculation itself.

Woodward.

Ourselves are easily provided for; it is nothing but the circumstances, the *apparatus* or equipage of human life, that costs so much. *Pope, Letters to Gay.*

Where is then mention made of such *apparate* and order for publick sacrifices, as are becoming to such a one?

Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, (1616) p. 271.

APPA'REIL. *n. s.* It has no plural. [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Dress; vesture.

I cannot cog and say, that thou art this and that, like many of those lipping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like Bucklersbury in simpling time.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London, in apparel new,
Shook off her ashes to have treated you.

Waller.

At publick devotion, his resigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of simplicity.

Tatler.

To APPA'REIL.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *appareiller*, from Lat. *apparo*.]

1. To dress to cloath.

With such robes were theeking's daughters that were virgins apparelled.

2 Sam. xiii. 18.

Both combatants were *apparelled* only in their doublets and hoses.

Hayward.

2. To adorn with dress.

She did *apparel* her apparel, and with the preciousness of her body made it most sumptuous.

Sidney.

3. To cover or deck, as with dress.

You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and setting seeds of violets.

Bacon.

Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulfs, being *apparelled* with a verdure of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys.

Bentley, Sermons.

4. To fit out; to furnish: not in use.

It hath been agreed, that either of them should send ships to sea well manned and *apparelled* to fight.

Sir J. Hayward.

APPA'RENCE. *n. s.* [Fr.] Appearance.

To make illusion

By such an *appearance* or joglerie.

Chaucer, Frankl. Tale.

It pleased his highness, upon a notable *appearance* of honour, cleanness, and maidenly behaviour, to bend his affection towards Mistress Katherine Howard.

Id. Herbert, Hist. of Hen. VIII. p. 470.

Which made them resolve no longer to give credit unto outward *appearances*.

Trans. of Boccacini, (1626) p. 66.

APPA'RENCY. *n. s.* [Fr. *apparence*.] Appearance.

Feignyng of light thei werke
The dedes whiche are inwarde derke:

And thus this double hypocrisie,

With his devoute *apparencie*,

A vyser set upon his face;

Whereof, towarde the worldes grace,

He semeth to be right well thewed;

And yet his herte is all beshrewed.

Gower, Conf. Am. b. 1.

It will not be easy to comprehend how a law, that preserves the nobility from laying themselves out upon vain and gaudy *apparencies*, should tend to the limiting their estates.

Wren's Monarchy Asserted, p. 145.

It had now been a very justifiable presumption in the king, to believe as well as hope, that he could not be long in England without such an *apparency* of his own party that wished all that he himself desired, and such a manifestation of their authority, interest, and power, that would prevent or be sufficient to subdue any forward disposition that might grow up in the parliament.

Id. Clarendon's Life, ii. 21.

APPA'RENT. *adj.* [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable; not doubtful.

The main principles of reason are in themselves *apparent*. For to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding, were to take away all possibility of knowing any thing.

Hooker.

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellective often corrects the report of phantasy, as in the *apparent* bigness of the sun, the *apparent* crookedness of the staff in air and water. *Hale, Orig. of Man.*

3. Visible; in opposition to *secret*.

What secret imaginations we entertained is known to God: this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourselves, as if we preserved a grateful remembrance of his mercies.

Atterbury.

The outward and *apparent* sanctity of actions should flow from purity of heart.

Rogers.

4. Open; evident; known; not merely suspected.

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*,

In my opinion ought to be prevented.

Shakespeare, Richard III.

5. Certain; not presumptive.

He is the next of blood,

And heir *apparent* to the English crown.

Shakespeare, Henry VI.

APPA'RENT. *n. s.* Elliptically used for *heir apparent*.

Draw thy sword in right. —

— I'll draw it as *apparent* to the crown,

And in that quarrel use it.

Shakespeare, Henry VI.

APPA'RENTLY. *adv.* [from *apparent*.] Evidently; openly.

Arrest him, officer;

I would not spare my brother in this case,

If he should scorn me so *apparently*.

Shakespeare, Comedy of Err.

Vices *apparently* tend to the impairing of men's health.

Tillotson.

APPA'RENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *apparent*.] That which is apparent. An old English substantive.

Sherwood.

APPA'RITION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *apparicion*, *apparition*, from Lat. *appareo*.]

1. Appearance; visibility.

When suddenly stood at my head a dream,

Whose inward *apparition* gently mov'd

My fancy.

Milton.

My retirement tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts which the new *apparitions* of foreign invasion and domestic discontent gave us.

Denham.

2. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object.

I have mark'd

A thousand blushing *apparitions*

To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames

In angel whiteness bear away those blushes.

Shakespeare.

A glorious *apparition*! had not doubt,

And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes.

Milton.

Any thing besides may take from me the sense of what appeared; which *apparition*, it seems, was you.

Tatler.

3. A spectre; a walking spirit.

Horatio says 'tis but our phantasy,

Touching this dreaded sight twice seen of us;

Therefore I have intreated him,

That if again this *apparition* come,

He may approve our eyes, and speak to it.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goblins, spectres, and *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance.

Locke.

One of those *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts, which he brandish'd in the face of all who came up that way.

Tatler.

4. Something only apparent, not real.

Still there's something

That checks my joys — — —

— Nor can I yet distinguish

Which is an *apparition*, this or that.

Denham, Sophy.

5. Astronomically, the visibility of some luminary, opposed to *occultation*.

A month of *apparition* is the space wherein the moon appeareth, deducting three days wherein it commonly disappeareth; and this containeth but twenty-six days and twelve hours.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

APPA'RITOR.† *n. s.* [from *apparo*, Lat. to be at hand. And accordingly the word is written, agreeably to the etymology, *apparator*, by Sir T. Over-

bury, Minshew and Cotgrave. But the French write *appariteur*.]

1. Such person as is at hand to execute the proper orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature. *Ayliffe*.

The prætor with his train of dictors and *apparitors*, the rods and the axes, and all the insolent parade of a conqueror's jurisdiction. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. i. 3.*

Skinner, the *apparitor*, made a fire of two faggots in the theatre-yard, and burnt the second volume of *Athene Oxonienses*. *Life of A. Wood, p. 377.*

2. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; a summoner.

They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Many heretofore have been by *apparitors* both of inferior courts, and of the courts of the archbishop's prerogative, much distracted, and diversely called and summoned for probate of wills, &c. *Const. and Canons Eccl. 92.*

Was it to go about circled with a band of rooking officials, with cloakbags full of citations, and processes to be served by a corporality of griffonlike promoters and *apparitors*? *Milton, of Reform. in England, b. 1.*

To APPAY.† v. a. [*appayer*, old Fr., to satisfy.]

1. To satisfy; to content: whence *well appayed*, is pleased; *ill appayed*, is uneasy. It is now obsolete; though found in our best writers.

How well *appayed* she was her bird to find? *Sidney.*

I am well *appayed* that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage. *Camden.*

So only can high justice rest *appayed*. *Milton.*

What a shame were it for us Christians not to be well *appayed* with a much larger, though but homely, provision. *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

2. The sense is obscure in these lines.

Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill assay'd,
How can lagpipe or joints be well *appayed*? *Sp.*

To APPEACH.† v. a. [Fr. *appecher*, old Fr. *apescher*.]

1. To accuse; to inform against any person.

He did, amongst many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Baron, Hen. VII.*

Were he twenty times
My son, I would *appeach* him. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

Disclose
The state of your affection; for your passions
Have to the full *appeached*. *Shakespeare.*

2. To censure; to reproach; to taint with accusation.

For when Cymochles saw the foul reproach,
Which them *appeached*; prick'd with guilty shame,
And inward grief; he fiercely gan *approach*,
Revolv'd to put away that lordly blame. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 44.*

Nor canst, nor durst thou, traitor, on the pain,
Approach my honour, or thine own maintain. *Dryden.*

Whether this *approach* not the judgement and approbation of the parliament, I leave to equal arbiters. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence, § 1.*

APPEACHER.* n. s. [from *appeach*. This substantive occurs in the Prompt. Parv. and is rendered *appellator*; and in Sherwood's Eng. and Fr. Dict. where it is translated *emputeur*. Foxe, in his Acts, speaking of Wicliffe, mentions "certain theeves that were named *appellatores*, accusers or *peachers* of others that were guiltlesse." An accuser.

APPEACHMENT. n. s. [from *appeach*.] Charge exhibited against any man; accusation.

A busy-headed man gave first light to this *appeachment*; but the earl did avouch it. *Hayward.*

The duke's answers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find very diligently and civilly couched. *Wotton.*

To APPEAL. v. n. [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another; with the particles *to* and *from*.

From the ordinary therefore they *appeal* to themselves.

Hooker.

2. To refer to another as judge.

Force, or a declared sign of force, upon the person of another, where there is no common superior on earth to *appeal* for relief, is the state of war; and it is the want of such an appeal gives a man the right of war, even against an aggressor, though he be in society and a fellow-subject. *Locke.*

They knew no foe, but in the open field,
And to their cause and to the gods *appeal'd*. *Stepney.*

3. To call another as witness.

Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I *appeal* to mankind. *Locke.*

To APPEAL.* v. a. [The first example has been inaccurately given by Dr. Johnson as the proof of a verb neuter.]

1. To charge with a crime; to accuse: a term of law.

One but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cause you come,
Namely, to *appeal* each other of high treason. *Shakespeare.*
Bring forth your child, or I *appeal* you of murder. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady, v. 10.*

2. In the Latin sense of *appello*, to pronounce; or the old Fr. *apeler*, to utter simply, or in request and invocation. Not now in use.

They both uprose, and took their ready way
Unto the church, their prayers to *appele*,
With great devotion, and with little zeal. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. ii. 48.*

APPEAL. n. s. [from the verb To APPEAL.]

1. An *appeal* is a provocation from an inferior to a superiour judge, whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is for a while suspended, in respect of the cause; the cognizance being devolved to the superiour judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This ring
Deliver them, and your *appeal* to us
There make before them. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

Our reason prompts us to a future state,
The last *appeal* from fortune and from fate,
Where God's all-righteous ways will be declar'd. *Dryden.*

There are distributors of justice, from whom there lies an *appeal* to the prince. *Addison.*

2. In the common law.

An accusation; which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that sets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue of the contrary; more commonly used for the private accusation of a murderer, by a party who had interest in the party murdered, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact. *Cowel.*

The duke's unjust,
Thus to retort your manifest *appeal*,
And put your trial in the villain's mouth,
Which here you come to accuse. *Shakespeare.*

Hast thou, according to thy oath and bond,
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold son,
Here to make good the boist'rous late *appeal*.
Against the Duke of Norfolk? *Shakespeare.*

3. A summons to answer a charge.

Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold *appeal*,
If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal. *Dryden.*

4. A call upon any as witness.

The casting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders. *Bacon.*

APPEALABLE.* adj. [from *appeal*.] Subject to an *appeal*.

To clip the power of the council of state, composed of the natives of the land, by making it *appealable* to the council of Spain. *Howell, Letters, i. ii. 15.*

A P P

APPEALANT. *n. s.* [from *appeal*, *Fr.*] He that appeals.

Lords *appealants*,
Your differences shall all rest under gage,
Till we assign you to your days of trial.

Shakspeare.

APPEALER. *† n. s.* [old *Fr.* *apélor*, *appelour*.] One that makes an appeal, Dr. Johnson says; which Sherwood confirms by calling the *appealer* an *appealant*. It means also, in our old language, an accuser, or *appeacher*, who is termed *appellator*. See **APPEACHER**.

If I consented to you thus, as yee have here before rehearsed to mee, I should become an *appealer*, or every bishop's espie.

Foxe's Acts, Life of Thorpe.

To APPEAR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, *Lat.*]

1. To be in sight; to be visible.

As the leprosy *appeareth* in the skin of the flesh. *Lev. xiii. 43.*

And half her knee, and half her breast *appear*.
By art, like negligence, disclos'd and bare. *Prior.*

2. To become visible as a spirit.

For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness. *Acts, xxvi. 16.*

3. To stand in the presence of another; generally used of standing before some superiour; to offer himself to the judgement of a tribunal.

When shall I come and *appear* before God? *Psaln xlii. 2.*

4. To be the object of observation.

Let thy work *appear* unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. *Psaln xc. 16.*

5. To exhibit one's self before a court of justice.

Keep comfort to you, and this morning see
You do *appear* before them. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*

6. To be made clear by evidence.

Egfrid did utterly waste and subdue it, as *appears* out of Beda's complaint against him; and Edgar brought it under his obedience, as *appears* by an ancient record. *Spenser, Ireland.*

7. To seem in opposition to reality.

His first and principal care being to *appear* unto his people, such as he would have them be, and to be such as he *appeared*.
Sidney.

My noble master will *appear*
Such as he is, full of regard and honour. *Shakspeare.*

8. To be plain beyond dispute.

From experiments, useful indications may be taken, as will *appear* by what follows. *Arbutnot.*

APPEAR. ** n. s.* [from the verb.] Appearance.

Here will I wash it in this morning's dew,
Which she on every little grass doth strew,
In silver drop, against the sun's *appear*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

APPEARANCE. *† n. s.* [*Fr.* *appareance*.]

1. The act of coming into sight; as, they were surprised by the sudden *appearance* of the enemy.

2. The thing seen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the sky.

3. Phænomena; that quality of any thing which is visible.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge discloseth such *appearances*, as will not lie even in any model extant.
Glanville, Serpiss.

4. Semblance; not reality.

He increased in estimation, whether by destiny, or whether by his virtues, or at least by his *appearances* of virtues. *Hayward.*
Heroic virtue did his actions guide,
And he the substance not th' *appearance* chose. *Dryden.*

The hypocrite would not put on the *appearance* of virtue, if it was not the most proper means to gain love. *Addison.*

5. Outside; show.

Under a fair and beautiful *appearance* there should ever be the real substance of good. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company.

Do the same justice to one another, which will be done us hereafter by those, who shall make their *appearance* in the world, when this generation is no more. *Addison.*

A P P

7. Apparition; supernatural visibility.

I think a person terrified with the imagination of spectres, more reasonable than one who thinks the *appearance* of spirits fabulous. *Addison.*

8. Exhibition of the person to a court.

I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
Upon this business my *appearance* make
In any of their courts. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*

9. Open circumstance of a case.

Or grant her passion be sincere,
How shall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all so strong,
The world must think him in the wrong. *Swift.*

10. Presence; mien.

Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced; wisdom enters the last, and so captivates with her *appearance*, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison.*

11. Probability; seeming; likelihood.

There is that which hath no *appearance*, that this priest being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, should think it possible for him to instruct his player. *Bacon.*

APPEARER. *† n. s.* [from *To appear*.] The person that appears.

That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and presignify unlucky events, was an augural conception. *Brown.*

CRR. If you have told Diana's altar true,

This is your wife.

PER. Reverend *appearer*, no. *Shakspeare, Pericles, v. 3.*

APPEARING. ** n. s.* [from *appear*.] The act of appearing.

The history of their *appearings*, [the apparitions of spirits,] is so big with legend, and the account of the consequents of their signs so steeped in affection and superstition.

Spencer on Prodiges, p. 222.

APPEASABLE. *adj.* [from *To appease*.] That may be pacified; reconcileable.

APPEASABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *To appease*.] The quality of being easily appeased; reconcileableness.

To APPEASE. *v. a.* [*appaier*, *Fr.*]

1. To quiet: to put in a state of peace.

By his counsel he *appeaseth* the deep, and planteth islands therein. *Eccles. xliii. 23.*

England had no leisure to think of reformation, till the civil wars were *appeased*, and peace settled. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To pacify; to reconcile; to still wrath.

So Simon was *appeased* towards them, and fought no more against them. *1 Mac. xiii. 47.*

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appease* thee,
Yet execute thy wrath on me along. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

The rest shall hear me call, and oft be warr'd
Their sinful state, and to *appease* betimes

Th' incensed Deity. *Miller.*

3. To still; to quiet.

The rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which drawn and serv'd, their hunger they *appease*. *Dryden.*

APPEASEMENT. *† n. s.* [*Fr.* *appaïsment*.] A state of peace.

Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to some good *appeasements*. *Hayward.*

APPEASER. *† n. s.* [*Fr.* *appaiseur*.] He that pacifies others; he that quiets disturbances. *Sherwood.*

APPEASIVE. ** adj.* [from *appease*.] That which mitigates or appeases. *Sherwood.*

APPELLANCY. ** n. s.* [from *appello*.] Appeal; capability of appeal.

APPELLANT. *n. s.* [*appello*, *Lat.* to call.]

1. A challenger; one that summons another to answer either in the lists or in a court of justice.

In the devotion of a subject's love,
And free from other misbegotten hate,
Come I *appellant* to this princely presence. *Shakspeare.*

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are the *appellant* and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the lists. *Shakspeare.*

These shifts refuted, answer thy *appellant*,
Though by his blindness maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight. *Milton.*

2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power.

An *appeal* transfers the cognizance of the cause to the superior judge; so that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the *appellant*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

APPELLANT.* *adj.* Appealing; relating to an appeal, or to the appealer.

The party *appellant* [shall] first personally promise and avow, that he will faithfully keep and observe all the rites and ceremonies of the church of England, &c.

Const. and Canons Eccl. 98.

APPELLATE.† *adj.* [*appellatus*, Lat.]

1. The person appealed against.

An *appellatory* libel ought to contain the name of the party *appellant*; the name of him from whose sentence it is appealed; the name of him to whom it is appealed; from what sentence it is appealed; the day of the sentence pronounced, and appeal interposed; and the name of the party *appellate*, or person against whom the appeal is lodged. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Created on appeal.

The king of France is not the fountain of justice; the judge, neither the original nor the *appellate* are of his nomination.

Burke, on the French Revolution.

APPELLATION.† *n. s.* [*appellatio*, Lat.]

1. Name; word by which any thing is called.

Nor are always the same plants delivered under the same name and *appellations*. *Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man, by respective names or *appellations*, by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

2. Mr. Boucher has observed, that as far as he can recollect, this noun is used in England, only to express the common name by which any person or thing is known. But it is one of our oldest substantives for *appeal*, being so defined in Huloet's Dict. and is common in our old writers; though Mr. Mason has cited Spenser's poetry merely as a peculiarity, in this sense.

There is such a noise in the court, that they have frighted me home with more violence than I went! such speaking and counter-speaking, with their several voices of citations, *appellations*, allegations, certificates, &c. *B. Jonson's Epicene.*

Here is no lawful *appellation* spoken of, but the bishop of Rome's sentence pronounced void. *Fulke's Retentive*, p. 268.

And bade Dan Phœbus' scribe her *appellation* seal.

Spenser, F. Q. vii. vii. 35.

APPELLATIVE.† *n. s.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] A title, or distinction.

There also [in the rosary] the blessed Virgin Mary, after many glorious *appellatives*, is prayed to in these words: Join me to Christ, govern me always, &c.

Bp. Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery, p. 218.

An *appellative* of scorn, a scene of laughter.

His Sermons at Golden Grove, Sermon 16.

Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special. These are called *appellatives*. So fish, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and so are trout, eel, lobster; for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species. *Watts, Logick.*

APPELLATIVE.* *adj.* [*appellativus*, Lat.] Common; usual; opposed to proper, peculiar.

Nor is it likely that he [St. Paul] would give the common *appellative* name of Books to the divinely inspired Writings, without any other note of distinction. *Bp. Bull's Works*, ii. 401.

APPELLATIVE.† *adv.* [from *appellative*.] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as *this man is*

a *Hercules*. *Hercules* is used *appellatively* to signify a strong man.

APPELLATORY.† *adj.* [Fr. *appellatoire*.] That which contains an appeal. See **APPELLATE**.

APPELLEE. n. s. [from *appel*.] One who is appealed against, and accused. *Dict.*

To APPE'ND.† *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] to hang to any thing.]

1. To hang any thing upon another; as, the inscription was *appended* to the column: the seal is *appended* to the record.

The parchment containing the record of admission is, with the seal *appending*, fastened to a ribband, and worn for one day by the new citizen in his hat.

Dr. Johnson, Journ. West. Isl.

2. To add to something, as an accessory, not a principal part.

Hales-Cwen, one of those insulated districts which, in the division of the kingdom, was *appended*, for some reason not now discoverable, to a distant county. *Johnson, Life of Shenstone.*

APPE'NDANCE.* *n. s.* [from *append*.] Something annexed to, or hanging on, another.

Under the royal laws of our Maker, — under one sin mentioned all the species and *appendances* are wont to be comprised. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

When we see and hear of high titles, rich coats, ancient houses, long pedigrees, glittering suits, large revenues, we honour these (and so we must do) as the just monuments, signs, and *appendances* of civil greatness. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 29.*

APPE'NDAGE. n. s. [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a portico to the house.

Modesty is the *appendage* of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

None of the laws of motion now established, will serve to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, nor their *appendages*, though they may help us a little to conceive their appearances. *Cheyne.*

He was so far from over-valuing any of the *appendages* of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him. *Atterbury.*

APPE'NDANT.† *adj.* [French.]

1. Hanging to something else.

The saying of the beads over, with a medal or other trinket of the pope's benediction *appendant*, getteth plenary indulgence. *Sir E. Sandys's State of Religion.*

A man in compliment uses to trick up the name of some esquire, gentleman, or lord paramount at common law, with the *appendant* form of a ceremonious presentment.

Milton, Apol. for Smeectymnuus.

The Normans, during the reigns of Will. I. Will. II. and Henry I., often set the witnesses names, corroborated with crosses after the Anglo-Saxon fashion; to which they added seals of wax *appendant*, according to the Norman manner.

Wotton's View of Hicker's Thesaurus, p. 49.

2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He that despises the world, and all its *appendant* vanities, is the most secure. *Taylor.*

He that looks for the blessings *appendant* to the sacrament, must expect them upon no terms, but of a worthy communion. *Taylor.*

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, naturally dispose men to forget God. *Rogers.*

3. In law. *Appendant* is any thing belonging to another, as *accessorium principali*, with the civilians, or *adjunctum subjecto*, with the logicians. An hospital may be *appendant* to a manor; a common of fishing *appendant* to a freehold. *Corvel.*

APPE'NDANT. n. s. That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and appendants of shipping. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

A word, a look, a tread, will strike, as they are appendants to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Gr. w.*

APPENDENCY.* *n. s.* [from *append.*] That which is by right annexed to another thing. See

APPENDANCE.

Abraham bought the whole field, and by right of *appendency* had the cave with it. *Spelman.*

To APPENDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the case or fabrick of the structure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and various motions of divers things *appendicated* to it. *Hale.*

APPENDICATION. *n. s.* [from *appendicate.*] Adjunct; appendage; annexion.

There are considerable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the *mundus aspectabilis*, impossible to be eternal. *Hale.*

APPENDIX. *n. s.* *appendices*, plur. [Lat.]

1. Something appended, or added to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended as an object of worship, because they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then proposed as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. *Stillingfleet.*

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the English, than they gave to it. *Hale, Civil Law of England.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be surveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. *Watts.*

To APPERCEIVE.* *v. n.* [Fr. *aperceivre*, *apercevoir*.] To comprehend; to understand. Obsolete; though its descendant *apperception* is now in use.

For now goth he ful fast imagining,
If by his wives chere he mighte see,
Or by hire wordes *apperceive*, that she
Were changed. *Chaucer, Clerk's Tale.*

APPERCEIVING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Perception; the act of perceiving.

For dread of jealous mennes *apperceivings*.

Chaucer, Squ. Tale.

APPERCEPTION.* *n. s.* [from *apperceive.*] A philosophical expression.

The philosopher makes a distinction between perception, and what he calls *apperception*. By *apperception* he understands that degree of perception, which reflects, as it were, upon itself; by which we are conscious of our own existence, and conscious of our own perceptions. *Reid's Inquiry.*

APPERIL.* *n. s.* [from *peril*.] This is the reading of old copies of Shakspeare, which the modern editors have changed into *own peril*, asserting that no such word as *apperil* exists; which, however, one of the commentators has asserted to be an expression now in actual use in the metropolis.] Danger.

Let me stay at thine *apperil*. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

To APPERTAIN. *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to as of right; with *to*.

The honour of devising this doctrine, that religion ought to be enforced by the sword, would be found *appertaining* to Mahomed the false prophet. *Ralegh.*

The Father, & whom in heav'n supreme
Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*,
Hath honour'd me, according to his will. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To belong to by nature or appointment.

If the soul of man did serve only to give him being in this life, then things *appertaining* to this life would content him, as we see they do other creatures. *Hooker.*

And they roasted the passover with fire, as *appertaineth*: as for the sacrifices, they sod them in brass pots. *Esdras.*

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Both of them seem not to generate any other effect, but such as *appertaineth* to their proper objects and senses. *Bacon.*

It is expected, I should know no secrets

That *appertain* to you? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cas.*

APPERTAINMENT. *n. s.* [from *appertain.*] That which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He sent us messengers, and we lay by

Our *appertainments*, visiting of him. *Shakspeare.*

APPERTENANCE. *n. s.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they which behold the controversy of divinity condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertenances* of arts, and receptaries of philosophy? *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To APPERTENANCE.* *v. a.* To have as right belonging.

The buildings are antient, large, strong, and fair, and *appertenanced* with the necessities of wood, water, fishing, parks, and mills. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

APPERTINENT.† *adj.* [old Fr. *apertinent*.] Belonging; relating.

All the other gifts *appertinent* to man, as the malice of this age shapes them, are not worth a gooseberry.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

APPERTINENT.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Any thing pertaining.

You know how apt our love was to accord.

To furnish him with all *appertinents*

Belonging to his honour. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

A'PPETENCE.† } [old Fr. *appetence*, Lat. *app-*
A'PPETENCY. } *tentia*.]

1. Carnal desire; sensual desire.

Bred only and completed to the taste

Of lustful *appetence*; to sing, to dance,

To dress, to trouble the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

2. Simply, desire.

Nor can your arguments, taken from human nature's prime *appetency* of truth, serve to conclude an infallibility in whatsoever shall be embraced for truth by a vast multitude of men of variety of natures, dispositions, and interests.

Sir K. Digby, Lett. p. 96.

A'PPETENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *appetens*.] Very desirous.

Knowing the earl to be thirsty and *appetent* after glory and renown.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III. p. 60.

A'PPETIBLE. *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Desirable; that which may be the object of appetite.

Power both to slight the most *appetible* objects, and to controul the most unruly passions. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

APPETIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *appetible*.] The quality of being desirable.

That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the sight of a green bough. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

A'PPETITE. *n. s.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural desire of good; the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure.

The will properly and strictly taken, as it is of things which are referred unto the end that man desireth, differeth greatly from that inferior natural desire, which we call *apptite*. The object of *appetite* is whatsoever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek. *Hooker.*

2. The desire of sensual pleasure.

Why, she should hang on him,

As if increase of *appetite* had grown

By what it fed on.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Urge his hateful luxury,

And bestial *appetite* in change of lust. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.*

Each tree

Loaden with fairest fruit, that hung to th' eye

Tempting, stirr'd in me sudden *appetite*

To pluck and eat.

Milton, P. L.

3. Violent longing; eagerness after any thing.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mightier man had an *appetite* to take the same from him. *Davies.*

Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite* to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. The thing eagerly desired.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

5. Keenness of stomach; hunger; desire of food.

There be four principal causes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the stomach, joined with some dryness; contraction; vcllication, and abstersion; besides hunger, which is an emptiness. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There is continual abundance, which creates such an *appetite* in your reader, that he is not cloyed with any thing, but satisfied with all. *Dryden.*

6. It has sometimes of before the object of desire.

The new officer's nature needed some restraint to his immoderate *appetite* of power. *Clarendon.*

7. Sometimes to.

We have generally such an *appetite* to praise, that we greedily suck it in. *Government of the Tongue.*

To A'PPETITE.* v. a. [from the noun, an old Eng. verb, occurring also in Chaucer; now not used.] To desire.

A man in his natural perfection is fierce, hardie, strong in opinion, covetous of glory, desirous of knowledge, *appetiting* by generation to bring forth his semblable. *Sir T. Elyot's Governour, p. 70.*

APPETITION. n. s. [appetitio, Lat.] Desire.

The actual *appetition* or fastening our affections on him. *Hammond, Practical Caterchism.*

We find in animals an estimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or eversation. *Judge Hale.*

A'PPETITIVE.† adj. [Fr. *appetitif*.] That which desires; that which has the quality of desiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power as that of the sensual appetite, but is a rational appetite. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.* I find in myself an *appetitive* faculty always in exercise, in the very height of activity and invigoration. *Norris.*

To APPLA'UD. v. a. [applaudo, Lat.]

1. To praise by clapping the hand.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo, That should *applaud* again. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. To praise in general.

Nations unborn your mighty names shall sound, And worlds *applaud* that must not yet be found! *Pope.*

APPLA'UDER.† n. s. [from *applaud*.] He that praises or commends.

All poets are mad, a company of bitter satyrists, detractors, or else parasitical *applauders*! *Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader, p. 71.*

What an ill report do some give of Episcopacy, others no better of Presbytery, and some worst of all of Independency, when yet each of them hath some great sticklers for them, and *applauders* of them. *Bp. Taylor's Art. Manuoverness, p. 155.*

I had the voice of my single reason against it, drowned in the noise of a multitude of *applauders*. *Glanville's Sceptra.*

APPLA'USE. n. s. [applausus, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed; praise: properly a clap.

This general *applause*, and cheerful shout, Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. *Shakspeare.*

Sylla wept, And chid her barking waves into attention; And fell Charybdis murmur'd soft *applause*. *Milton.*

Those that are so fond of *applause*, how little do they taste it when they have it? *South.*

See their wide streaming wounds; they neither came For pride of empire nor desire of fame; Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applause*, But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cause. *Dryden, Fables.*

APPLA'USIVE.* adj. [from *applause*.] Applauding.

They bear him up with their *applause* noise, At which in secret heart he not a little joys. *Sir R. Fauschaw, Poems, p. 261.*

Euclia, or a fair glory, appears in the heavens, singing an *appensive* song, or psalm of the whole. *B. Jonson, Masque of Love's Triumph.*

A'PPLE.† n. s. [Celt. and old Fr. *appel*, Sax. *appl*, *appel*, Sued. *aple*; Welsh, *afal*; Irish, *aval*.]

1. The fruit of the apple tree.

Tall thriving trees confess'd the fruitful mold; The red'ning *apple* ripens here to gold. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. The pupil of the eye.

He instructed him; he kept him as the *apple* of his eye. *Deut. xxxii. 10.*

To A'PPLE.* v. n. [from the noun.] To forin like an apple.

The cabbage turnep is of two kinds; one *apples* above ground, and the other in it. *Marshall's Gardening.*

A'PPLE of Love.

Apples of love are of three sorts; the most common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, succeeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, not round, but bunched; of a pale orange shining pulp, and seeds within. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

A'PPLE-GRAFT. n. s. [from *apple* and *graft*.] A twig of apple tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.

We have seen three and twenty sorts of *apple-grafts* upon the same old plant, most of them adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

A'PPLE-HARVEST.* n. s. [from *apple* and *harvest*.]

The time of gathering apples.

The *apple-harvest*, that doth longer last. *B. Jonson's Forest, III.*

A'PPLE-JOHN.* n. s. A species of apple, which is said to keep two years, but becomes very much shrivelled. * See JOHN-APPLE.

What the devil hast thou brought there? *apple-johns*? thou know'st, Sir John cannot endure an *apple-john*. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.*

A'PPLE-TART. [from *apple* and *tart*.] A tart made of apples.

What, up and down, carv'd like an *apple-tart*! *Shakspeare.*

A'PPLE-TREE.† n. s. [Sax. *apple-treope*, *æpel-tre*.]

The fruit of this tree is for the most part hollowed about the foot stalk; the cells inclosing the seed are separated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is sowrish, the tree large and spreading; the flowers consist of five leaves, expanding in form of a rose. There is a great variety of these fruits. Those for the dessert are, the white juniting, Margaret apple, summer pearmain, summer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, summer white Colville, summer red Colville, silver pippin, aromatick pippin, the gray reinette, la haute-bonté, royal russeting, Wheeler's russet, Sharp's russet, spice apple, golden pippin, noupareil, and l'api. Those for the kitchen use are, Codling, summer marigold, summer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentish pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal russet, monstrous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, stone pippin, oakenpin. And those generally used for cyder are, Devonshire royal wilding, redstreaked apple, the whitsour, Herefordshire underleaf, John apple, &c. *Miller.*

Oaks and beeches last longer than *apples* and pears. *Bacon.*

Thus *apple-trees*, whose trunks are strong to bear Their spreading boughs exert themselves in air. *Dryden.*

A'PPLE-WOMAN. n. s. [from *apple* and *woman*.] A woman that sells apples, that keeps fruit on a stall.

Yonder are two *apple-women* scolding, and just ready to uncoil one another. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

A'PPLEYARD.* *n. s.* [from *apple* and *yard*, an old Eng. subst. in the Promptuarium Parvulorum, rendered *pomerium*.] An orchard.

APPLI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied. For this word the moderns use *applicable*; which see.

Limitations all such principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter whereunto they are *applicable*. *Hooker.*

All that I have said of the heathen idolatry, is *applicable* to the idolatry of another sort of men in the world. *South.*

APPLI'ANCE.† *n. s.* [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied.

Diseases desperate grown,
By desperate *appliance* are relieved. *Shakspeare.*

Are you chaf'd?

Ask God for temperance, 'tis the *appliance* only
Which your desire requires. *Shakspeare.*

I will, between the passages of
This project, come in with my *appliance*.

Beaumont and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsmen, iv. 3.

APPLICAB'ILITY.† *n. s.* [from *applicable*.] The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The action of cold is composed of two parts; the one pressing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Dryden.*

This more mystical sense, which we are now a-rendering, of the Seven Churches, doth not at all clash with the literal sense of the same, nor exclude that useful *applicability* of them for the reproof or praise of any churches.

More, on the Sev. Ch. p. 2.

A'PPlicable. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied as properly relating to something.

What he says of the portrait of any particular person, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worse likeness, the better is a panegyrick, and the worse a libel.

Dryden.

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers.*

A'PPlicableNESS. *n. s.* [from *applicable*.] Fitness to be applied.

The knowledge of salts may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableness*, be of use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

A'PPlicably. *adv.* [from *applicable*.] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPlicant.* *n. s.* [Lat. *applico*.] He who applies for any thing.

A'PPlicate.† *n. s.* [Lat. *applico*.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof. *Chambers.*

To A'PPlicate.* *v. a.* [Lat. *applico*.] To apply.

The act of faith is *applied* to the object according to the nature of it. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. ix.*

APPLICA'TION.† *n. s.* [Lat. *applicatio*, Fr. *application*.]

1. The act of applying any one thing to another; as, he mitigated his pain by the *application* of emollients.

2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new *application*, by which blood might be stanch'd.

3. The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor, or petitioner.

It should seem very extraordinary that a patent should be passed, upon the *application* of a poor private, obscure mechanic. *Swift.*

4. The employment of means for a certain end.

There is no stint which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ; it hath no measur'd certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of *application*. *Hooker.*

If a right course be taken with children, there will not be

much need of the *application* of the common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

5. Intenseness of thought; close study.

I have discovered no other way to keep our thoughts close to their business, but by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke.*

6. Attention to some particular affair; with the particle *to*.

His continued *application* to such publick affairs, as may benefit his kingdoms, diverts him from pleasures. *Addison.*

This crime certainly deserves the utmost *application* and wisdom of a people to prevent it. *Addison.*

7. Reference to some case or position; as, the story was told, and the hearers made the *application*.

This principle acts with the greatest force in the worst *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more successfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

A'PPlicative.† *adj.* [from *applicare*.] That which applies.

The directive command for counsel is in the understanding, and the *applicative* command for putting in execution is in the will. *Broughall against Hobbes.*

A'PPlicatorily.* *adv.* [from *applicatory*.] In a manner which applies.

Faith is therefore said to justify, that is, instrumentally or *applicatorily*. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 194.*

A'PPlicatory.† *adj.* [from *applicare*.] That which comprehends the act of application.

Another part of this *applicatory* information, may be for the discovery of our own particular estate and condition.

Bp. Wilkins, Eccles.

A'PPlicatory. *n. s.* That which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ: faith is the inward *applicatory*, and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments. *Taylor, Worlthy Com.*

A'PPliEDLY.* *adv.* [from *applied*.] In a manner which may be apply'd.

Religious and pious actions are more liable to superstition to be committed in them, than common, civil, or ordinary actions be; may, all superstition whatsoever reflecteth upon religion. It is not but in such acts as be of themselves, or *appliedly*, acts of religion and piety. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 267.*

A'PPliER.* *n. s.* [from *apply*.] That which adapts or applies one thing to another.

I betook myself to Scripture, the rule of faith, interpreted by antiquity, the best expositor of faith, and *applier* of that rule. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 11.*

For his own part, he said, he detested both the author and the *applier* alike. *Conf. at Hampton Court, p. 49.*

A'PPliMENT.* *n. s.* [from *apply*.] Application. Obsolete.

These will wrest the doings of any man to their own base and malicious *appliments*. *Introd. to Marston's Malcontent.*

To A'PPly.† *v. a.* Lat. *applico*, old Fr. *applier*.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He said, and to the sword his throat *applied*. *Dryden.*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

Apply some speedy cure, prevent our fate,
And succour nature ere it be too late. *Addison.*

God has address'd every passion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakness, warn'd us of every enemy. *Rogers.*

3. To make use of as relative or suitable to something.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and I repeated the verses which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden, Fab.*

4. To put to a certain use.

The profits thereof might be *applied* towards the support of the year. *Clarendon.*

5. To use as means to an end.

These glorious beings are instruments in the hands of God, who *applies* their services, and governs their actions, and disposes even their wills and affections. *Rogers.*

6. To fix the mind upon; to study: with *to*. Locke uses *about* less properly.

Apply thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears to the words of knowledge. *Prov. xxlii. 12.*

Every man is conscious to himself that he thinks; and that which his mind is *applied about*, whilst thinking, is, the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

It is a sign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itself to several objects with a swift succession. *Watts.*

7. To have recourse to, as a solicitor or petitioner; with *to*: as, I *applied* myself to him for help.
8. To address to.

God at last

To Satan first in sin his doom *apply'd*,
Tho' in my serious terms, judg'd as then best. *Milton.*

Sacred vows and mystic song *apply'd*
To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope.*

9. To busy; to keep at work: an antiquated sense; for which we now use *ply*.

She was skilful in *appling* his humours, never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance. *Sidney.*

10. To act upon; to ply.

A viceroy rushing towards hastily,
Whose flying feet so fast their way *apply'd*,
That round about a cloud of dust did fly. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To APPLY. *v. n.*

1. To suit; to agree.

Would it *apply* well to the vehemency of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy? *Shakspeare.*

2. To have recourse to, as a petitioner.

I had no thoughts of *applying* to any but himself; he desired I would speak to others. *Swift.*

3. To attach by way of influence.

God knows every faculty and passion, and in what manner they can be most successfully *applied* to. *Rogers.*

To APPOINT. *† v. a. [appointer, Fr.]*

1. To fix any thing, as, to settle the exact time for some transaction.

The time *appointed* of the father. *Galat. iv. 2.*

2. To settle any thing by compact.

He said, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Genesis.*
Now there was an *appointed* sign between the men of Israel and the liars in wait. *Judges, xx. 38.*

3. To establish any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his house, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. *2 Sam. vi. 21.*

Unto him thou gavest commandment, which he transgressed, and immediately thou *appointedst* death in him, and his generations. *2 Esdras, iii. 7.*

O Lord, that art the God of the just, thou hast not *appointed* repentance to the just. *Manasseh's Prayer.*

4. To furnish in all points: to equip; to supply with all things necessary: used anciently in speaking of soldiers, Dr. Johnson says; and, I may add, of other persons.

These ladies beauteous,
Goodly *appointed*, in clothing sumptuous;
A number of people *appointed* in like wise.

A. Barclay's Mirour.

The English being well *appointed*, did so entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

5. Used by Milton, in an extraordinary manner; and explained by Warburton, to arraign, to summon to answer. But I think it may mean, to limit, or direct; or rather, according to one of Barret's old explanations of *appoint*, to blame, to lay the fault upon. Sherwood, in Milton's time, translates it *prescribe*.

Appoint not heavenly disposition, Father.

Milton, S. A. v. 373.

To APPO'INT. ** v. n. To decree.*

The Lord had *appointed* to defeat the good counsel of Achitophel. *2 Sam. xvii. 14.*

APPO'INTER. *† n. s. [Fr. appointeur.]* He that settles or fixes any thing or place.

That this queen [Semiramis] was the first *appointer* of this haste attendance [eunuchs] for her bedchamber, Ammianus testifieth. *Gregory, Poth. p. 134.*

APPO'INTMENT. *† n. s. [appartement, Fr.]*

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job. ii. 11.*

2. Decree; establishment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all flesh, and unto whose *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves. *Hooker.*

3. Direction; order.

That good fellow,
If I command him, follows my *appointment*;
I will have none so near else. *Shakspeare.*

4. Equipment; furniture; dress;

They have put forth the haven: further on,
Where their *appointment* we may best discover,
And look on their endeavour. *Shakspeare.*

Here art thou in *appointment* fresh and fair,
Anticipating time with starting courage. *Shakspeare.*

A fish was taken in Polonia: such an one as represented the whole appearance and *appointments* of a bishop.

Gregory, Poth. (1650) p. 123.

5. An allowance paid to any man; commonly used of allowances to publick officers.

His ambassadors complain of nothing more frequently than the slenderness of their *appointments*. *Uard.*

6. [In law.] A devise to a corporation for a charitable use is valid, as operating in the nature of an *appointment*, rather than a bequest. *Blackstone.*

APPO'INTER. ** n. s. [from apporter, Fr.]* A bringer into the realm.

This makes only the *apporters* themselves, their aiders, abettors and assistants, traitors; not those that receive it at second hand. *Hale, Hist. Pl. Cr. ch. 20.*

To APPORTION. *† v. a. [Fr. apporportionner, from portio, Lat.]* To set out in just proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them issue speedily, and which slowly; and by *apportioning* the time, take and leave that quality which you desire. *Bacon.*

To warm the dulness of melancholy by prudent and temperate, but proper and *apportioned* diets.

Bp. Taylor, Sermons at Golden Grove, Sermon 16.

To these it were good, that some proper prayer were *apportioned*, and they taught it. *South.*

An office cannot be *apportioned* out like a common, and shared among distinct proprietors. *Collier.*

APPORTIONATENESS. ** n. s. [from apporportion.]* Just proportion.

There is not a surer evidence of the *apportionateness* of the English liturgy to the end to which it was designed, than the contrary fates which it hath undergone.

Hammond, Pref. to View of the New Directory.

APPO'RTIONMENT. *† n. s. [old Fr. apporportionnement.]*

A dividing of a rent into two parts or portions, according as the land whence it issues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers.*

Where any specifick thing, incapable of division or *apportionment*, shall have been reserved or made payable to the lessor or lessors, his or their heirs or successors, the same may be wholly reserved and made payable out of a competent part of such lands or tenements devised by any such several lease as aforesaid. *Acts of Parl. 39 & 40 G. III. c. 41.*

APPO'RTIONER. ** n. s. A limiter; a bounder.*

Cotgrave in V. Borneur.

To APPO'SE. *† v. a. [Fr. apposer, questionner, from appono, Lat.]*

1. To put questions to. This word is not now in use, except that, in some schools, to put grammatical questions to a boy is called, to *pose* him; and we now use *pose* for *puzzle*.

Some procure themselves to be surprised at such times as it is like the party that they work upon, will come upon them: and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing somewhat which they are not accustomed; to the end they may be *apposed* of those things which of themselves they are desirous to utter.

Bacon.

Whiles children of that age were playing in the streets, Christ was found sitting in the temple, not to gaze on the outward glory of the house, or on the golden candlesticks or tables, but to hear and *oppose* the doctors.

Bp. Hall, *Contemplations*.

2. A latinism. To apply to.

By malign putrid vapours, the nutriment is rendered unapt of being *apposed* to the parts.

Harvey.

APPO'SER.* *n. s.* [from *appose*.] In the old sense, an inquirer, a questioner. The office of "foreign *apposer*" exists to this day in the court of Exchequer.

A'PPOSITE. *adj.* [*appositus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances.

The Duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid and grave, and *apposite* to the times and occasions.

Wotton.

Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himself, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and *apposite* answers.

Bacon.

Remarkable instances of this kind have been: but it will administer reflections very *apposite* to the design of this present solemnity.

Atterbury.

A'PPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *apposite*.] Properly; fitly; suitably.

We may *appositely* compare this disease, of a proper and improper consumption, to a decaying house.

Harvey.

When we come into a government, and see this place of honour allotted to a murderer, another filled with an atheist or a blasphemer, may we not *appositely* and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people?

South.

A'PPOSITENESS. *n. s.* [from *apposite*.] Fitness; propriety; suitability.

Judgement is *either* concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitness, rightness, *appositeness*.

Hale, *Origin of Mankind*.

APPOSITION.† *n. s.* [*appositio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the first mass.

Urine inspected with a microscope, will discover a black sand; wherever this sand sticks, it grows still bigger, by the *apposition* of new matter.

Arbuthnot on *Diet*.

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case; as, *Liber Susannæ matris*, the book of his mother Susan.

Adding it not by way of conjunction, in which there might be some diversity; but by way of *apposition*, which signifieth a clear identity.

Pearson on the *Creed*, Art. 2.

APPO'SITIVE.* *adj.* [from *appose*.] Applicable.

The words in the parenthesis being only *appositive* to the words going immediately before.

Knatchbull, *Tr.* p. 42.

A flame of fire, I receive to be *appositive* to the foregoing words.

Ibid. p. 260.

To APPRA'ISE.† *v. a.* [Ital. *apprezzare*, Fr. *appraiser*, *apprécier*, Lat. *pretium*.] Our word *appraise* is a corruption of *apprise*, which is the true word for *valuation*, as its Northern descent shews. *Apprise* and *apprisement* are accordingly found in good authors for *appraise* and *appraisement*; in Bacon and in Hall. Celt. *prid*, Goth. *pris*, Germ. *preis*, price or value; Su. Goth. *prisa*, Welsh *priso*, to value. Cotgrave also renders *apprécier*, to

prise, to set a price upon; though, in other words, he has followed the corruption.] To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.

The sequestrators sent certain men, appointed by them, to *apprise* all the goods that were in the house.

Bp. Hall, *Specialties of his Life*, p. 57.

They would have *apprised* our very wearing clothes, had not Alderman Tooley and Sheriff Rawley declared their opinion to the contrary.

Ibid.

APPRA'ISER.† *n. s.* [from *appraise*, Welsh *priser*.]

A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

On poems, by their dictates writ,
Criticks, as sworn *appraisers*, sit.

Green's *Spleen*.

APPRA'ISEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *appraise*.] Formerly, and rightly, *apprisement*.] Valuation.

There issued a commission of *appraisement* to value the goods in the officer's hands.

Blackstone.

For their *price*: By law, they ought to take as they can agree with the subject: By abuse, they take at an imposed and enforced *price*: By law, they ought to make but one *apprisement*, by neighbours, in the country: By abuse, they make a second *apprisement* at the court-gate.

Bacon, *Speech to K. James*.

APPRECA'TION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *apprecor*, or *adprecor*.] Earnest prayer or well-wishing.

We all look, not without desire and *apprecation*, in what shape you will come forth.

Bp. Hall, *Epist. Dec.* 1. ch. 8.

God Almighty prosper and perfect your undertakings, and provide for you in heaven those rewards which such publick works of piety used to be crowned withal: It is the *apprecation* of your devoted servitor.

Howell's *Letters*, i. 2.

You will pardon my holy importunity, which shall ever be seconded with my hearty prayers to the God of truth, that he will establish your heart in that eternal truth of his Gospel which you have received, and both work and crown your happy perseverance; such shall be the fervent *apprecations* of your much devoted friend

Bp. Hall, *Remains*, p. 404.

A'PPRECATORY.* *adj.* [Lat. *apprecor*.] Praying or wishing any good.

If either the blessing or curse of a father go deeper with us than of any other whatsoever, although but proceeding from his own private affection without any warrant from above; how forcible shall we esteem the (not so much *apprecatory* as declaratory) benedictions of our spiritual fathers, sent to us, out of heaven

Bp. Hall, *Cases of Conscience*, iii. 9.

To APPRE'CIATE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *apprécier*; To estimate; to value.

The sectaries of a persecuted religion are seldom in a proper temper of mind, calmly to investigate, or candidly to *appreciate* the motives of their enemies.

Gibbon.

Fortitude is, in reality, no more than prudence, good judgement, and presence of mind, in properly *appreciating* pain, labour, and danger.

A. Smith.

APPRE'CIATION.* *n. s.* [Fr. *appreciation*.] One of our old substantives also. "A rating, valuing, prising, estimating," as Bullokar defines it.] Valuation.

To APPREHE'ND.† *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat. to take hold of.]

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least, we have two handles to *apprehend* it.

Taylor.

2. To seize in order for trial or punishment.

The governor kept the city with a garrison, *dehors* to *apprehend* me.

2 Cor. xi. 32.

It was the rabble, of which nobody was named; and, which is more strange, not one *apprehended*.

Clarendon.

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, causeth not action; unless, *apprehending* it as good, we like and desire it.

Hooker.

Yet this I *apprehend* not, why to those
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,
So many, and so various laws are giv'n.

Milton.

The First Being is invisible and incorruptible, and can only be *apprehended* by our minds.

Stillingsfleet

4. To think on with terroure; to fear.

From my grandfather's death I had reason to *apprehend* the stone; and, from my father's life, the gout. *Temple.*

5. To notice.

The Duke of Ormonde knew well enough, that the fellow threatened it, and was like enough to act it; but that he thought it below him to *apprehend* it, and that his majesty came to the notice of it by the Earl of Clancarty.

Lord Clarendon's Life, iii. 688.

APPREHENDER. *v. n. s.* [from *apprehend*.]

1. Conceive; thinker.

Gross *apprehenders* may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the rarified fire. *Glanville.*

2. The person who apprehends or seizes another.

St. Hierom is bold to aver, that his [Christ's] countenance carried, hidden in it, a star-like brightness; which, revealing itself, made both his disciples to follow him at the first sight, and his *apprehenders* to fall backwards to the ground.

Walsall, Life and Death of Christ, (1615) sign. B. ii. b.

APPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.] That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and southern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehensible* in the other.

Brown, Vulgar Errors.

APPREHENSION. *n. s.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horse, high, swift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c.

Simple *apprehension* denotes no more than the soul's naked intellection of an object, without either composition or deduction. *Glanville.*

2. Opinion; sentiments; concession.

If we aim at right understanding its true nature, we must examine what *apprehension* mankind make of it. *Digby.*

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehension*. *South.*

The expressions of Scripture are commonly suited in those matters to the vulgar *apprehensions* and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they pass'd, and understood Their nature, with such knowledge God indu'd My sudden *apprehension*. *Milton.*

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world should be held in awe, not by a vain surmise, but a true *apprehension* of somewhat which no man may think himself able to withstand. *Hooker.*

And he the future evil shall no less In *apprehension* than in substance feel. *Milton.*

The *apprehension* of what was to come from an unknown, at least unacknowledged successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity. *Clarendon.*

As they have no *apprehension* of these things, so they need no comfort against them. *Tillotson.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no small *apprehension* for his own life. *Addison.*

5. Suspicion of something to happen, or to be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory, And scourge you for this *apprehension*. *Shakespeare.*

That he might take away the *apprehension*, that he meant suddenly to depart, he sent out orders, which he was sure would come into the enemies' hands, to two or three villages, that they should send proportions of corn into Basinghouse. *Clarendon.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the Tower: And go we brothers to the man that took him, To question of his *apprehension*. *Shakespeare.*

7. The power of seizing, catching or holding.

A lobster hath the chely or great claw of one side longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of *apprehension* whereby they seize upon their prey.

Brown, Vulgar Errors.

APPREHENSIVE. *v. adj.* [Fr. *apprehensif*.]

1. Quick to understand.

My father would oft speak Your worth and virtue; and as I did grow More and more *apprehensive*, I did thirst To see the man so rais'd.

Beaumont and Fletcher's Philaster.
And gives encouragement to those who teach such *apprehensive* scholars. *Holder.*

His conscience be naturally *apprehensive* and sagacious, certainly we should trust and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I passed through it, were extremely *apprehensive* of seeing Lombardy the seat of war. *Addison.*

They are not at all *apprehensive* of evils at a distance, nor tormented with the fearful prospect of what may befall them hereafter. *Tillotson.*

3. Perceptive; feeling.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings, Mangle my *apprehensive* tenderest parts. *Milton.*

By the *apprehensive* power we perceive the species of sensible things, present or absent, and retain them as wax doth the print of a seal. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*

If the imagination be very *apprehensive*, intent, and violent, it sends great store of spirits to or from the heart. *Ibid.* p. 90.

Among them here who suffered gloriously, Aron, and Julius of Caerleon upon Usk, but chiefly Alban of Verulam, were most renowned; the story of whose martyrdom soiled, and worse martyred, with the fabulous zeal of some idle fancies, more fond of miracles than *apprehensive* of truth, deserves not longer digression. *Milton, Hist. of England*, B. ii.

APPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [from *apprehensive*.] In an apprehensive manner.APPREHENSIVENESS. *v. n. s.* [from *apprehensive*.] The quality of being apprehensive.

We shall often mark in it [the eye] a dulness, or *apprehensiveness*, even before the understanding.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them last, great help by the *apprehensiveness* already gained in learning the consonants. *Holder.*

Mr. B., in the delicacy of his *apprehensiveness* for me, led me into the next parlour; and placing himself by me on the settee, said, Take care, my best beloved, that the joy, which overflows your dear heart for having done a beneficent action to a deserving gentleman, does not affect you too much. *Richardson, Pamela.*

APPRENTICE. *n. s.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to serve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition, that the artificer, or tradesman, shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art or mystery. *Cowel.*

Love enjoined such diligence, that no *apprentice*,—no, no bond slave could ever be more ready than that young princess was. *Sidney.*

He found him such an *apprentice*, as knew well enough how to set up for himself. *Wotton.*

This rule sets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be subject himself servilely, and be bound like an *apprentice* to the rules of his art. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

To APPRENTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice.

Him, portion'd maids, *apprentic'd* orphans' blest, The young who labour, and the old who rest. *Pope.*

APPRENTICEHOOD. *n. s.* [from *apprentice*.] The years of an apprentice's servitude.

Must I not serve a long *apprenticehood*

To foreign passages, and in the end, Having my freedom, boast of nothing else But that I was a journeyman to grief?

Shakespeare.

APPRENTICESHIP. *n. s.* [from *apprentice*.] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

In every art, the simplest that is, there is an *apprenticeship* necessary, before it can be expected one should work. *Digby.*

Many rushed into the ministry, as being the only calling that they could profess, without serving any *apprenticeship*. *South.*

APPRENTISAGE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *apprentissage*.] Apprenticeship; figuratively, trial; experience.

It is a better condition of inward peace, to be accompanied with some exercise of no dangerous war in foreign parts, than to be utterly without *apprentisage* of war; whereby people grow effeminate, and unpractised, when occasion shall be.

Bacon, Observ. upon a Label, 1592.

To APPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*apprendre*; part. *appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He considers the tendency of such a virtue or vice; he is well *apprized*, that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the conscience. *Watts.*

It is fit he be *apprized* of a few things, that may prevent his mistaking. *Cheyne.*

But if *appriz'd* of the severe attack,
The country he shut up, lur'd by the scent,
On church-yard drear (inhuman to relate)
The disappointed prowlers fall. *Thomson.*

APPRI'ZE.* *n. s.* Information. Obsolete.

Then I praised him for to saie
His will, and I it would obseie,
After the forme of his *apprize*. *Gower, Conf. Am. b. 1.*

To APPROACH. *† v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shakspeare.*

Wherefore *approach* ye so nigh the city. *2 Sam. xi. 20.*

We suppose Ulysses *approaching* toward Polypheme. *Broom.*

2. To draw near, as time.

And the Lord said unto Moses, Behold, thy days *approach* that thou must die. *Deut. xxxi. 14.*

Hark! I hear the sound of coaches,
The hour of attack *approaches*. *Gay.*

3. To make a progress towards, in the figurative sense, as mentally.

He shall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jer. xxx. 21.*

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple.*

To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, *approached* towards it. *Locke.*

4. To come near by natural affinity, or resemblance; as, the cat *approaches* to the tiger.

5. To draw near, personally; that is, figuratively, to contract marriage with.

None of you shall *approach* to any that is near of kin to him to uncover their nakedness. *Leviticus, xviii. 6.*

To APPRO'ACH. *v. a.*

1. To bring near to. This sense is rather French than English.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes, but slowly and not at all, if *approached* unto their roots. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the spirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

Approach'd, and looking underneath the sun,
He saw proud Arcite. *Dryden.*

2. To come near to.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple.*

APPRO'ACH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the seventh welcome with so good heart as I can bid the other five farewell, I should be glad of his *approach*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

'Tis with our souls

As with our eyes, that after a long darkness
Are dazzled at th' *approach* of sudden light. *Denham.*

2. Access.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal persons; and the raising of a man's own fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. Hostile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a gulph. *Shakspeare.*

4. Means of advancing.

Against beleagu'rd heav'n the giants move,
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad *approaches* to the sky. *Dryden.*

APPRO'ACHABLE.* *adj.* [from *approach*.] Accessible; that which may be approached.

He that regards the welfare of others, should make his virtue *approachable*, that it may be loved and copied.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 72.

APPRO'ACHER. *† n. s.* [from *approach*.] The person that approaches or draws near.

Thou gav'st thine ears, like tapsters, that bid welcome
To knaves and all *approachers*. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

Whose rheum quencheth, and wrinkles bury, all desire in
suits or *approachers*. *Whitlock's Mann. of the Eng. p. 386.*

Had you but plants enough of this blest tree, Sir,
Set round about your court, to beautify it,
Deaths twice so many, to dismay the *approachers*,

The ground would scarce yield graves to noble lovers.
Baum, and Fl. Wife for a Month, A. 1.

APPRO'ACHMENT. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *apruichement*.] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concreate, but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

APPROBATE.* *part. adj.* [Lat. *approbo*. Cocke-ram's old vocabulary notices the verb "*approve*, to allow, to like." Approved. Obsolete.

All things contained in Scripture is *approve* by the whole consent of all the clergie of Christendome.

Sir T. Elyot's Governour, fol. 206.

APPROBA'TION. *n. s.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased or satisfied.

That not past me, but
By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shakspeare.*

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no positive law of men, whether received by formal consent, as in councils, or by secret *approbation*, as in customs, but may be taken away. *Hacker.*

The bare *approbation* of the worth and goodness of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly accunt it so. *South.*

3. Attestation; support.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shakspeare.*

APPROBATIVE.* *adj.* [Fr. *approbatif*.] Approving. *Colgrave.*

APPROBATORY.* *adj.* [from *approbate*.] Approving. In the fifth of six revelations, (which were set before the book of Revelations, after the *approbatorie* epistle of Cardinal Turrecremate,)—it was thus written.

Sheldon's Miracles of Antichrist, p. 300.

To APPRO'VE.* *v. a.* [from *ad* and *promptus*, Lat.] To excite; to quicken.

Neither may these places serve only to *approve* our invention, but also to direct our inquiry. *Bacon on Learning, b. ii.*

APPRO'VE. *† n. s.* [from *approve*, as *proof* from *prove*.] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O most perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue
Either of condemnation or *approof*! *Shakspeare.*
He was pleas'd a marriage feast to crown
With his great presence, and *approof* of it.

Beaumont's Psyche, x. 23.
To APPRO'PERATE. *v. a.* [*appropero, Lat.*] To hasten;
to set forward. *Dict.*

To APPROPINQUATE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo, Lat.*]
To draw nigh unto; to approach.

APPROPINQUATION.* *n. s.* [*Lat. appropinquatio.*]
The act or power of approaching.
There are many ways of our *appropinquation* to God.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 90.
This third *appropinquation* of God is never other than
cordial and beneficial. It is a sweet word, "I will dwell
amongst the children of Israel, and will be their God." *Exod.*
xxix. 45. *Ibid. p. 96.*

To APPROPINQUE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo, Lat.*] To
approach; to draw near to. A ludicrous word.

The clotted blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal crisis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end. *Hudibras.*

APPROPRIABLE. *adj.* [from *appropriate.*] That which
may be appropriated; that which may be restrained
to something particular.

This conceit applied unto the original of man, and the be-
ginning of the world, is more justly *appropriable* unto its end.
Brown, Vulg. Eri.

To APPROPRIATE. *v. a.* [*appropriar, Fr. appro-
prio, low Lat.*]

1. To consign to some particular use or person.
Things sanctified were thereby in such sort *appropriated* unto
God, as that they might never afterwards again be made com-
mon. *Hooker.*

As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have se-
lected and *appropriated*, I have inclosed it to myself and my
own use; and I will endure no sharer, no rival or companion
in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods,
And some to publick, some to private ends. *Roscommon.*

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magistrate, that he
might be invited to reverence himself. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exercise; to take to himself by an ex-
clusive right.

To themselves *appropriating*
The spirit of God, promis'd alike, and giv'n
To all believers. *Milton.*

Why should people engross and *appropriate* the common
benefits of fire, air, and water, to themselves? *L'Estrange.*

Every body else has an equal title to it; and therefore he
cannot *appropriate*, he cannot inclose, without the consent of
all his fellow-commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to something; to annex by com-
bination.

He need but be furnished with verses of sacred Scripture; and
his system, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of
his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments.
Locke.

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appro-
priated* connection one with another. *Ibid.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See **APPROPRI-
ATION.**

Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole
fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the house finding one to serve
the cure; that king redressed that horrid evil. *Ayliffe.*

APPROPRIATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar;
consigned to some particular use or person; be-
longing peculiarly.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeo-
men of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather
a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to

his own case, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold
in succession for ever. *Bacon.*

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the neces-
sity of some *appropriate* acts of divine worship. *Stillingfleet.*
Many prebends in cathedral churches are founded in some
living *appropriate*, which is their corps, and the principal part
of their revenue. *Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 167.*

APPROPRIATE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Peculiarity.
The Bible's *appropriate* being (as itself tells us) to enlighten
the eyes and make wise the simple.

Boyle on the Style of the H. Scrip. p. 44.
APPROPRIATELY.* *adv.* [from *appropriate.*] Dis-
tinguishingly; fitly; in an appropriate manner.

APPROPRIATENESS.* *n. s.* [from *appropriate.*] Just-
ness or fitness of application.

APPROPRIATION.† *n. s.* [from *appropriate.*]

1. The application of something to a particular pur-
pose.

The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain
the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea.
Locke.

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horse, and he makes it a
great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can shoe him
himself. *Shakspeare.*

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that disguises
its true sense, palliate the absurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the
proper and perpetual use of some religious house,
or dean, and chapter, bishoprick, or college; be-
cause, as persons ordinarily have no right of fee-
simple, these, by reason of their perpetuity, accounted
owners of the fee-simple; and therefore are called
propriators. To an *appropriation*, after the licence
obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the
diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if
the church be full: but if the church be void, the
diocesan and the patron, upon the king's licence,
may conclude. *Cowel.*

Othobon, the pope's legate in England, by the command of
Urban the Fifth, made a constitution for the endowment of
vicars and *appropriations*; but it prevailed not.

Bp. Bramhall, Schism guarded, p. 128.
APPROPRIATOR. *n. s.* [*appropriate.*] He that is pos-
sessed of an appropriated benefice.

These *appropriators*, by reason of their perpetuities, are ac-
counted owners of the fee-simple; and therefore are called
propriators. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

APPROPRIETARY.* *n. s.* [from *ad, Lat.* and *proprie-
tary.*] A lay possessor of the profits of a benefice.

Let me say one thing more to the *appropriaries* of bene-
fices. *Spelman.*

APPROVABLE. *adj.* [from *approve.*] That which
merits approbation.

The solid reason, or confirmed experience, of any man, is very
approvable in what profession soever. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

APPROVAL. *n. s.* [from *approve.*] Approbation: a
word rarely found.

There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose
approval no capital sentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

APPROVANCE. *n. s.* [from *approve.*] Approbation: a
word not much used.

A man of his learning should not so lightly have been
carried away with old wives' tales from *approvance* of his own
reason. *Spenser.*

Should she seem
Soft'ning the least *approvance* to bestow,
Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspir'd,

They brisk advance. *Thomson.*

To APPROVE.† *v. a.* [*approver, Fr. approbo, Lat.*]

1. To like; to be pleased with.
There can be nothing possibly evil which God *approveth*, and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker*.
What power was that, whereby Medea saw,
And well *approv'd*, and prais'd the better course
When her rebellious sense did so withdraw
Her feeble powers, that she pursu'd the worse? *Davies*.
2. To express liking.
It is looked upon as insolence for a man to set up his own opinion against that of some learned doctor, or otherwise *approved* writer. *Locke*.
3. To prove; to show; to justify.
His meaning was not, that Archimedes could simply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in such sort *approved* his skill, that he seemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the science he was skilful in. *Hooker*.
In religion,
What damned errour, but some sober brow
Will bless it, and *approve* it with a text. *Shakspeare*.
I'm sorry
That he *approves* the common liar, Fame,
Who speaks him thus at Rome. *Shakspeare*.
Would'st thou *approve* thy constancy? *Approve*
First thy obedience. *Milton*.
Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which will never end; and this will *approve* itself to be wisdom at the last, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillotson*.
4. To experience: not in use.
Oh, 'tis the curse in love, and still *approv'd*,
When women cannot love, where they're below'd. *Shakspeare*.
5. To make, or show to be worthy of approbation.
The first care and concern must be to *approve* himself to God by righteousness, holiness, and purity. *Rogers*.
6. It has *of* before the object, when it signifies to be pleased, but may be used without a preposition; as, I *approve* your letter, or, *of* your letter.
I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to *approve of*, and be my customer for. *Swift*.
7. [In law.] To improve.
This inclosure, when justifiable, is called in law *approving*, an antient expression signifying the same as *improving*. *Blackstone*.

APPRO'VEMENT.† n. s. [from *approve*.]

1. Approbation; liking.
It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement*. *Hayward*.
As in the choice of our acquaintance, so in our *approvement* of books. *The Princely Pelican*, ch. 7.
2. [In law.] *Approvement* is, when a person indicted of treason or felony, and arraigned for the same, doth confess the fact before plea pleaded, and appeals or accuses others his accomplices in order to obtain his pardon. *Blackstone*.
3. [In law also.] The lord may approve, that is, enclose and convert to the uses of husbandry (which they call melioration or *approvement*) any waste grounds, woods, or pastures, in which the tenants have common appendant to their estates, provided he leaves sufficient common to his tenants. *Blackstone*.

APPRO'VER.† n. s. [from *approve*.]

1. He that approves.
[They] told him all the secree that they knewe —
They weren his *approvers* prively. *Chaucer, Frere's Tale*.
Clysters are in good request — Hercules de Saxoniâ is a great *approver* of them. *Burton, Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 405.
Those, who are alleged for the *approvers* of our liturgy. *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnus*.
He that commends a villain, is not an *approver* only, but a party in his villainy. *South, Sermons*, viii. 190.

2. He that makes trial.
Their discipline,
Now mingled with their courages, will make known
To their *approvers*, they are people, such
That mend upon the world. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline*.
3. In our common law, one that confessing felony of himself, appealeth or accuseth another, one or more, to be guilty of the same: and he is called so, because he must prove what he hath alleged in his
Cowel.

APPROXIMANT.* adj. [from *approximate*.] Approaching.

That were, indeed, a well-tempered and a blessed reformation, whereby our times might be *approximant* and conformant to the apostolical and pure primitive church.

Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 74.

APPROXIMATE. adj. [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, near, Lat.] Near to.

These receive a quick conversion, containing *approximate* dispositions unto animation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To APPROXIMATE.* v. a. [from the adj.] To bring that which is remote or distant; near.

The favour of God, embracing all, hath *approximated* and combined all together; so that now every man is our brother, not only by nature, as derived from the same stock, but by grace, as partakers of the common redemption.

Barrow's Works, i. 247.

Time past is gone like a shadow; make time to come present: *approximate* thy latter times by present apprehensions of them: be like a neighbour unto the grave, and think there is but little to come. *Broune, Christ. Mor.* ii. 30.

To APPROXIMATE.* v. n. To come near.

Among such five men there will be one possessing all the qualifications of a good workman, one bad, and the other three middling, and *approximating* to the first and the last.

Burke, Thoughts on Scarcity.

APPROXIMATION.† n. s. [from *approximate*.]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter solstice, it had been a spring; for, unto that position, it had been in a middle point, and that of ascent or *approximation*.

Brown, Vulgar Errors.

The fiery region gains upon the inferior elements; a necessary consequent of the sun's gradual *approximation* towards the earth. *Hale, Origin of Mankind*.

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their *approximation* to the human shape. *Grew's, Musaeum*.

This is the best and truest *approximation* to God: "Walk before me," saith God to Abraham, "and be upright."

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 91.

2. In science, a continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought, though perhaps without a possibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

Whether if the end of geometry be practice, and this practice be measuring, and we measure only assignable extensions, it will not follow that unlimited *approximations* completely answer the intention of geometry?

Bp. Berkeley's Analyst, qu. 53.

APPU'LS.† n. s. [from *appulsus*, Lat.]

1. The act of striking against any thing.

An hectic fever is the innate heat kindled into a destructive fire, through the *appulse* of saline steams. *Harvey*.

In vowels, the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appulse* of an organ of speech to another: but, in all consonants, there is an *appulse* of the organs. *Holder*.

2. Arrival; landing; resting.

I have, in a former treatise, shown that the history of Deucalion, and of the *appulse* of the Ark, was adopted by different nations, and referred to their own country.

Bryant's Analyst, ii. 412.

3* [In astronomy.] The approaching to a conjunction with the sun, of any fixed star.

A P R

The observation of the moon's *appulses* to any fixed star is reckoned one of the best methods for resolving this problem.

Adams.

APPU'RTENANCE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *appartenance*. See APPERTENANCE.] That which belongs or relates to another thing; an adjunct.

The *appurtenance* of welcome is fashion and ceremony.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

APPU'RTENANT.* *adj.* [Fr. *appartenant*.] An adjective applied to law purposes.

Common *appurtenant* is, where the owner of land has a right to put in other beasts, besides such as are generally commonable; as, dogs, goats, and the like, which neither plough nor manure the ground.

Blackstone.

To A'PRICATE.† *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To bask in the sun.

Dict.

You are not ignorant how Mr. Boyle hath been *apricate* for some new-coined words, such as *ignore* and *opine*. Cesar, I think, saith that "verbum insolens tanquam scopulorum fugiendum est." I'll name you one or two, to *apricate*, *suscepted*, *resicate*, *continently* put as opposite to *incontinently*.

Lett. Ray to Aubrey, ii. 159.

APRI'CITY. *n. s.* [*apricitus*, Lat.] Warmth of the sun; sunshine.

Dict.

A'PRICOT, or APRICOCK.† *n. s.* [from *apricus*, Lat. sunny, Dr. Johnson says; Minshew, "quod in *aprico coctus*;" others, from *præcox*, soon ripe. But see *Abricock*, which is the Fr. *abricot*. So the Spanish *albaricoque*, which some trace to the Persian *bricoc*.] A kind of wall fruit.

Feed him with *apricocks* and dewberries.

Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dr.

Give cherries at time of year, or *apricots*.

B. Jonson, Epicure.

A'PRIL. *n. s.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first.

April is represented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand primroses and violets, in the other the sign Taurus. *Peacham on Drame*

Men are *April* when they woo, December when they wed; Maids are *May* when they are maids, but the sky changes when they are wives.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

A'PRIL-FOOL.* *n. s.* He who is imposed upon by others, on the first of April; who is made a fool by being then sent on some absurd errand; which the Swedes call *April-arcnde*, a sleeveless errand, and the person so sent *April-narr*, an April-fool.

He will be the choicest of Cupid's *April-fools*; and I will not say an egregious ass, but camel, to bear his burthens.

Han's Essay on Deformity

The French too have their all-fool-day, and call the person imposed upon "an April-fish, poisson d'Avril," whom we term an *April-fool*.

Brand's Popular Antiquities.

A'PRIL-FOOL-DAY.* *n. s.* The first of April; All-fools-day; which see.

I do not doubt but it will be found, that the balance of folly lies greatly on the side of the old first of April; nay, I much question whether infatuation will have any force on what I call the false *April-fool-day*.

The World, No. 10.

A'PRON.† *n. s.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but supposed by some to be contracted from *afore one*, Dr. Johnson says; which is as curious as *upper-on*, proposed in a copy of Johnson which belonged to Mr. Henshall. It may be from the Fr. *naperon*, a large cloth; the old Eng. orthography being *napron*; and in our northern speech *nappern* is sometimes the pronunciation. Laconbe, however, gives the old Fr. *apronnaire*, and *appronier*, for *aprons*. And we may go to the Celt, *ap-pirn*.] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean.

A P R

Give us gold, good *Timon*: hast thou more? -

Hold up, you sluts,

Your *aprons* mountant.

Shakespeare.

The nobility think scorn to go in leather *aprons*. *Shakespeare.* How might we see Falstaff, and not ourselves be seen? —

Put on two leather jerkins and *aprons*, and wait upon him at his table as drawers.

Shakespeare.

In these figures the vest is gathered up before them, like an *apron*, which you must suppose filled with fruits. *Addison.*

A'PRON [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON of a good The fat skin which covers the belly.

A'PRON-MAN. *n. s.* [from *apron* and *man*.] A man that wears an apron; a workman; a manual artificer.

You have made good work,

You and your *apron-men*, that stood so much

Upon the voice of occupation, and

The breath of garlick eaters.

Shakespeare.

A'PRONED.† *adj.* [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron.

The cobbler *apron'd*, and the parson gown'd.

Pope.

Their authors would be counted somebody; the small regency of an *apron'd* auditory, or handful of illiterate disciples, how hath it drove men to singularity in opinions and doctrines.

Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 361.

APROPOS.* *adv.* [Fr. *à propos*.] Opportunely; to the purpose.

Mr. Brown is now busy upon his work. *Apropos*, I heard very lately that my friend was the author of that fine little pamphlet that has so irretrievably spoiled the credit and the sale of that vain simple book of Weston's.

Warburton to Hurd, Lett. xvii.

A'PSIS. *n. s.* *apsides*, plural. [αψις.]

Is applied, in astronomy, to two points in the orbits of planets, in which they are at the greatest, and the least distance from the sun or earth. The higher *apsis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

Chambers.

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apsides* of these orbits be fixed, then the centripetal forces of those bodies will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances.

Cheyne.

APT. *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.]

1. Fit.

This so eminent industry in making proselytes, more of that sex than of the other, growth; for that they are deemed *apter* to serve as instruments in the cause. *After* they are through the eagerness of their affection; *after* through a natural inclination unto piety; *after* through sundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *after* through a singular delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near about them stand affected as concerning the same cause.

Hooker.

2. Having a tendency to; liable to.

Things natural, as long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be *apt* or inclinable to do otherwise than they do.

Hooker.

My vines and peaches on my best south walls were *apt* to have a soot or smuttiness upon their leaves and fruits.

Temple.

3. Inclined to; led to; disposed to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, she is *apter* to do, than confess she does.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

Men are *apt* to think well of themselves, and of their nation, of their courage and strength.

Temple.

One, who has not these lights, is a stranger to what he reads, and *apt* to put a wrong interpretation upon it.

Addison.

Even those who are near the court, are *apt* to deduct wrong consequences, by reasoning upon the motives of actions.

Swift.

What we have always seen to be done in one manner, we are *apt* to imagine there was but that one way.

Bentley.

A P T

4. Ready; quick; as, an *apt* wit.
I have a heart as little *apt* as yours,
But yet a brain that leads my use of anger
To better vantage. *Shakespeare.*

5. Qualified for.
These brothers had a while served the king in war, where-
unto they were only *apt*. *Shakespeare.*
All that were strong and *apt* for war, even them the king of
Babylon brought captive to Babylon. *2 Kings.*

To *APT.* v. a. [*apto*, Lat.]

1. To suit; to adapt.
We need a man that knows the several graces
Of history, and how to *apt* their places;
Where brevity, where splendour, and where height,
Where sweetness is required, and where weight. *B. Jonson.*
In some ponds, *apted* for it by nature, they become pikes. *Walton.*

2. To fit; to qualify; to dispose; to prepare.
They are things ignorant,
And therefore *apted* to that superstition
Of doting fondness. *Beaumont and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage*, 2. 3.
The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impressions. *Denham's Sophy.*

*AP'PTABLE.** *adj.* [from *apto*.] Accommodable; suit-
able. Obsolete. *Shewwood.*

To *AP'PTATE.* v. a. [*aplatus*, Lat.] To make fit.
To *apptate* a planet, is to strengthen the planet in position
of house and dignities to the greatest advantage, in order to
bring about the desired end. *Bailey.*

AP'TITUDE. n. s. [French.]

1. Fitness.
This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitness for the end to
which it was aimed, the planting and nourishing all true virtue
among men. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Tendency.
In an abortion, the mother, besides the frustration of her
hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miscarry for the future. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Disposition.
He that is about children, should study their nature and *ap-
titudes*, what turns they easily take, and what becomes them:
what their native stock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*

AP'TLY. *adv.* [from *apt*.]

1. Properly; with just connection, or correspondence;
fitly.

That part
Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd. *Shakespeare.*
But what the mass nutritious does divide?
What makes them *aptly* to the limbs adhere,
In youth encrease them, and in age repair? *Blackmore.*

2. Justly; pertinently.
Ireneus very *aptly* remarks, that those nations, who were
not possessors of the gospels, had the same accounts of our Sa-
viour, which are in the Evangelists. *Addison.*

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very
aptly.

AP'PTNESS. n. s. [from *apt*.]

1. Fitness; suitableness.
The nature of every law must be judged of by the *aptness* of
things therein prescribed, unto the same end. *Hooker.*
There are antecedent and independent *aptnesses* in things;
with respect to which, they are fit to be commanded or for-
bidden. *Norris, Miscellanies.*

2. Disposition to any thing; of persons.
The nobles receive so to heart the banishment of that wor-
thy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe *aptness* to take all power
from the people. *Shakespeare.*

3. Quickness of apprehension; readiness to learn.
What should be the *aptness* of birds, in comparison of beasts,
to imitate speech, may be enquired. *Bacon.*

4. Tendency; of things.
Some seeds of goodness give him a relish of such reflections,
as have an *aptness* to improve the mind. *Addison.*

A Q U

AR'TORE. n. s. [of *a* and *tor*.] A noun which is
not declined with cases.

AQUA. n. s. [Latin.] A word signifying water, very
much used in chymical writings.

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made
by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or
rectified oil of vitriol in a strong heat: the liquor,
which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected,
is the spirit of nitre or *aqua fortis*; which serves as
a menstruum for dissolving of silver, and all other
metals, except gold. But if sea salt, or sal ammo-
niack, be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua
regia*, and will then dissolve no metal but gold. *Chambers.*

The dissolving of silver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in *aqua re-
gia*, and not *vice versa*, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

AQUA MARINA, of the Italian lapidaries, is of a
sea or bluish green. This stone seems to me to be
the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonderful water,
is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubbs, mace, car-
domums, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, di-
gested twenty-four hours, then distilled.

AQUA REGIA, or *AQUA REGALIS.* [Latin.] An
acid water, so called because it dissolves gold, the
king of metals. Its essential ingredient, is common
sea salt, the only salt which will operate on gold.
It is prepared by mixing common sea salt, or sal
ammoniac, or the spirit of them, with spirit of
nitre, or common *aqua fortis*. *Chambers.*

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedness or
solubility in *aqua regia*. *Locke.*

*AQUA-TINTA.** n. s. [Lat. and Ital.] A species
of engraving now much practised, imitating, upon
copper, drawings made with Indian ink or bistre.

AQUA-VITÆ. [Latin.] It is commonly understood
of what is otherwise called brandy, or spirit of wine,
either simple or prepared with aromatics. But
some appropriate the term brandy to what is pro-
cured from wine, or the grape; *aqua-vitæ*, to that
drawn after the same manner from malt. *Chambers.*

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, an Irishman
with my *aqua-vitæ* bottle, or a thief to walk with me, mulling
golding, than my wife with herself. *Shakespeare.*

*AQUARIUS.** n. s. [Lat.] The eleventh sign in
the zodiack.

A constellation in the watery sign,
Which they *Aquarius* call. *Cleveland, Peers, &c.* p. 17.

*AQUATICAL.** } *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water,
AQUATICK. } Fr. *aquatique*.]

1. That which inhabits the water.

The vast variety of worms found in animals
trial as *aquatick*, are taken into their
drinks. *Lee, and made whole,*

Brutes may be considered love,
tick, or amphibious. *Aquatic* kingdoms must
be upon the water. *Shakespeare.*

2. Applied to plants, that *ate* quarrels.
Flags, and such like *aquatic*. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*
ing. and arbitrated by, her [wisdom's]
Of the *aquatical* [trees] I contain something of monstrous
willow, sallow, osier, &c. *Barrow's Works*, i. 6.

AQUATILE. *adj.* [*aquatilis*, hope and fear
hits the water. *ture is*
We behold many millions of *clutches* and standing places. *Milton.*

A R A

A'QUEDUCT. *n. s.* [*aqueductus*, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preserve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some *aqueducts* are under ground, and others above it, supported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth shews itself chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls, and bridges of the city.

Hither the rills of water are convey'd
In curious *aqueducts*, by nature laid
To carry all the humour.

AQUEOUS. *n. s.* [from *aqueous*.] Wateriness. Coined, perhaps, for the rhyme's sake, by the facetious poet.

The *aquile*
Terreity and sulphureity
Shall run together again.

A'QUEOUS. *† adj.* [Fr. *aqueux*, from *aqua*] Watery. The vehement fire requisite to its fusion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moisture.

The alimentary juice taken into the lacteals, if I may so say, of animals or vegetables, consists of oily, *aqueous*, and saline particles.

A'QUEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [*aquositas*, Lat.] Waterishness.

A'QUILINE. *† adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila*, an eagle, Fr. *aquilin*.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

His nose was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue.

Gryps signifies some kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus* for an hooked or *aquil*-nose.

Those ends were answer'd once; when portals liv'd
Of stronger wing, of *aquilæ* ascent
In theory sublime.

A'QUILON. *n. s.* [Fr. from L. *aquilo*.] The north wind.

Blow, villain, till thy spher'd bias chg
Outswell the colick of puff'd *Aquilon*.

AQUO'SE. *adj.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water.

AQUO'SITY. *n. s.* [Fr. *aquosité*.] Wateriness.

A. R. stands for *anno regni*; that is, the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R. 20.* *Anno regni Georgii regis vigesimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of King George.

A'RAB. *n. s.* A native of Arabia.

The sabbath—called *dammad* by the vulgar Arabs.

This solemn pilgrimage to Mecc having been a religious usage, which all the tribes of the *Arabs* had long been devoted to.

Arrian remarks, that the *Arabs* had not only different dialects, but different languages.

A'RABESQUE. *adj.* [Fr. *arbesque*, Su. and Dan. *arabisk*.] A word derived from the Arabs.] Relating to the architecture of the Arabs and other Mahomedans.

A'PRON. *† n. s.* [A garment of foliage, plants, and but supposed by some to be; and sometimes used one, Dr. Johnson says; for kind of Gothick *upper-on*, proposed in a belonged to Mr. Hensha built one part of this palace. Fr. *naperon*, a large cloth, as old as the Mahometan graphy being *naperon*; and examination was not a little *nappern* is sometimes the with the *arabesque* foliage. however, gives the old *Arabs* Trav. through Spain, Let. 31. *nier*, for *aprons*. And w *Arabick* language.

pärn.] A cloth hung as it is called, is still the current dress clean.

A R A

ARA'BIAN. *adj.* Relating to Arabia.

Mecca, Mocura and Munychiates of old, and then the stony Arabian metropolis.

[The] Arabian prophet with delights
Of sense allur'd his eastern proselytes.

The mosque of Cordova—I think may be fairly deemed a proper sample of Arabian sacred architecture.

ARA'BIAN. *n. s.* A native of Arabia. Neither shall the Arabian pitch tent there.

Crete and Arabians, we do hear them speak in our tongues
The wonderful works of God.

ARA'BICAL. *adj.* Arabian.

I, being addicted to read such scrolls,—took one of the quires in my hand, and perceived it to be written in Arabian characters.

ARA'BICALITY. *adv.* In the Arabian manner or interpretation.

Mahomet, whose name *arabically* signifies deceit.

A'ARABICK. *adj.* Arabian. What way was there taken for spreading his [Pocock's] Arabic translation of Grotius de Veritate Religionis Christianæ?

The foliage-work, arches, pillars, and battlements, are executed in the most elaborate and finished manner of that style which has usually been called Gothick; the Arabic translation is quoted, and that of Arabick substituted for it.

A'ARABICK. *n. s.* The language of Arabia. It may be hoped, that some time the original Arabick of the alcoran may be printed.

That Schultens had from the Arabick happily and satisfactorily illustrated some very obscure and difficult words of the Hebrew text, must, I think, be acknowledged by every candid enquirer after truth.

A'ARABLE. *† adj.* [Fr. *arable*, Lat. *arabilis*. La-combe.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,
Part *arable*, and tilth; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd.

'Tis good for *arable*, a glebe that asks
Tough teams of oxen, and laborious tasks.

Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries.

A'RABY. *n. s.* The country of Arabia.

The spicy shore

Of *Araby* the blest.

ARACHNOIDES. *† n. s.* [from *αράχνη* a spider, and *ιδεο*, form, old Fr. *aragnoide*, in the sing. number.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious fineness of the *arachnoides*, the acute sense of the retina.

2. It is also a fine thin transparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is supposed to invest the whole substance of the brain.

ARA'IGNEE. *n. s.* [French.] A term in fortification, which sometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

To ARA'ISE. *v. a.* [*a* and *raise*.] To raise.

I have seen a medicine,
That's able to breathe life into a stone,
Quicken a rock, and make you dance canary,
With spritely fire and motion; whose simple touch
Is powerful to *araise* King Pepin.

A R B

ARA'NEOUS.† *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb, Dr. Johnson says. The French have this adjective, *araigneuse*, which Cotgrave renders "full of spiders." *Araine* is still a provincial word for a spider.] Resembling a cobweb.

The curious *araneous* membrane of the eye constringeth and dilateth it, and so varieth its focus. *Derham.*

ARA'TION.† *n. s.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of plowing.

It would suffice to teach these four parts of agriculture: first, *aration*, and all things belonging to it. *Cowley.*

ARA'TORY. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plow.] That which contributes to tillage. *Dict.*

A'RBALIST.† *n. s.* [an abbreviation of *arcubalist*. See **ARCUBALIST.**] A cross-bow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the *arcubalist*, or *arbalist*, was first shewed to the French by our King Richard the first, who was shortly after slain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden.*

A'RBALISTER.* *n. s.* [Baß Bret. *arbalestr*, old Fr. *arbalister*.] A cross-bow-man.

When Richard was at the siege of this castle, [Chaluz,] an *arbalester* standing on the wall, and seeing his time, charged his steel bow with a square arrow, or quarrel, making first prayer to God that he would direct the shot, and deliver the innocency of the besieged from oppression.

Speed's Hist. of Eng. p. 481.

A'RBITER. *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit.

He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon.*

2. One who has the power of decision or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*,
Chance governs all. *Milton.*

His majesty, in this great conjuncture, seems to be generally allowed for the sole *arbiter* of the affairs of Christendom.

Temple.

To A'RBITER.* *v. a.* [Fr. *arbitrer*, Lat. *arbitror*.] To judge. *Huot.*

A'RBITRABLE.† *adj.* [from *arbitror*, Lat. or Fr. *arbitrable*, which our old dictionaries give; one of the oldest of which (Huot's) defines the word, "that which is to be judged by an arbiter," determinable; not noticed by Dr. Johnson.]

1. Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parsonage is in layd, called the globe; in tythe, a set part of our goods rendered to God; in other offerings bestowed upon God by the people, either in such *arbitrable* proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them.

Spelman.

2. Determinable.

The value of moneys or other commodities is *arbitrable* according to the sovereign authority and use of several kingdoms and countries.

Bp. Hall's Cases of Conscience, Dec. 1. Case 1.

ARBI'TRAMENT.† *n. s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. This should be written *arbitrement*, Dr. Johnson says. It is so written by Milton, and Dr. Johnson and others have charged the great poet with blundering in orthography, only because they have followed a bad edition of his poetry, and have not taken the pains to examine the passage as it was printed in his life-time. I therefore correct *arbitrament* in the example given by Dr. Johnson.]

A R B

Stand fast! to stand or fall,
Free in thine own *arbitrement* it lies.
Perfect within, no outward aid require;
And all temptation to transgress repel. *Milton, P. L. viii. 640.*

A'RBITARILY.† *adv.* [from *arbitrary*.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*, he was expelled; and came to the deserved end of all tyrants. *Dryden.*

Tickell has ignorantly and *arbitrarily* altered "*comperto*" to "*compensans*." *Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

A'RBITRARI'NESS.† *n. s.* [from *arbitrary*.]

1. Despoticalness; tyranny.

He that by harshness of nature, and *arbitrariness* of commands, uses his children like servants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple.*

2. Choice.

All things in the world are very different one from another, and have all manner of variety, and all the marks of will and *arbitrariness* and changeableness, (and none of necessity,) in them. *Clarke on the Attributes, p. 47.*

ARBITRA'RIOUS.† *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.]

1. Arbitrary; depending on the will.

These are standing and irrepeatable truths, such as have no precarious existence, or *arbitrarius* dependance upon any will or understanding whatsoever. *Norris.*

2. Despotick.

The most specious devices of *arbitrarius* superstition.

More, Conj. Cabb. p. 249.

An exprobration of their misery, and a tyrannical and *arbitrarius* insatiation over their calamitous condition.

Hallywell, Nav. of Souls, p. 25.

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *arbitrarius*.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.

Where words are imposed *arbitrarily*, distorted from their common use, the mind must be led into misprision. *Glanville.*

A'RBITRARY.† *adj.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]

1. Despotick: absolute; bound by no law; following the will without restraint. It is applied both to persons and things.

In vain the Tyran queen resigns her life

For the chaste glory of a virtuous wife,

If lying hard may false amours rehearse,

And blast her name with *arbitrarius* verse.

Walsh.

Their regal tyrants shall with blushes hide

Their little lusts of *arbitrarius* pride,

Nor bear to see their vassals ty'd.

Prior.

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.

It may be perceived, with what insecurity we ascribe effects depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrarius* calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. *Bowen, Vulg. Err.*

3. Holden at will or pleasure.

Those inappropriated livings, which have now no settled endowment, and are therefore called not vicarages, but perpetual or sometimes *arbitrarius* curacies.

H. Wharton, Specimen of Baret's Err. p. 67.

4. Voluntary, or left to our choice.

Indifferent things are left *arbitrarius* to us.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 277.

To A'RBITRATE.† *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]

1. To decide; to determine.

This might have been prevented, and made whole,

With very easy arguments of love,

Which now the manage of two kingdoms must

With fearful bloody issue *arbitrate*.

Shakespeare.

He doth use much to *arbitrate* quarrels.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Things must be compared to, and *arbitrated* by, her [wisdom's] standard, or else they will contain something of monstrous enormity. *Barrow's Works, i. 6.*

2. To judge of.

Yet where an equal poise of hope and fear

Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is

That I incline to hope, rather than fear.

Milton.

A R B

To **ARBITRATE**. *v. n.* To give judgement.

It did *arbitrate* upon the several reports of sense, not like a drowsy judge, only hearing, but also directing their verdict.

South.

ARBITRATION. *† n. s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending; decision.

It is acted with such circumstances of external concealment that it is out of the notice and arbitration of all observers.

South, Sermon viii. 25.

ARBITRATOR. *n. s.* [from *arbitrate*.]

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent.

Covent.

Be a good soldier, or upright trustee,

An arbitrator from corruption free.

Dryden.

2. A governour; a president.

Though heaven be shut,

And heaven's high arbitrator sit secure

In his own strength, this place may be expos'd.

Milton.

3. He that has the power of prescribing to others without limit or controul.

Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates masters of their own terms, and arbitrators of a peace.

Addison on the State of the War.

4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.

But now the arbitrator of despair,

Just death, kind umpire of man's miseries,

With sweet enlargement doth dismiss me hence.

Shakespeare.

The end crowns all;

And that old common arbitrator, time,

Will one day end it.

Shakespeare.

ARBITRATRIX. ** n. s.* [Lat.] A female judge; an arbitress. This substantive has not escaped Dr. Ash's notice; but it is also found in the old lexicography of *Sherwood*.

ARBITREMENT. *n. s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]

1. Decision; determination.

I know the knight is incensed against you, even to a mortal arbitrement; but nothing of the circumstance more.

Shakespeare.

We of the offending side

Must keep aloof from strict arbitrement.

Shakespeare.

Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the arbitrement of the sword.

Hayward.

2. Compromise.

Lukewarm persons think they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways, and witty reconcilements; as they would make an arbitrement between God and man.

Bacon.

ARBITRESS. ** n. s.* [Lat. *arbitra*.]

1. In the Latin sense, a witness.

Overhead the moon

Sits arbitress.

Milton, P. L. i. 785.

2. A female arbiter or judge.

I shall likewise assay those wily arbitresses, who in most men have, as was heard, the sole ushering of truth and falsehood between the sense and the soul, with what loyalty they will use me in conveying this truth to my understanding.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. ii. 3.

ARBORARY. *adj.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

Dict.

ARBORATOR. ** n. s.* [Fr. *arborateur*, a planter, dresser of trees, Cotgrave.]

The course and nature of the sap not being as yet universally agreed on, leads our arborators into many errors and mistakes.

Boetyn.

ARBOREOUS. *adj.* [*arboreus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees; constituting a tree.

A grain of mustard becomes arborescous.

Brown.

2. A term in botany, to distinguish such funguses or mosses as grow upon trees, from those that grow on the ground.

Quincy.

A R C

They speak properly, who make it an *arboreous* excrescence, or rather a superfluous bred of a viscous and superfluous lopp, which the tree itself cannot assimilate.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

ARBORET. *n. s.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A small tree or shrub.

No arboret with painted blossoms dressed,

And smelling sweet, but there it might be found,

To bud out fair, and her sweet smells throw all around.

Fairy Queen.

Now hid, now seen,

Among thick woven arborets, and flow'rs,

Imberder'd on each bank.

Milton.

ARBORESCENT. ** adj.* [Lat. *arborescens*.] Growing like a tree.

Nonius supposes the tall rosea (*arborescent* hollihocks) that bears the broad flower for the best.

Boetyn.

ARBOREAL. ** adj.* [from *arbor*.] Relating to trees. Not now in use.

If the historian points haply at some of those notes in the royal oak, he makes good what he promised in the entrance of the forest, that he would endeavour to make a constant grain of evenness, and impartiality, to pass through the whole bulk of that arborical discourse.

Howell, Letters, iv. 23.

ARBORIST. *n. s.* [*arboriste*, Fr. from *arbor*, a tree.] A naturalist who makes trees his study.

The nature of the mulberry, which the arborists observe to be long in the begetting his buds; but the cold seasons being past, he shoots them all out in a night.

Howell, Vocal Forest.

ARBOROUS. *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

From under shady arborous roof

Soon as they forth were come to open sight

Of day-spring, and the sun.

Milton.

ARBOUR. *n. s.* [from *arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A bower; a place covered with green branches of trees.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting.

Shakespeare.

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice

Leads thee, or where most needs, whether to wind

The woodbine round this arbour, or direct

The clasping ivy where to climb.

Milton.

For noon-day's heat are closer arbours made,

And for fresh evening air the opener glade.

Dryden.

ARBOUR-VINE. A species of bind weed; which see.

ARBUSCLE. *n. s.* [*arbuscula*, Lat.] Any little shrub.

Dict.

ARBUTE. *n. s.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] The *arbutus*, or strawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult to be raised from the seeds, but may be propagated by layers. It grows to a goodly tree, endures our climate, unless the weather be very severe, and makes beautiful hedges.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Rough *arbutus* slips into a hazel bough

Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow

Out of a plain tree stock.

Mary, Virg.

ARBU'TEAN. ** adj.* Of arbutus.

Arbutean harrows, and the mystick van.

Boetyn, Virg.

ARC. *n. s.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A segment; a part of a circle; not more than a semicircle.

Their segments, or arcs, for the most part, exceeded not the third part of a circle.

Newton, Opticks.

2. An arch.

Load some vain church with old theatrick state;

Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate.

Pope.

ARCADE. *† n. s.* [French.]

1. A continued arch; a walk arched over.

Or call the winds through long arcades to roar,

Proud to catch hold at a Venetian door.

Pope.

2. A small arch within a building.

A R C

A few steps of the road-loft remain; and, on the opposite side, is a small *arcade* or receptacle for holy water.

Warton, *Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 6.

ARCA'DIAN.* *adj.* Relating to Arcadia; much used in our poetry for *pastoral* or rural.

Charm'd with *Arcadian* pipe. *Milton, P. L.* xi. 132.

Who led the rural life in all its joy

And elegance, such as *Arcadian* song

Transmits from ancient uncorrupted times.

Thomson, *Autumn*, v. 220.

A'RCADY.* *n. s.* The country of Arcadia.

Of famous *Arcady* ye are, and sprung

Of that renowned flood, so often sung,

Divine Alpheus.

Milton, Arcades, v. 28.

Thou shalt be our star of *Arcady*.

Milton, Comus, v. 341.

ARCA'NE.* *adj.* [Lat. *arcanus*.] Secret; mysterious.

Have I been disobedient to thy words?

Have I bewray'd thy *arcane* secrecy? *Tragedy of Docrine*, v. 4.

It was a doctrine of those ancient sages, that soul was the place of forms, as may be seen in the twelfth book of the *arcane* part of divine wisdom, according to the Egyptians.

Rp. Berkeley, Siris, § 269.

ARC'ANUM.* *n. s.* in the plural *arcana*. A Latin word, signifying a secret.

By the assistance of this *arcanum*, I, though otherwise "impar," have adventured upon so daring an attempt.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, sect. 5.

Concerning the paper-office, I wish those instruments and state-*arcana* had been as faithfully and constantly transmitted to that useful magazine as they ought to have been.

Ecelyn to Bp. Nicholson, Lett. 1699.

In some mysterious paragraphs,—certain *arcana* are joined for brevity sake, which in the operation must be divided.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 4.

ARCH. *n. s.* [arcus, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an *arch* of a circle is less than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. *Locke*.

2. A building open below and closed above, standing by the form of its own curve, used for bridges and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch* so hurried the blown tide,

As the recomfited through the gates.

Shakspeare.

Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide *arch*

Of the ruin'd empire fall! here is my space.

Shakspeare.

The royal squadron marches,

Erect triumphal *arches*.

Dryden, Albion.

3. The sky or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes

To see this vaulted *arch*, and the rich cope

Of sea and land?

Shakspeare.

4. [from ἀρχή.] A chief: obsolete.

The noble duke, my master,

My worthy *arch* and patron comes to-night.

Shakspeare.

To **ARCH.** *v. a.* [arcus, Lat.]

1. To build arches.

The nation: of the field and wood

Build on the *wave*, or *arch* beneath the sand.

Pope.

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs

Are *arch'd* so high, that giants may jet through.

Shakspeare.

The proud river which makes her bed at her feet, is *arch'd* over with such a curious pile of stones, that considering the rapid course of the deep stream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world.

Hovel.

3. To form into arches.

Fine devices of *arching* water without spilling, and making it rise in several forms of feathers and drinking-glasses, he pretty things to look on, but nothing to health and sweetness.

Bacon, Ess. of Gardens.

ARCH. *adj.* [from ἀρχή, chief.]

1. Chief; of the first class.

The tyrannous and bloody act is *done*;

The most *arch* deed of pitious massacre,

That ever yet this land was guilty of.

Shakspeare.

A R C

There is sprung up

An heretick, an *arch* one, *Crammer*.

Shakspeare.

2. **Waggish**; mirthful; triflingly mischievous. This signification it seems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy most remarkable for his pranks; as, the *arch* rogue; unless it be derived from *Archy*, the name of the jester to Charles I.

Eugenio set out from the university; he had the reputation of an *arch* lad at school.

Swift.

ARCH, *†* in composition, signifies chief, or of the first class. [from ἀρχή or ἐξουσία] as, *archangel*, *archbishop*. It is pronounced variously with regard to the *ch*, which before a consonant sounds as in *cheese*, as *archdeacon*; before a vowel like *k*, as *archangel*, Dr. Johnson says; but this is not a general rule; for *arch-architect*, and *arch-enemy*, require the first sound of *ch*.

ARCH'ANGEL. *n. s.* [archangelus, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels.

His form had yet not lost

All her original brightness, nor appear'd
Less than *archangel* ruin'd, and the excess
Of glory obscur'd.

Milton.

'Tis sure th' *archangel's* trump I hear,

Nature's great passing bell, the only call

Of God's that will be heard by all.

Norris.

ARCH'ANGEL. *n. s.* [lamium, Lat.] The name of a plant, called also *Dead nettle*.

ARCHANGE'LICK. *adj.* [from *archangel*.] Belonging to archangels.

He ceas'd, and th' *archangelick* pow'r prepar'd
For swift descent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim.

Milton.

ARCHAPO'STLE.* *n. s.* [from *arch* and *apostle*.] Chief apostle.

That the highest titles would have been given to St. Peter, such as *arch-apostle*, supreme of the apostles, or the like.

Trapp, Popery truly stated, part i.

ARCHA'RHITECT.* *n. s.* [from *arch* and *architect*.] The Supreme Architect.

I'll ne'er believe that the *arch-architect*

With all these fires the heavenly arches deckt

Only for shew.

Sylvestre, Du Bartas.

ARCHBEACON. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal.

You shall win the top of the Cornish *archbeacon* Hainborough, which may for prospect compare with *Rama* in Palestine.

Carver.

ARCHBI'SHOP. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *bishop*.] A bishop of the first class, who superintends the conduct of other bishops, his suffragans.

Crammer is returned with welcome,

Install'd lord *archbishop* of Canterbury.

Shakspeare.

The *archbishop* was the known architect of this new fabrick.

Clarendon.

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. *n. s.* [from *archbishop*.] The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

'Tis the cardinal;

And merely to revenge him on the emperor,

For not bestowing on him, at his asking,

The *archbishoprick* of Toledo, this is purpos'd.

Shakspeare.

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the *archbishoprick*, underwent the envy and malice of men who agreed in nothing else.

Clarendon.

ARCHBOT'CHER.* *n. s.* [from *arch* and *botcher*.] Chief mender, ironically.

Then, once a body, now but *are*,

Archbotcher of a psalm or prayer.

Bp. Corbet to the Ghost of R. Wisdome.

ARCHBU'LDER.* *n. s.* [from *arch* and *builder*.] Chief builder.

A R C

Those excellent *archbuilders* of the spiritual temple of the church, I mean the Prophets and Apostles.

Harnar, Tr. of Beza's Sermon, p. 9.

ARCHCHA'NTER. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *chanter*.] The chief chanter.

ARCHCHE'MICK. *adj.* [from *arch* and *chemick*.] Of the highest chemick power.

The *arch-chemick* sun. *Milton, P. L. iii. 609.*

ARCHCONSPI'RATOR. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *conspirator*.] A principal conspirator.

Severian, the grand adversary and *archconspirator* against Chrysostom.

Maudrell's Journey, p. 13.

ARCHCRIT'ICK. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *critick*.] The chief critick.

About two months past, he was promoted, for his singular great merits, to a more sublime dignity, even to be the *archcritick* of the sacred muses.

Tr. of Boccacini, (1626) p. 187.

ARCHDE'ACON. *n. s.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and office in such matters as do belong to the episcopal function. The law styles him the bishop's vicar or vicegerent.

Ayliffe, Parerg.

Lest negligence might foist in abuses, an *archdeacon* was appointed to take account of their doings.

Carew.

ARCHDE'ACONRY. *n. s.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.]

1. The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth subjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only *archdeaconry*.

Carew's Survey.

2. The place of residence of an archdeacon.

The Roman antiquities in this city [Barcelona] are, 1. A mosaick pavement. 2. Many vaults and cellars of Roman construction. 3. The *archdeaconry*, once the palace of the prætor or Roman governor.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, Lett. 4.

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *n. s.* [from *archdeacon*.] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDIVI'NE. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *divine*.] A principal theologian.

Georgius Wicelius, one of their own *arch-divines*, exclaims against it and all such rash monastical vows.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 587.

ARCHDU'CAL. *adj.* Belonging to an archduke.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the different quarterings and armorial bearings of the *archducal* family.

Guthrie.

ARCHDU'CHESS. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *duchess*.] A title given to the sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuscany.

My lord of Bristol coming from Germany to Brussels, notwithstanding that at his arrival thither the news was fresh that he had relieved Frankfort as he passed; yet he was not a whit the less welcome, but valued the more by the *archduchess* herself and Spinola, with all the rest.

Howell, Letters, i. 3.

ARCHDU'KE. *n. s.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.

Philip *archduke* of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth.

Carew's Survey.

ARCHDU'KEDOM. *n. s.* The territory of an archduke.

Austria is but an *archdukedom*.

Guthrie.

ARCHE'NEMY. *n. s.* A word applied both in prose and poetry to Satan; as well as, simply, to a chief enemy.

To whom the *arch-enemy*, And thence in heaven call'd Satan.

Milton, P. L. i. 81.

This *arch-enemy* and deceiver was busy in sowing tares, which too soon became fruitful.

Hallywell, Melamp. p. 42.

Yonder's the head of that *arch-enemy*, That sought to be encompass'd with your crown.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. iii.

1. Belon' **LON.** *n. s.* [from *arch* and *felon*.] The

2. A term of felons.

Which when the *arch-felon* saw, mosses France he disdain'd.

Milton, P. L. iv. 179.

the gre

A R C

ARCHFI'END. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *fiend*.] The chief of fiends.

Thus answer'd the *arch-fiend*, though now disguised.

Milton, P. R. i. 357.

ARCHFLA'MEN. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *flumen*.] Chief priest.

In lesser figures are represented the Satrapæ or Persian nobility, who with their arms stand on one side of those majestic figures; and on the other, the magi or *arch-flamens*, some of which hold lamps, others censors or perfuming pots, in their hands.

Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 143.

The Roman Gentiles had their altars and sacrifices, their *archflamens* and vestal nuns.

Howell, Lett. ii. 11.

ARCHFLA'TTERER. *n. s.* The principal flatterer.

The *arch-flatterer*, with whom all the petty flatterers have intelligence, is a man's self.

Bacon, Ess. of Love.

If he be a cunning flatterer, he will follow the *arch-flatterer*, which is a man's self.

Bacon, Ess. of Praise.

ARCHFOU'NDER. *n. s.* The chief founder.

Him, whom they feign to be the *archfounder* of prelacy, St. Peter.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. i. ii.

ARCHGO'VERNOUR. *n. s.* The chief governour.

The *arch-governour* of Athens took me by the hand, and placed me; and there, I say, I saw Socrates abused most grossly.

Brewer, Lingua, ii. 4.

ARCHHE'RESY. *n. s.* The greatest heresy.

He accounts it blasphemy to speak against any thing in present vogue, how vain or ridiculous soever, and *arch-heresy* to approve of any thing, though ever so good and wise, that is laid by.

Butler's Characters.

ARCHHE'RETICK. *n. s.* Chief heretick.

This spirit appeared early in opposition to the apostolical doctrine; and Christ, who is both God and man, was soon denied to be man as God. Simon Magus, the *arch-heretick*, first began; and many after followed him.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. III.

Philip of France, on peril of a curse, Let go the hand of that *arch-heretick*.

Shakspeare, K. John.

ARCHHY'POCRITE. *n. s.* A great hypocrite.

Alexius, the Grecian emperor, that *arch-hypocrite* and grand enemy of this war.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 63.

ARCHMAGI'CIAN. *n. s.* Chief magician.

Lying wonders wrought by that *archmagician*, Apollonius.

Spencer on Prodigies, p. 239.

ARCHMO'CK. *n. s.* Principal mockery or jest.

O 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's *arch-mock*, To lip a wanton in a secure couch, And to suppose her chaste.

Shakspeare, Oth.

ARCHPA'STOR. *n. s.* "The shepherd and bishop of our souls."

The Scripture speaketh of one *arch-pastor* and great shepherd of the sheep, exclusively to any other.

Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

ARCHPHILOSOPHER. *n. s.* Chief philosopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the *arch-philosopher* was of, that the chiefest person in every household was always as it were a king.

Hooker.

ARCHPI'LLAR. *n. s.* The main pillar.

That which is the true *archpillar* and foundation of human society, namely, the purity and exercise of true religion.

Harnar, Tr. of Beza's Sermon, p. 294.

ARCHPO'ET. *n. s.* The principal poet by repute.

He was then saluted by common consent with the title of "archipoeta," or *arch-poet*, in the style of those days; in ours, poet laureat.

Pope, of the Poet Laureat.

ARCHPOLITI'CIAN. *n. s.* A transcendant politician.

He was indeed an *arch-politician*.

Bacon.

ARCHPRE'LATE. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *prelate*.] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Basil's authority and

quality, an *arch-prelate* in the house of God, should have his name far and wide called in question. *Hooker.*

ARCHIPRESBYTER. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *presbyter*.] Chief presbyter.

As simple deacons are in subjection to presbyters, according to the canon law; so are also presbyters and *arch-presbyters* in subjection to these archdeacons. *Ayliffe, Parerg.*

ARCHIPRESBYTERY. *n. s.* The absolute dominion of presbytery.

"The government of the kirk we despised" not, but their imposing of that government upon us; not presbytery, but *arch-presbytery*, classical, provincial, and diocesan presbytery, claiming to itself a lordly power and superintendency, both over flocks and pastors, over persons and congregations no way their own. *Milton, Econ. § viii.*

ARCHPRIEST. *n. s.* [from *arch* and *priest*.] Chief priest.

The word decanus was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity, which included the *arch-priests*. *Ayliffe, Parerg.*

ARCHPRIMATE. *n. s.* The primate over other primates; as the archbishop of Canterbury over the archbishop of York; and, in Ireland, the archbishop of Armagh over the other archbishops.

One *arch-primate* or protestant pope.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. i. 6.

ARCHPROPHET. *n. s.* Chief prophet.

The *arch-prophet*, or St. John Baptist.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 6c.

ARCHPROTESTANT. *n. s.* A principal or distinguished protestant.

These sayings of these *arch-protestants* and master ministers of Germany. *Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, p. 9.*

ARCHPUBLICAN. *n. s.* The distinguished publican.

Restitution is a duty no less necessary than rarely practised among Christians. The archpublican Zaccheus knew that with this he must begin his conversion.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, i. 7.

ARCHREBEL. *n. s.* A principal rebel.

Dillon, Muskerrey, and other *arch-rebels*.

Milton, Art. of Peace between the E. of Orm. and the Irish.

ARCHTRAITOR. *n. s.* The archenemy; the devil; any distinguished traitor.

It must needs be then a torrent insufferable, unspeakable, and incomprehensible, which He hath set himself to prepare: But for whom? for the devil and his angels, that is, for the *archtraitor*, the chief rebel that stands out against Him.

Hakewill, Apology, p. 513.

In this poem [Chaucer's Tale of the Nun's Priest,] the fox is compared to the three *archtraitors*, Judas Iscariot, Virgil's Sinon, and Ganillon who betrayed the Christian army under Charlemagne to the Saracens.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 422.

ARCHTREASURER. *n. s.* High treasurer.

The Elector of Hanover claims the post of *arch-treasurer*.

Guthrie.

ARCHTYRANT. *n. s.* The principal tyrant.

As every wicked man is a tyrant, according to the philosophers' position; and every tyrant is a devil among men; so the devil is the *arch-tyrant* of the creatures; he makes all his subjects errand vassals, yea, chained slaves. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 25.*

ARCHVILLAIN. *n. s.* An extraordinary villain.

So may Angelo
In all his dressings, characters, titles, forms,
Be an *arch-villain*. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

He that's now I oppose you,

I know for an *arch-villain*. *Massinger, Parl. of Love.*

ARCHVILLAINY. *n. s.* Great villainy.

All their *arch-villainies*, and all their doubles,
Which are more than a hundred bare e'er thought on.

Beaumont and Fl. Wom. Prize, iii. 4.

ARCHWIFE. *n. s.* [An old substantive, employed by Chaucer in opposition to "slender wives," (that

is, wives of slender means, of low degree) at the close of the Clerk's Tale.] A wife in the higher rank of society.

Ye *archwives*, standeth ay at defence.

Su ye be strong, as is a great camaille,

Ne suff'reth not, that men do you offence.

And seldre wives, feble as in bataille —

Ay clappeth as a mill, I you counsaile. *Clerk's Tale, ad fin.*

ARCHAIOLOGY. *n. s.* [Fr. *archéologie*, from *ἀρχαῖος*, ancient, and *λογία*, a discourse.] A discourse on antiquity. Written also *archæology*.

He [Plot] appears, from a critical philosophy, to have carried his uncommon credulity, and a peculiar propensity to the marvellous, into our British, Roman, and Saxon *archæology*.

Warton, Hist. of Kildington, Pref. p. vi.

ARCHAIOLOGICK. *adj.* [from *archæology*.] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAISM. *n. s.* [*ἀρχαϊσμός*.] An ancient phrase, or mode of expression.

I shall never use *archaisms*, like Milton.

Watts.

ARCHED. *part. adj.* [from *To arch*.] Bent in the form of an arch.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond: thou hast the right *arched* bent of the brow.

Let the *arched* knife

Shakspeare.

Well sharpen'd, now assail the spreading shades

Of vegetables.

Philips.

ARCHER. *n. s.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.]

He that shoots with a bow; he that carries a bow in battle.

Draw, *archers*, draw your arrows to the head. *Shakspeare.*

This Cupid is no longer an *archer*, his glory shall be ours, for we are the only love-gods. *Shakspeare.*

Thou frequent bring'st the smitten deer;

For seldom, *archers* say, thy arrows err.

Prior.

ARCHIERESS. *n. s.* [from *archer*.] She that shoots with a bow.

The swiftest and the keenest shaft that is,

In all my quiver —

I do select; to thee I recommend it,

O *archieress* eternal!

Parashar, Past. Ed. p. 143.

ARCHERY. *n. s.* [from *archer*.]

1. The use of the bow.

Among the English artillery, *archery* challengeth the pre-eminence, as peculiar to our nation. *C Camden.*

2. The act of shooting with the bow.

Flower of this purple dye,

Hit with Cupid's *archery*,

Sink in apple of his eye! *Shakspeare, Mid. N. Night's Dr.*

3. The art of an archer.

Blest seraphims shall leave their quire,

And turn love's soldiers upon thee,

To exercise their *archery*.

Crashaw, Steps to Temple.

Say from what golden quivers of the sky

Do all thy winged arrows fly?

Swiftness and power by birth are thine.

'Tis I believe this *archery* to show,

That so much cost in colours thou,

And skill in painting, dost bestow

Upon thy ancient arms the gaudy heavenly bow. *Cowley.*

ARCHES-COURT. *n. s.* [from *arches* and *court*.] The chief and most ancient consistory that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone pillars, built archwise. The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the *arches-court*: dean of the arches, because with this office is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction of thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the bishop of

London, and belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; of which the parish of Bow is one. Some others say, that he was first called dean of the arches, because the official to the archbishop, the dean of the arches, was his substitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The jurisdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: so that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cause, sends out his citation to the party appealed, and his inhibition to the judge from whom the appeal is made.

Covent.

ARCHETYPE. *n. s.* [Fr. *archetype*, Lat. *archetypum*.] The original of which any resemblance is made.

Our souls, though they might have perceived images themselves by simple sense; yet it seems inconceivable, how they should apprehend their *archetype*.

Glanville, Scopsus.

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas; so our sensations of hunger, cold, are also inward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of these things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas.

Watts, Logic.

ARCHETYPAL. *adj.* [archetypus, Lat.] Original; being a pattern from which copies are made.

Through contemplations opticks I have seen

Him who is fairer than the sons of men:

The source of good, the light *archetypal*.

Norris

Nothing in the world can be more beautiful and lovely than that which hath the most exact symmetry and conformity with that *archetypal* copy of divine loveliness and beauty.

Hallywell, Execl. of Mor. Vir. p. 112.

ARCHEUS. *n. s.* [probably from ἀρχεῖν.] A word by which Paracelsus seems to have meant a power that presides over the animal economy, distinct from the rational soul.

ARCHIATER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *archiatre*, from Gr. ἀρχι, the chief, and ἰατρος, a physician.] A chief physician.

I wanted not the advice and help of the *archiater*, the king's doctor; who, albeit he was doubtless a very skilful physician, yet did me little good, so malignant was my distemper.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 233.

ARCHICAL.* *adj.* [Gr. ἀρχικός.] Chief; primary.

When the brutish life leads us astray from the government of reason, and we cast away that ἀρχικὴν ἀρχήν, that principality and *archical* rule, wherewith God hath invested us, over all our corporeal passions and affections; then the order of the creation is inverted, and the beast governs the man.

Hallywell, Execl. of Mor. Vir. p. 48.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL.* *adj.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be censured in an *archidiaconal* visitation.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but dispensatively, and withal, I can exercise an *archidiaconal* authority annexed thereto.

Wotton, Rem. p. 328.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL.* *adj.* [from *archiepiscopus*, Lat. an archbishop; formerly written *arch-episcopal*.] "The prior of Canterbury, in whom the *arch-episcopal* jurisdiction, during a vacancy, was invested." H. Wharton, Specimen of Burnet's Errors, p. 35.] Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiscopal* see; the suffragans are subject to *archiepiscopal* jurisdiction.

Matthew Parker, thus irrefragably settled in the *archiepiscopal* see, with three other bishops, in the same month of December, solemnly consecrated Edmund Grindall and Edwin Sands.

Ep. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cler. i. 17.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPACY.* *s.* [Lat. *archiepiscopatus*.] The state and dignity of an archbishop.

I did not dream, at that time, of extirpation and abolition of any more than his [Laud's] *archiepiscopacy*.

Sir E. Dering's Speeches, p. 5.

ARCHITECT. *n. s.* [architectus, Lat.]

1. A professor of the art of building.

The *architect*'s glory consists in the designment and idea of the work; his ambition should be to make the form triumph over the matter.

Wotton.

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The hasty multitude

Admiring entered, and the work some praise,
And some the *architect*, his hand was known
In heaven, by many a tow'rd structure high,
Where scepter'd angels held their residence,
And sat as princes.

Milton.

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine *architect* of the body obviated.

Ray on the Creation.

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,

Chief *architect* and plotter of these woes.

Shakspeare.

ARCHITECTIVE. *adj.* [from *architect*.] That performs the work of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly, the last mentioned, be furnished with *architective* materials?

Dr. Ham, Physico-Theology.

ARCHITECTO'NICAL.* *n. s.* [from ἀρχι, chief, and τεκνω, building or the builder.] That which forms or builds any thing.

Those inferior and ministerial arts, which are subjected unto others, as to their *architectonicals*.

Fotherby, Athecomastix, p. 186.

ARCHITECTO'NICAL.* *adj.* Having skill in architecture.

Geometrical and *architectonical* artists look narrowly upon the description of the ark, the fabrick of the temple, and the holy city in the Apocalypse.

Sir T. Brown's Misc. Tracts, p. 6.

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *adj.* [from ἀρχι, and τεκνω.]

That which has the power or skill of an architect; that which can build or form any thing.

To say that some more fine part of either, or all the hypothetical principle, is the architect of this elaborate structure, is to give occasion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this *architectonick* spirit, and what agent made so skilful and happy a mixture.

Boyle.

ARCHITECTOR.* *n. s.* [Low Lat. *architector*.] A builder. Obsolete.

Having first, like a skilful *architector*, made the frame, he now raises and sets it up.

Austin's Hec Homo, p. 55.

They think to overcome us with numbers too, laying claim to all merchants, pilots, seamen, *architectours*, masons, &c.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quix. iv. 11.

ARCHITECTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *architect*.] She who builds.

If Nature herself, the first *architectress*, had (to use an expression of Vitruvius) windowed your breast.

Wotton, Remains, p. 129.

ARCHITECTURE. *n. s.* [architectura, Lat.]

1. The art or science of building. *Architecture* is divided into civil *architecture*, called by way of eminence *architecture*; military *architecture*, or fortification; and naval *architecture*, which, besides building of ships and vessels, includes also ports, moles, docks, &c.

Chambers.

Our fathers next in *architecture* skill'd,

Cities for use, and forts for safety build:

Then palaces and lofty domes arose,

These for devotion, and for pleasure those.

Blackmore.

2. The effect or performance of the science of building.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, ascribed to a particular providence. Burnet, Theory.

A R C

ARCHITECTURAL.* *adj.* [from *architecture*.] Relating to architecture.

Plot's, though a neat engraving, and in the most finished manner of that excellent *architectural* sculptor Michael Burghers, is by no means a faithful and exact representation.

Warton's Hist. of Kiddington, p. 16.

ARCHITRAVE. *n. s.* [from *ἀρχή*, chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building *architrave* doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is sometimes called the reason piece, or master beam, in timber buildings, as porticos, cloisters, &c. In chimnies it is called the mantle piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron.

Builder's Dict.

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; through the lightness whereof the *architrave* could not suffer, nor the column itself, being so substantial. *Wotton, Architecture.*

Westward a pompous front-piece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crow'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold. *Pope.*

ARCHIVES.† *n. s.* Without a singular, Dr. Johnson says, which is a great mistake; as my examples will shew; [*archiva*, Lat.] The place where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps sometimes used for the writings themselves.

Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives*, as witnesses either for or against us.

Goverment of the Tongue.

I shall now only look a little into the Mosaick *archives*, to observe what they furnish us with upon this subject. *Woodward.*

This I transcribed out of the Greek manuscript, which we have extant in the *archive* of our publick library.

Gregory's Posthumus, (1650) p. 249.

It may be found in the same *archive*, where the famous original compact between magistrate and people, so much insisted on, in the vindications of the rights of mankind, is repositied. *Warburton's Alliance Ch. and St. (1st ed.) p. 90.*

Boccaccio himself calls his master Leontius an inexhaustible *archive* of Grecian tales and fables.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 70.

ARCHLIKE.* *adj.* Built like an arch.

An *archlike* strong foundation. *Young, Night Th. 7.*

ARCHLY.* *adv.* [from the *adj.* arch.] Jocosely.

This he *archly* supposes. *Thyer's Notes to Butler's Remains.*

ARCHNESS.* *n. s.* [from the *adj.* arch.] Shrewdness; sly humour, without malice.

He [Fontaine] generally took his subjects from Boccaccio, Poggius, and Ariosto; but adorned them with so many natural strokes, with such quaintness in his reflections, and such a dryness and *archness* of humour, as cannot fail to excite laughter. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope, ii. 68.*

ARCHON.* *n. s.* [from *ἀρχων*.] The chief of the magistrates among the Athenians.

Plutarch relates, that himself was honoured with the freedom of Athens, made a member of the tribe Leontis, and afterwards bore the office of *archon*. *Potter, Antiq. of Greece, i. 12.*

We might establish a doge, a lord *Archon*, a Regent.

Bolinfroke on Parties, Lett. 8.

ARCHWISE. *adv.* [from *arch* and *wise*.] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, so called *ab arcuata ecclesia*, or from Bow church, by reason of the steeple or clochier thereof, raised at the top with stone pillars in fashion of a bow bent *archwise*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

A R D

ARCI'TENENT. *adj.* [*arcitenens*, Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*

ARCTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arcto*, to streighten.] Streightening; confinement to a narrower compass.

ARCTICK. *n. s.* [from *Ἀρκτικός*, the northern constellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See **ARTICK**.

Ever during snows, perpetual shades
Of darkness, would congeal their livid blood,
Did not the *arctick* tract spontaneous yield
A cheering purple berry big with wine. *Philips.*

ARCTICK Circle. The circle at which the northern frigid zone begins.

ARCUATE. *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the inconfusion of species visible, is, for that the sight worketh in right lines; but sounds that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and *arcuate*. *Ray on Creation.*

ARCUATILE. *adj.* [from *arcuate*.] Bent; inflected. *Dict.*

ARCUA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arcuate*.]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, or that bear no seed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is so called from bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets or stools after they are planted. *Chambers.*

ARCUATURE. *n. s.* [*arcuatura*, low Latin.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*

ARCUBALIST.* *n. s.* [Lat. *arcubalista*.] A crossbow; an engine to shoot stones.

It is an historical fact, that Richard was killed by the French from the shot of an *arcubalist*, a machine which he often worked skilfully with his own hands.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. i. 158.

ARCUBALISTER.† *n. s.* [from *arcubalista*; not from *arbalist*, as Dr. Ash asserts.] A crossbow man.

King John was espied by a very good *arcubalister*, who said, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, varlet, quoth the earl, that we should procure the death of the holy one of God. *Camden, Remains.*

ARD. [Saxon.] Signifies natural disposition; as, *Goddard* is a divine temper; *Reliance*, a sincere temper; *Giffard*, a bountiful and liberal disposition; *Bernard*, filial affection. *Gibson's Camden.*

ARDENCY.† *n. s.* [from *ardent*.]

1. Ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection.

Accepted our prayers shall be, if qualified with humility, and *ardency*, and perseverance, so far as concerns the end immediate to them. *Hammond, Pract. Catechism.*

The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to ours, commensurate to the *ardency* of our love for him. *Boyle.*

2. Heat.

By how much heat any one receives externally from the *ardency* of the sun, his internal heat is proportionably abated.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 27.

ARDENT.† *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning, old Fr. *ardent*.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymists observe, that vegetables, as lavender, rue, marjoram, &c. distilled before fermentation, yield oils without any burning spirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* spirits without oils; which shews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into spirit. *Newton, Opticks.*

A R E

2. Fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire.

A knight of swarthy face,
High on a coal-black steed pursued the chase;
With flashing flames his *ardent* eyes were filled. *Dryden.*

3. Passionate; affectionate: used generally of desire.

Another nymph with fatal power may rise,
To damp the sinking beams of Cælia's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confest,
And scorn the *ardent* vows that I have blest. *Prior.*

- A'RDENTLY.** *adv.* [from *ardent*.] Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be most *ardently* inflamed to our religion. *Spirit, Sermons.*

- A'RDENTNESS.*** *n. s.* [from *ardent*; an old substantive in our language.] Ardency. *Shrewsb.*

- A'RDOUR.†** *n. s.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater *ardour* and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend. *South.*

That grand universal fire, which shall happen at the day of judgement, may, by its violent *ardour*, vitrify and turn to one lump of crystal the whole body of the earth; Nor am I the first that fell upon this conceit. *Howell's Letters*, i. 1.

2. Heat of affection; as love, desire, courage.

The soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their *ardour*, duly pleas'd to see
His host. *Dryden.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain *ardours* of our love restrain'd. *Pope.*

3. The person ardent or bright. This is used only by *Milton*, who adopts it from the Ital. *ardore*, in *Dante's Paradise*, c. xxii. 54.

Nor delay'd the winged saint,
After his charge receiv'd; but from among
Thousand celestial *ardours*, where he stood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-springing light,
Flew through the midst of heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

- ARDU'ITY.** *n. s.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty. *Dict.*

- A'RDUOUS.** *adj.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofly; hard to climb.

High on Parnassus' top her sons she show'd,
And pointed out those *arduous* paths they trod. *Pope.*

2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the school of arts and policy, and so to fit him for that great and *arduous* employment that God designed him to. *South.*

- A'RDUOUSNESS.** *n. s.* [from *arduous*.] Height; difficulty.

- ARE.** The third person plural of the present tense of the verb *to be*; as, young men *are* rash, old *are* cautious.

- A-RE, or Alamire.** The lowest note but one in *Guido's scale of musick*.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
A *re* to plead *Hortensio's* passion;
B mi Bianca take him for thy lord,
C *faut*, that loves with all affection. *Shakspeare.*

- AREA.** *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The *area* of a triangle is found by knowing the height and the base. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Any open surface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre. An inclosed place, as lists, or a bowling-green, or grass-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or *area* of goodly length, with the breadth somewhat more than half the longitude. *Watts.*

A R E

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by reason of the high mountains that encompass it, looks like the *area* of some vast amphitheatre. *Addison.*

In *areas* vary'd with Mosaick art,
Some whirl the disk, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

- To ARE'AD, or ARE'ED.†** *v. a.* [*ajeban*, Sax. to counsel, from the Teut. *radad*, counsel, *raden*, to advise.] To advise: to direct; to declare; to shew.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds,
Whose praises having slept in silence long,
Me, all too meane, the sacred muse *areeds*
To blazon broad. *Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 1.*

But what adventure, or what high intent,
Hath brought you hither into Fairy land,
Aread, Prince Arthur, crowne of martiall band.
Spenser, F. Q. i. ix. 6.

But mark what I *aread* thee now: avant,
Fly thither whence thou fled'st! If from this hour
Within these hallow'd limits thou appear,
Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd. *Milton, P. L.*

Areed: good gentle swaine,
If in the dale below, or on yond plaine;
Or is the village situate in a grove? *Bourne's Brit. Past. i. 2.*

In the following passage, it seems employed for *read*.

I will o'erlook
Her hardly open'd book,
Which to *aread* is easie, to understand divine.
John Hall, Poems, p. 61.

- ARE'EK.*** *adv.* [A low expression, from *a* and *reck*.] In a recking condition.

A messenger comes all *areek*
Mordanto at Madrid to seek. *Swift.*

- AREFA'CTION.** *n. s.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The state of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed *arefaction*, and most of the effects of nature. *Bacon.*

- To A'REFY.** *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhaust of moisture.

Heat drieth bodies that do easily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c., and so doth time or age *arefy*, as in the same bodies, &c. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

- AREN'AL.*** *n. s.* [Lat. The amphitheatre at Rome has been so called, because strewed with *arena*, sand, to drink up the blood of prize-fighters slain in it, and to render it steadfast footing for the next combatants.] The space for combatants; or other exhibitions, in a theatre.

Within [the remains of a theatre] is a very large *arena*, but the just measure of it could not be taken, by reason of the houses with which the Turks have almost filled it up.

Maunderell, Journey, p. 16.

- ARENA'CEOUS.†** *adj.* [Lat. *arenaceus*.] Sandy; having the qualities of sand.

Fishes whose egg or spawn is *arenaceous*. *Brown, Vulg. Err. iv. 10.*

A piece of the stone of the same mines, of a yellowish brown colour, an *arenaceous* friable substance, and with some white spar mixed with it. *Woodward on Fossils.*

- ARENA'TION.** *n. s.* [from *arena*, Lat. sand.] Is used by some physicians for a sort of dry bath, when the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand. *Dict.*

- ARENO'SE.†** *adj.* [Fr. *arenose*, from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy; full of sand. *Dict.*

- ARE'NULOUS.** *adj.* [from *arenula*, Lat. sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly.

- AREO'METER.*** *n. s.* [Fr. *aréomètre*, from Gr. *ἀραιός* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument to measure the density or gravity of any liquid.

- ARE'OPAGITE.*** *n. s.* [Gr. *Ἀρειοπαγίτης*. See *AREOPAGUS*.] A senator or judge in the court of *Areopagus* at Athens.

Howbeit certain men clave unto him, and believed; among the which was Dionysius the *Areopagite*. *Acts*, xvii. 34.

Some say that there was no appeal from the *Areopagites* to the people; but others are of a contrary opinion.

Potter's Antiq. of Greece, i. 19.

An *Areopagite* signified proverbially an excellent person.

Hammond on the Acts, xvii. 19.

AREOPAGUS. * *n. s.* [Gr. Ἀρειοπαγος or Ἀρειος πᾶγος, i. e. *Mars' hill*.] The highest court at Athens.

They took him [Paul] and brought him unto *Areopagus*, [written *Mars' hill* in the 12d verse,] saying, May we know what this new doctrine whereof thou speakest is? *Acts*, xvii. 19.

The senators of *Areopagus* were never rewarded with crowns for their services. *Potter, Antiq. of Greece*, i. 19.

AREOTICK. *adj.* [Gr. ἀρειοτικός.] Efficacious in opening the pores; attenuants; applied to medicines that dissolve viscidities, so that the morbidick matter may be carried off by sweat, or insensible perspiration. *Dict.*

ARETOLOGY. *n. s.* [from ἀρετή, virtue, and λόγος, to discourse.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it. *Dict.*

ARGAL. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *argalh*. “argout, puits perdu,” *Roquefort*. Written also *argaile* and *argol*.] Hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, more commonly called tartar. *Dict.*

I know you have *arghick*,

Vitriol, sal-tartre, *argule*, alkaly.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

The brightest colours, dyed with this material, are made by over-dying the same; and then by discharging part of it by back-hoyling it in *argol*.

Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. of the Royal Society, p. 298.

ARGENT. *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.]

1. The white colour used in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, supposed to be the representation of that metal.

Rinaldo flings

As swift as fiery lightning kindled new,

His *argent* eagle with her silver wings

In field of azure, fair Erminia knew.

Fairfax.

In an *argent* field, the god of war

Was drawn triumphant on his iron car.

Dryden.

2. Silver; bright like silver.

Those *argent* fields more likely habitants,

Translated suns, or middle spirits hold,

Between th' angelical and human kind.

Milton.

Or ask of yonder *argent* fields above,

Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove.

Pope.

ARGENT-HORNED. * *adj.* [from *argent* and *horned*.]

Silver-horned.

Bright as the *argent-horned* rooone. *Locke, Luc*, p. 151.

ARGENTATION. *n. s.* [from *argentum*, Lat. silver.]

An overlaying with silver.

Dict.

ARGENTINE. † *adj.* [*argentum*, Fr.] Sounding like silver; appearing like silver; as the moon is often said by the poets to appear.

Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*, I will obey thee.

Shakspeare's Pericles, v. 2.

ARGENTRY. * *n. s.* [from *argent*.] Materials of silver; plate. Not now in use.

Having preserved Count Mansfeld's troops from disbanding, by pawning his own *argentry* and jewels, he passed this way.

Howell's Letters, i. 2.

No medals, or rich stuff of Tyrian dye,

No costly howls of frosted *argentry*.

Howell's Poem to K. Charles I.

ARGILL. † *n. s.* [Fr. *argile*, Lat. *argilla*, Gr. ἀργιλλός.] Potter's clay; a fat soft kind of earth of which vessels are made.

Potter's clay is not pure *argill*. *Kirwan's Manures*, p. 61.

Argill is that part of clay, to which this owes its property of feeling soft and unctuous, and of hardening in fire; it is difficultly soluble in acids, and scarce ever effervesces with them. When combined with the vitriolick acid, it forms alum.

Kirwan's Manures, p. 6.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. † *adj.* [from *argil*.] Clayey; partaking of the nature of argil; consisting of argil, or potter's clay.

Clayey loam denotes a compound soil, moderately cohesive, in which the *argillaceous* ingredient predominates.

Kirwan's Manures, p. 9.

ARGILL'OUS. *adj.* [from *argil*.] Consisting of clay; clayish; containing clay.

Albuquerque derive this redness from the sand and *argillous* earth at the bottom. *Brady, Vulg. Err.*

ARGOSY. † *n. s.* [derived by Pope from *Argo*, the name of Jason's ship; supposed by others to be a vessel of *Ragusa* or *Ragosa*, a *Ragazine*, corrupted. It must not be omitted, that the Fr. *argosin*, and the Ital. *argosino*, mean the lieutenant of a galley.] A large vessel for merchandise; a carrack.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean;

There where your *argosies* with portly sail,

Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,

Do overpeer the petty traffickers.

Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.

They might perhaps find stuff enough, I will not say to lade an *argosy*, but to overlede any man's wit in the world to reply unto.

Sir E. Scawley, State of Religion

Mine *argosies* from Alexandria,

Loaden with spice and silks, now under sail,

Are smoothly gliding down by Candy shore

To Malta, through our Mediterranean sea.

Marlowe's Jew of Malta.

TO ARGUE. † *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat., *arguer*, Fr.]

1. To reason; to offer reasons.

I know your majesty has always lov'd her

So dear in heart, not to deny her what

A woman of less place might ask by law;

Scholars allow'd freely to *argue* for her.

Shakspeare, Henry VIII.

Publick *arguing* oft serves not only to exasperate the minds, but to whet the wits of heretics.

Decay of Piety.

An idea of motion, not passing on, would perplex any one, who should *argue* from such an idea.

Locke.

2. To dispute; with the parties *with* or *against* before the opponent, and *against* before the thing opposed.

Why do christians, of several persuasions, so fiercely *argue* against the salvability of each other?

Decay of Piety.

He that by often *arguing* against his own sense, imposes falsehoods on others, is not far from believing himself.

Locke.

I do not see how they can *argue* with any one, without setting down strict boundaries.

Locke.

TO ARGUE. † *v. a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be *argued* well,

By the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth bend,

Then we might fear that virtue, since she fell

So low as woman, should be near her end.

Donne.

2. To persuade by argument. This definition and example Johnson has erroneously given to the verb neuter.

It is a sort of poetical logick which I would make use of, to *argue* you into a protection of this play.

Congreve, Ded. to Old Bachelor.

3. To debate any question; as, to *argue* a cause.

4. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws *argue* so many sins

Among them; how can God with such reside?

Milton.

It *argues* distemper of the mind as well as of the body, when a man is continually tossing from one side to the other.

South.

This *argues* a virtue and disposition in those sides of the rays, which answers to that virtue and disposition of the crystal.
Newton, Opticks.

5. To charge with, as a crime; with *of*.

I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts and expressions of mine, which can be truly *argued of* obscenity, profaneness, or immorality, and retract them.
Dryden, Fables.

The accidents are not the same, which would have *argued* him of a servile copying, and total barrenness of invention; yet the seas were the same.
Dryden, Fables.

6. To prove by appearance.

What's he that thus boldly enters in?
His habit *argues* him a christian.

Tr. of Solomon and Perseda.

ARGUER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *arguer*.] A reasoner; a disputant; a controvertist.

Men are ashamed to be proteclites to a weak *arguer*, as thinking they must part with their reputation as well as their sin.

Decay of Piety.

Neither good christians nor good *arguers*.

Atterbury.

ARGUING.* *n. s.* [from *argue*.] Argument; reasoning.

Those heart-risings and internal *arguings* against the reception of those joyful tidings.

Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 22.

He had, to his sufficient memory and incomparable invention, a clear discerning judgement; and that, not only in scholastical affairs and points of learning which the *arguings*, and besides them the designment of his writings, manifest beyond dispute, but in the concerns of publick nature both of church and state.

Fell, Life of Hammond, sect. i.

ARGUMENT. *n. s.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]

1. A reason alleged for or against any thing.

We sometimes see, on our theatres, vice rewarded, at least unpunished; yet it ought not to be an *argument* against the art.

Dryden.

When any thing is proved by as good *arguments* as that thing is capable of, supposing it were; we ought not in reason to make any doubt of the existence of that thing.

Tillotson.

Our author's two great and only *arguments* to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren.

Locke.

2. The subject of any discourse or writing.

That she who ev'n but now was your best object,

Your praise's *argument*, balm of your age,

Dearest and best.

Shakspeare, King Lear.

To the height of this great *argument*

I may assert eternal providence,

And justify the ways of God to man.

Milton.

Sad task! yet *argument*

Not less, but more heroick than the wrath

Of stoic Achilles.

Milton.

A much longer discourse my *argument* requires; your merciful dispositions a much shorter.

Sprat, Sermons.

3. The contents of any work summed up by way of abstract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its principal action, the *æconomy* and disposition of it, are the things which distinguish copies from originals.

Dryden.

4. A controversy.

This day, in *argument* upon a case,

Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me.

Shakspeare.

An *argument* that fell out last night, where each of us fell in praise of our country mistresses.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

If the idea be not agreed on betwixt the speaker and hearer, the *argument* is not about things, but names.

Locke.

5. It has sometimes the particle *to* before the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

The best moral *argument* to patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itself.

Tillotson.

This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very best *argument* for a future state.

Atterbury.

6. [In astronomy.] An arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first.

Chambers.

To **ARGUMENT.*** *v. n.* [from the noun.] An old English verb used for *to reason*; *to discourse*. Obsolete.

But yet they *argumenion* faste

Upon the pope and his estate.

Gower, Conf. Am. Prolog.

ARGUMENTAL. *adj.* [from *argument*.] Belonging to argument; reasoning.

Afflicted sense thou kindly dost set free;

Oppress'd with *argumental* tyranny,

And routed reason finds a safe retreat in thee.

Pope.

ARGUMENTATION. *n. s.* [from *argument*.] Reasoning; the act of reasoning.

Argumentation is that operation of the mind, whereby we infer one proposition from two or more propositions premised. Or it is the drawing a conclusion, which before was unknown, or doubtful, from some propositions more known and evident; so when we have judged that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think, we conclude, that therefore the mind of man is not matter.

Watts, Logick.

I suppose it is no ill topick of *argumentation*, to shew the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of respect.

South.

His thoughts must be masculine, full of *argumentation*, and that sufficiently warm.

Dryden.

The whole course of his *argumentation* comes to nothing.

Addison.

ARGUMENTATIVE. *adj.* [from *argument*.]

1. Consisting of argument; containing argument.

This omission, considering the bounds within which the *argumentative* part of my discourse was confined, I could not avoid.

Atterbury, Pref. to his Sermons.

2. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

Another thing *argumentative of* providence is that pappous plumage growing upon the tops of some seeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind and disseminated far and wide.

Ray.

3. Applied to persons, disputatious; disposed to controversy.

ARGUMENTATIVELY.* *adv.* In an argumentative manner.

Nor do they oppose things of this nature *argumentatively*, so much as oratoriously.

Bp. Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness, p. 115.

Chamier has in reality exhausted the question, both historically and *argumentatively*, in his disputes against the Romanists.

Waterland, Ch. p. 69.

To **ARGUMENTIZE.*** *v. n.* [from *argument*.] To debate; to reason.

Must it needs follow that all the unmixed and *argumentizing* philosophy, all arts and sciences, must be brought from Canaan?

Mannyngham, Discourses, p. 34.

ARGUTÉ.† *adj.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat. *argut*, old Fr. "un sçavant, un habile homme," Lacombe.]

1. Subtle; witty; sharp.

2. Shrill.

ARGUTENESS.* *n. s.* [from *argute*.] Wittiness; acuteness.

The arguments of the Grecian, [Plutarch,] drawn from reason, work themselves into your understanding, and make a deep and lasting impression in your mind; those of the Roman, [Seneca,] drawn from wit, flash immediately on your imagination, but leave no durable effect: so this tickles you by starts with his *arguteness*, that pleases you for continuance with his propriety.

Dryden, Life of Plutarch.

ARIA. *n. s.* [Ital. in musick.] An air, song, or tune.

ARIAN.* *n. s.* One of the sect of Arius, who denies "that Christ is the Eternal God."

The *Arians*, and the Eunomians, admitting that Christ took on him a real human body, yet denied that he took on him an human soul.

South, Sermon. viii. 279.

A R I

A'RIAN.* *adj.* Belonging to Arianism.

Will they say it [the Church] was not reformed, when the Arian heresy was suppressed?

Trapp, Popery truly stated, part. i.

A'RIANISM.* *n. s.* The heresy or sect of Arius.

The alcoran is but a system of the old *arianism*, ill digested and worse put together, with a mixture of some Heathenism and Judaism. For Mahomet's father was an heathen, his mother a Jewess, and his tutor was Sergius the monk, a Nestorian; which sect was a branch of *arianism*. These, crudely mixed, made up the farrago of the alcoran. But the prevailing part was *arianism*. *Leslie, Truth of Christianity, p. 129.*

What will the Romanists say of the whole Church in a manner, both eastern and western, when it was overspread with *arianism*? *Trapp, Popery truly stated, part. i.*

To A'RIANIZE.* *v. n.* [from *Arian*.] To admit or follow the tenets of Arianism.

These some were the Christians, that lived after the downfall of the *arianizing* Vandals and the expiring of their power.

Worthington, Miscellanies, p. 89.

A'RID.† *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry, Fr. *aride*.]

1. Dry; parched up.

My complexion is become adust, and my body *arid*, by visiting lands. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy spring,
Without him Summer were an *arid* waste. *Thomson.*

2. Metaphorically, dry: cold; pedantick.

ARI'DITY. *n. s.* [from *arid*.]

1. Dryness; siccidity.

Salt taken in great quantities will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of *aridity*, or dryness.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. In the theological sense, a kind of insensibility in devotion, contrary to unction or tenderness.

Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of thy excellencies, to bear up my spirit under the greatest *aridities* and dejections, with the delightful prospect of thy glories. *Norris.*

ARIES. *n. s.* [Lat.] The Ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac: the first vernal sign.

At last from *Aries* rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomson.*

To ARI'ETATE. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.

2. To strike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION. *n. s.* [from *arietate*.]

1. The act of butting like a ram.

2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram.
The strength of the percussion, wherein ordnance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions. *Bacon.*

3. The act of striking, or conflicting in general.

Now those heterogeneous atoms, by themselves, hit so exactly into their proper residence, in the midst of such tumultuary motions, and *arietations* of other particles. *Glennville.*

ARIE'TTA. *n. s.* [Ital. in musick.] A short air, song, or tune.

ARI'GHT.† *adv.* [Sax. *apelit*, *apelit*, upright.]

1. Rightly; without mental error.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;
So thought I eke of him, and think I thought *aright*. *Spenser,*
These were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge *aright*. *Dryden.*
Till interest made a jaundice in thy sight.

The motions of the tongue are so easy, and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them *aright*. *Holder.*

2. Rightly; without crime.

A generation that set not their hearts *aright*. *Psalm.*

3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed.

The doing of courtesies *aright*, is the mixing of the respects for his own sake and for mine. *D. Jenson, Discourses.*
Guardian of groves, and goddess of the night,
Fair queen, he said, direct my dart *aright*. *Dryden.*

ARIOLA'TION, or HARIOLA'TION. *n. s.* [*hariolus*, Lat. a soothsayer.] Soothsaying; vaticination.

A R I

The priests of elder time deluded their apprehensions with *ariolation*, soothsaying, and such oblique idolatries. *Brown.*

ARIO'SO. *n. s.* [Ital. in musick.] The movement of a common air, song, or tune. *Dict.*

To ARI'SE.† *v. n.* pret. *arose*, particip. *arisen*. [Sax. *apujan*, *apaj*.]

1. To mount upward as the sun.

He rose, and, looking up, beheld the skies
With purple blushing, and the day *arise*. *Dryden.*

2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest.

So Esdras *arose* up, and said unto them, Ye have transgressed the law.

How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard; when wilt thou *arise* out of thy sleep? *Pron. vi. 9.*

3. To come into view, as from obscurity.

There shall *arise* false Christs and false prophets. *Matt. xxiv.*

4. To revive from death.

Thy dead men shall live, together with my body shall they *arise*: awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust. *Isaiah, xxvi. 19.*

5. To proceed, or have its original.

They which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that *arose* about Stephen, travelled as far as Phenice.

I know not what mischief may *arise* hereafter from the example of such an innovation. *Acts, xi. 19.*

6. To enter upon a new station, to succeed to power or office.

Another Mary then *arose*,
As I did rigorous laws impose. *Cowley.*

7. To commence hostility.

And when he *arose* against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him. *1 Sam. xvii. 35.*

For the various senses of this word see *Rise*.

ARISTARCHY.* *n. s.* [from *ἀριστος*, greatest, and *ἀρχη*, government.] A body of good men in power.

The ground on which I would build his chief praise, to some of the *aristarchy* and sour censures of these days, requires first an apology. *Harington, Brief View of the Ch. of Eng. p. 153.*

ARISTOCRACY. *n. s.* [*ἀριστος*, greatest, and *αρχη*, to govern.] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclusively of the people.

The *aristocracy* of Venice hath admitted so many abuses through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach. *Swift.*

ARISTOCRAT.* *n. s.* [Fr. from the Greek, as in *ARISTOCRACY*.] A word of modern use, imported into this country in the early part of the French democratical revolution.]

What his friends call *aristocrats* and despots. *Bml.*

ARISTOCRATICAL. *adj.* [from *aristocracy*.] Relating to aristocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Ockham distinguishes, that the papacy, or ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for some time, into an *aristocratical* form of government. *Asylife.*

ARISTOCRATICALLY.* *adv.* [This is an old English adverb, in the dictionary of Sherwood.] In an aristocratical manner.

ARISTOCRATICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *aristocratical*.] An aristocratical state. *Dict.*

ARISTOCRA'TICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *aristocratique*.] Aristocratical.

Though with the temper'd monarchy here mix'd
Aristocrack sway, the people still,
Flatter'd by this or that, as interest lean'd,
No full perfection knew. *Thomson, Liberty, P. IV.*

Subdivisions in government are only admissible in favour of the dignity of inferior princes and high nobility; or for the support of an *aristocrack* confederacy under some head; or

A R K

for the conversion of the franchises of the people in some privileged province.

Burke's Works, iii. 264.

ARISTOCRACY. * *n. s.* [The same as **ARISTOCRACY**, *Fr. aristocratie*. This seems the more precise orthography.]

Their pure forms of commonwealths, monarchies, aristocracies, democratic are most famous in contemplation: but in practice they are temperate, and usually mixt.

Burton, Anal. of Mel. p. 37.

This art — has sometimes made use of a monarchy, sometimes of an aristocracy, sometimes of a democracy.

Wren, Monarchy Asserted, p. 179.

ARISTOTELIAN. * *adj.* [from the philosopher *Aristotle*.] Founded on the opinion of Aristotle.

The historian has here the very same advantages over the moral philosopher, that the experimental naturalist has over the Aristotelian in physicks. *Warburton on Prodiges*, part. 2.

This is just the Aristotelian hypothesis of sensible species, which modern philosophers have been at great pains to refute.

Reid's Inquiry.

ARISTOTELIAN. * *n. s.* A follower of the philosophy of Aristotle.

The Aristotelians were of opinion, that superfluity of riches might cause a tumult in a commonwealth.

See Miles Suidas, Essays, p. 210.

Some of Plato's followers, in particular, when they talk of the world of ideas, entertain us with substances and beings no less extravagant and chimerical. Many Aristotelians have likewise spoken as unintelligibly of their substantial forms.

Addison, Spect. No. 56.

ARISTOTELIAN. * *adj.* Relating to the philosophy of Aristotle.

The Aristotelian or Arabian philosophy continued to be communicated from Spain and Africa to the rest of Europe chiefly by means of the Jews.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. i. 443.

ARITHMANCY. *n. s.* [from *ἀριθμός*, number, and *μαντεία*, divination.] A foretelling future events by numbers.

Diet.

ARITHMETICAL. *adj.* [from *arithmetick*.] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only beyond all naked or assisted sense, but beyond all arithmetical operation or conception.

Grew.

The squares of the diameters of the rings, made by any prismatic colour, were in arithmetical progression, as in the fifth observation.

Newton.

ARITHMETICALLY. *adv.* [from *arithmetical*.] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a sexages being a simple fraction, and arithmetically regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure.

Arithmetical in Coins.

ARITHMETICIAN. *n. s.* [from *arithmetick*.] A master of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good arithmetician, to understand this author's works. His description runs on like a multiplication table.

Addison.

ARITHMETICK. *n. s.* [*ἀριθμός*, number, and *μετρώω*, to measure.] The science of numbers; the art of computation.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them;

But now 'tis odds beyond arithmetick. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

The christian religion, according to the Apostle's arithmetick, hath but these three parts of it; sobriety, justice, religion.

Bp. Taylor.

ARK. † *n. s.* [Lat. *arca*, Goth. *arka*, Sax. *arc*, Basq. *arca*, Welsh and Bas. Bret. *arch*, old Fr. *arche*.]

1. A vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge; but not wholly.

Make thee an ark of gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the ark, and shall pitch it within and without with pitch.

Genesis, vi. 14.

A R M

The one just man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wondrous ark, as thou beheld'st,
To save himself and household, from amidst
A world devote to universal wreck.

Milton.

And when she could not longer hide him, she took for him
an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch,
and put the child therein.

Ezod. ii. 3.

2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of shittim wood, covered with plates of leaves of gold, being two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each side, through which the staves were put for carrying it. Upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown all around it, and two cherubims were fastened to the cover. It contained the two tables of stone, written by the hand of God.

Calmet.

3. A chest, coffer, or binn; so used in most of the languages cited in the etymology; and still common, in this sense, in our northern counties.

The oak, the margarite or pearl; the other, the cabinet or ark to keep this jewel.

Bp. King, Fine Palatine, p. 6.

Bearing that precious relike in an ark
Of gold.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 17.

ARM. † *n. s.* [Goth. *arms*, Celt. *arm*, Sax. *apum*, capum, Germ. *arm*, Lat. *armus*.]

1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder.

If I have lift up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my shoulderblade, and mine arm be broken from the bone.

Job.

Like helpless friends, who view from shore
The labouring ship, and hear the tempest roar,
So stood they with their arms across.

Dryden.

2. The bow of a tree.

The trees spread out their arms to shade her face,
But she on elbow lean'd.

Sidney.

Where the tall oak his spreading arms entwines,
And with the beech a mutual shade combines.

Guy.

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood.

Dryden, Ru.

We have yet seen but an arm of this sea of beauty.

Norris.

4. Power; might. In this sense is used the secular arm, &c.

Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord. *Jer. xvii. 5.*

O God, thy arm was here!

And not to us, but to thy arm alone,

Ascribe we all.

Shakespeare, Hen. F.

ARM'S END. *n. s.* A phrase taken from boxing, in which the weaker man may overcome the stronger, if he can keep him from closing.

Such a one as can keep him at arm's end, need never wish for a better companion.

Sully's Arcadia.

For my sake be comfortable, hold death awhile at the arm's end.

Shakespeare.

In the same sense is used *man's length*.

ARM'S REACH. * *n. s.* [Sax. *capum-gepece*, Cardmon.] Within the stretch or reach of the arm.

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And when Abram heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants, born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and pursued them unto Dan.

Genesis.

True conscious honour is to feel no sin;

He's arm'd without, that's innocent within.

Pope.

2. To plate with anything that may add strength.

• Their wounded steeds

Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shakespeare.*

3. To furnish; to fit up: as, to arm a loadstone, is to case it with iron.

A R M

You must *arm* your hook with the line in the inside of it.

Walton's Angler.

Having wasted the callus, I left off those tents, and dressed it with others *armed* with digestives.

Wiseman's Surgery.

4. To provide against.

His servant, *arm'd* against such coverture,

Reported unto all, that he was sure

A noble gentleman of high regard.

Spenser.

To *Arm. v. n.* To take arms; to be fitted with arms.

Think we king Harry strong;

And, princes, look you strongly *arm* to meet him.

Shakspeare.

ARMADA. *n. s.* [Span. a fleet of war, from the Lat. *armata*, supplying *classis*, the *fleet*.] An armament for sea; a fleet of war. It is often erroneously spelt *armado*. B. Jonson writes it correctly.

In all the mid-earth seas was left no road

Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines,

Spread was the huge *armado* wide and broad,

From Venice, Genes, and towns which them confines.

Fairfax.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood,

A whole *armado* of convicted sail

Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship.

Shakspeare.

I could report more actions yet of weight

Out of this orb, as here of eighty-eight,

Against the proud *Armada*, still'd by Spain

The Invincible, that cover'd all the main.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

At length resolv'd to assert the watery ball,

He in himself did whole *armados* bring:

Him aged seamen might their master call,

And chose for general, were he not their king.

Dryden.

ARMADILLO. *n. s.* [Spanish.] A four-footed animal of Brasil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard scales like armour, whence he takes his name, and retires under them like the tortoise. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His scales are of a bony or cartilaginous substance; but they are easily pierced. This animal hides himself a third part of the year under ground. He feeds upon roots, sugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himself up in a ball, which the strongest hand cannot open; and he must be brought near the fire before he will shew his nose. His flesh is white, fat, tender, and more delicate than that of a sucking pig.

Trevoux.

ARMAMENT. *n. s.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war, military or naval.

So small were her *armaments*, and her councils thus divided.

Bryant's Troy.

He possessed neither such courage, nor such vigour and activity of mind, as to undertake in person the conduct of the *armament*.

Robertson.

ARMAMENTARY. *n. s.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements.

Dict.

ARMAN. *n. s.* A confection for restoring appetite in horses.

Dict.

ARMATURE. *n. s.* [*armatura*, Lat.]

1. Armour; something to defend the body from hurt.

Others should be armed with hard shells; others with prickles; the rest that have no such *armature*, should be endued with great swiftness and perniciousity.

Ray on the Creation.

A R M

2. Offensive weapons; less properly.

The double *armature* is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon.

Decay of Pity.

ARMED. *adj.* [In heraldry.] Is used in respect of beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, are of a different colour from the rest; as, he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or.

Chambers.

ARMED Chair. *n. s.* [from *armed* and *chair*, Dr. Johnson says; but it is usually called, I believe, an *arm-chair*. So we say, an *elbow-chair*.] An elbow-chair, or a chair with rests for the arms.

ARMENIAN Bolt. *n. s.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

ARMENIAN Stone. *n. s.* A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near resemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it seems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being softer, and speckled with green instead of gold.

Chambers.

ARMENTAL. *adj.* [*armentalis*, or *armentinus*, Lat.]

ARMENTINE. *adj.* Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

Dict.

ARMENTOSE. *adj.* [*armentosus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle.

Dict.

ARMFUL.* *n. s.* [from *arm* and *full*.] The Danes have also *arm-fuld*. This is an old English substantive, which neither Dr. Johnson, nor subsequent lexicographers, have thought worthy of notice.] What the arm can hold.

'Tis not the wealth of Plutus, nor the gold

Lockt in the heart of earth, can buy away

This *armful* from me; this had been a ransom

To have redeem'd the great Augustus Cesar,

Had he been taken.

Beaumont and Fl. Philaster, iv. i.

He comes so lazily on in a simile, with his "*armful* of weeds," and demeans himself in the dull expression so like a dough-kneaded thing.

Milton, Apol. for Smeectynnuus.

Let that happy soul hold fast

Her heavenly *armful*.

Crashaw's Poems, p. 59.

ARMGAUNT. *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt*.] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,

And soberly did mount an *armgaunt* steed.

Shakspeare.

ARMHOLE. *n. s.* [from *arm* and *hole*.] The cavity under the shoulder.

Tickling is most in the soles of the feet, and under the *arm-holes*, and on the sides. The cause is the thinness of the skin in those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

ARMIGEROUS. *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat. an armory-bearer.] Bearing arms.

ARMILLARY. *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat. a bracelet. Resembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be described on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles are described; then that sphere is called an *armillary* sphere, because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due position.

Harris's Description of the Globes.

ARMILLATED. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Having bracelets.

Dict.

A R M

A'RMINGS. *n. s.* [in a ship.] The same with waste clothes, being clothes hung about the outside of the ship's upper works fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are also hung round the tops, called *top armings*. *Chambers.*

ARMINIAN.* *n. s.* He who supports the tenets of Arminius.

The *Arminian* may be tempted to trust too much to himself, and too little to God. *Burnet on the Articles, Art. 17.*

I am not, nor would be, accounted willingly *Arminian*, Calvinist, or Lutheran, (names of division,) but a Christian. For my faith was never taught by the doctrine of men.

Mountagu's Appeal to Cæsar, p. 10.

ARMINIAN* *adj.* Relating to the sect or doctrine of Arminius.

He that has looked into controversy, and especially those two, which are now the most considerable, the *Arminian*, and the *Soemian*. *South, Sermons, ix. 315.*

ARMINIANISM.* *n. s.* The tenets of Arminius.

For *Arminianism*, I must and do protest before God and his angels, the time is yet to come that I ever read [a] word in Arminius. *Mountagu's Appeal to Cæsar, p. 11.*

Laud, Neil, Montagu, and other bishops were all supposed to be tainted with *Arminianism*. *Hume, Hist. of England.*

He [Bishop Hall] soon became eminent in the theology of those times, preached against predestination before prince Henry with unrivalled applause, and discussed the doctrines of *Arminianism* in voluminous dissertations.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. iv. 2.

ARMIPOTENCE. *n. s.* [from *arma*, arms, and *potentia*, power, Latin.] Power in war.

ARMIPOTENT. *adj.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

The manifold linguist, and the *armipotent* soldier.

Shakspeare.

For if our God the Lord *armipotent*,
Those armed angels in our aid down send,
That were at Dathan to his prophet sent,
Thou wilt come down with them.

Fairfax.

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple stood of Mars *armipotent*.

Dryden.

ARMISONOUS. *adj.* [*armisonus*, Lat.] Rustling with armour.

ARMISTICE.† *n. s.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] A short truce; a cessation of arms for a short time.

Many reasons of prudence might incline the king of England to think this *armistice* more desirable than a continuance of the war.

Lyttelton.

ARMLESS.* *adj.* [from *arm* and *less*.]

1. Without *ap-arm*.

On a wall this king his eye cast,
And saw an hand *armless*, that wrote full fast.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale.

2. Without weapons or arms.

Truth laughs at death,
And terrifies the killer more than kill'd:
Integrity thus *armless* seeks her foes,
And never needs the target, nor the sword,
Bow, nor envenom'd shafts.

Beaum. and Fl. Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Next, we leave thy sword,
And give thee *armless* to thy enemies.

Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta, v. 2.

They of the religion, are now townless and *armless*.

Howell, Instruct. for For. Travel, p. 116.

The king of Morocco, and others with an army — suddenly invaded Spain, lying *armless* and open; and so conquered it.

Howell, Letters, i. 3.

A'RMLET. *n. s.* [from *arm*.]

1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the sea.

2. A piece of armour for the arm.

3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when she takes thy hand, and doth seem kind,
Doth search what rings and *armlets* she can find.

Donne.

A R M

Every nymph of the flood her tresses reaping,
Throws off her *armlet* of pearl in the main.

Dryden.

ARMO'NIAC. *n. s.* [erroneously so written for *ammoniac*.] A sort of volatile salt. See **AMMONIAC**.

A'RMORER.† *n. s.* [*armurier*, Fr.] It is usually written *armourer*.

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the *armourers*, and honour's thought
Reigns solely in the breast of every man.

Shakspeare.

The *armourers* make their steel more tough and pliant, by aspersion of water and juice of herbs.

Bacon.

The whole division that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death that deal in steel for gains
Were there: The butcher, *armorer*, and smith,
Who forges sharpen'd fauchions, or the scythe.

Dryden.

When *arm'ers* temper in the ford
The keen-edg'd pole-ax, or the shining sword,
The red-hot metal hisses in the lake.

Pope.

2. He that dresses another in armour.

The *armourers* accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation.

Shakspeare.

The morning he was to join battle with Harold, his *armorer* put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind.

Camden.

ARMO'RIAL.† *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.]

1. Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family, as *ensigns armorial*.

These five cinquefs, or these 25 round spots, which in arms do signify numbers, as some writers have observed, have not been only imprinted upon their altars, but being (as it is probable) from thence derived, have been accounted a symbolical device and made *armorial*.

Potter on the Numb. 666. p. 176.

It is not even from domesday-book, pedigrees in the heralds' offices *armorial* bearings, &c. that this controversy is to be finally and effectually adjusted.

Warton, Eng. Rom. p. 124.

2. Simply, belonging to armour.

Cotgrave.

ARMO'RICAN.* *adj.* Relating to Armorica or Basse Bretagne, now Britany.

Mr. Lhwyd says he has thoughts to pass from Cornwall into Bretagne in France, in order to pick up the remains of the *Armorican* dialect.

Letters, (Bp. Nicolson to Charlett,) i. 115.

An ingenious French antiquary supposes, that the communications of the *Armoricans* with the Cornish had chiefly contributed to give a roughness or rather hardness to the romance or French language in some of the provinces, towards the eleventh century, which was not before discernible.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. i. Diss. 1.

ARMO'RIK.* *adj.* *Armorican*,

What resounds

In fable or romance of Uther's son,
Begirt with British and *Armorick* knights. *Milton, P. L. i. 581.*
The *Armorick* language now spoken in Britany, is a dialect of the Welsh; and so strong a resemblance still subsists between the two languages, that, in our late conquest of Belleisle, such of our soldiers as were natives of Wales were understood by the peasantry. *Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. i. Diss. 1.*

A'RMORIST. *n. s.* [from *armour*.] A person skilled in heraldry.

Dict.

A'RMORY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *armoirie*, Span. *armeria*, L. Lat. *armarium*.] Usually written *armoury*.

1. The place in which arms are repositied for use.

The sword

Of Michael, from the *armoury* of God,
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keep,
Nor solid, might resist that edge.

Milton, P. L.

With plain heroic magnitude of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,

Their *armouries* and magazines contents.

Milton, S. A.

Let a man consider these virtues, with the contrary sins, and then, as out of a full *armory*, or magazine, let him furnish his conscience with texts of scripture.

South.

2. **Armour; arms of defence.**

Nigh at hand
Celestial *armour*, shields, helms, and spears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with gold. *Milton, P. L.*

3. **Ensigns armorial.**

Well worthy be you of that *armory*,
Wherein you have great glory won this day. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Your great grandfather, Henry the Seventh, (whether more
valiant, or fortunate, I know not,) being almost at once an exile
and a conqueror, united, by the marriage of Elizabeth of York,
the white rose and the red, the *armorics* of two very powerful
families. *Sir H. Wotton, Panegy. to K. Ch. I.*

A'RMOUR. † *n. s.* [*armure*, Fr. *armatura*, Lat.] De-
fensive *arms*; a word not frequent in the plural
number.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their *armour*. *Shakspeare.*
That they might not go naked among their enemies, the
only *armour* that Christ allows them, is prudence and inno-
cence. *South.*

We'll want no mistresses,
Good swords, and good strong *armours*!
Beaumont and Fl. Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

A'RMOUR-BEARER. *n. s.* [from *armour* and *bear*.] He
that carries the *armour* of another.

His *armour-bearer* first, and next he kill'd
His charioteer. *Dryden.*

A'RMPI. *n. s.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place
under the shoulder.

The handles to these gouges are made so long, that the han-
dle may reach under the *armpit* of the workman. *Moxon.*
Others hold their plate under the left *armpit*, the best
situation for keeping it warm. *Swift.*

ARMS. *n. s.* *Without the singular number.* [*arma*, Lat.]

1. **Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.**

Those *arms* which Mars before
Had giv'n the vanquish'd, now the victor bore. *Pope.*

2. **A state of hostility.**

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in *arms*. *Shakspeare.*

3. **War in general.**

Arms and the man I sing.
Him Paris follow'd to the dire alarms,
Both breathing slaughter, both resolv'd in *arms*. *Pope.*

4. **Action; the act of taking arms.**

Up rose the victor angels, and to *arms*
The matin trumpet sung.
And seas and rocks and skies rebound,
To arms, to arms, to arms! *Pope.*

5. **The ensigns armorial of a family.**

A'RMV. *n. s.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. **A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man.**

Number itself importeth not much in *armies*, where the peo-
ple are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

The meanest soldier, that has fought often in an *army*, has
a truer knowledge of war, than he that has writ whole volumes,
but never was in any battle. *South.*

The Tuscan leaders, and their *army* sing,
Which follow'd great *Aeneas* to the war;
Their arms, their numbers, and their names declare. *Dryden.*

2. **A great number.**

The fool hath planted in his memory an *army* of good words.
Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.

ARNA'TTO.* † *n. s.* A vegetable production of the
ARNO'TTO. † West Indies.

Arnatto dyeth of itself an orange-colour, is used with pot-
ashes upon silk, linen, and cottons, but not upon cloth, as being
not apt to penetrate into a thick substance.

Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. of the Royal Society, p. 299.
Arnatto is mixed up by the Spanish Americans with their
chocolate, to which it gives, in their opinion, an elegant
tincture and great medicinal virtue. They suppose that it
strengthens the stomach, stops fluxes, and abates febrile
symptoms; but its principal consumption is among painters

and dyers. It is sometimes used by the Dutch farmers to give
a richness of colour to their butter: and very small quantities
of it are said to be applied in the same manner in the English
dairies. *Guthrie's Geography.*

ARO'INT. See **AROYNT.**

AROMA.* *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀρωμα*, Fr. *arôme*.] Used
by some writers for *myrrh*; and in chymistry, sig-
nifies the odorant principle, the volatile spirit, of
plants.

AROMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *aromatick*.] Spicy; frag-
rant; high scented.

All things that are hot and *aromatical* do preserve liquors or
powders. *Bacon.*

Volatile oils refresh the animal spirits, but likewise are en-
dued with all the bad qualities of such substances, producing
all the effects of an oily and *aromatical* acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

AROMA'TICK. † *adj.* [Fr. *aromatique*.]

1. **Spicy.**

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a hall,
And now their odours arm'd against them fly:
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by *aromatick* splinters die. *Dryden.*

2. **Fragrant; strong scented.**

Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,
Die of a rose in *aromatick* pain. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS. *n. s.* Spices.

They were furnished for exchange of their *aromaticks*, and
other proper commodities. *Ralegh.*

AROMATIZA'TION. *n. s.* [from *aromatize*.] The min-
gling of a due proportion of *aromatick* spices or
drugs with any medicine.

To ARO'MATIZE. † *v. a.* [Fr. *aromatizer*.]

1. **To scent with spices; to impregnate with spices.**

Drink the first cup at supper hot, and half an hour before
supper something hot and *aromatized*. *Bacon.*

2. **To scent; to perfume.**

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unsavoury odour,
as though *aromatized* by their conversion. *Brown.*

ARO'MATIZER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] That which
gives spicy quality.

Of other strewings, and *aromatizers*, to enrich our sallets, we
have already spoken. *Evelyn.*

ARO'SE. The preterite of the verb *arise*. See
ARISE.

ARO'UND. *adv.* [from *a* and *round*.]

1. **In a circle.**

He shall extend his propagated sway,
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'ns around,
And his broad shoulders with their lights are crown'd. *Dryden.*

2. **On every side.**

And all above was sky, and ocean all around. *Dryden.*

ARO'UND. *prep.* About; encircling, so as to en-
compass.

From young Iulus head
A lambent flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden.*

To ARO'USE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouse*.]

1. **To wake from sleep.**

How loud howling wolves arouse the jades,
That drag the tragic melancholy night. *Shakspeare.*

2. **To raise up; to excite.**

But absent, what fantastick woes arou'd
Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life. *Thomson.*

ARO'W. † *adv.* [Formerly written *on row*.] *Spenser*
writes *arew*, Fr. *rue*, Goth. *rud*, line or order. See
ROW.

1. **In a row; with the breasts all bearing against the same line.**

Then some green gowns are by the lasses worn
In chastest plays, till home they walk *arow*. *Sidney.*

But with a pace more sober and more slow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*.

Dryden.

2. Successively; in order; one after another.

My master and his man are both broke loose,
Beaten the maids *arow*, and bound the doctor.

Shakspeare, *Comedy of Errors*.

Three days *arow*, to pass the open street.

M^r. for Magistrates, p. 321.

AR'ONT.† *adv*. [This word, Dr. Johnson says, is of uncertain etymology; and he offers none. Perhaps it may be referred to the old Fr. *voigner*, (from the Lat. *avertimus*, or *avertico*), to pare, to clip; and figuratively, to keep under, to hinder from rising, to disarm. See Cotgrave in *VV. voigner*, and *voignier*: a very proper meaning to be used (as the word is used) in exorcising a witch; that is, be thou disarmed, be thou kept under, stand off.] Be gone: away: a word of expulsion, or avoiding.

Satur Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her nine fold,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,

And *arout* thee, witch, *arout* thee!

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

ARPEGGIO.* *n. s.* [Ital.] In musick, the distinct sound of the notes of an instrumental chord, plainly heard in succession, accompanying the voice.

The funeral song—was sung in recitative over his grave by a racaraide, or rhapsodist, who occasionally sustained his voice with *arpeggios* swept over the strings of the harp.

Walker's Hist. *M^{em}. of the Irish Bards*, p. 17.

ARQUEBUSA'DE.* *n. s.* [Fr. Existing in old Fr. under a very different meaning, that of *the shot of an arquebuse*; but perhaps formed, in consequence of being applied to wounds made by that weapon.] A distilled water, applied to a bruise or wound.

You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the *arquebusade* water, which you sent her.

Chesterfield.

ARQUEBUSE.† *n. s.* [Fr. spelt falsely *harquebuss*.

When guns were first used, a bow was joined to the same stock which served for the musquet, and thence it was called by Menage *arcubugio*.] A hand gun. It seems to have anciently meant much the same as our carbine, or fusée.

A *harquebuse*, or ordnance, will be farther heard from the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on the sides. Bacon.

ARQUEBUSIER. *n. s.* [from *arquebuse*.] A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

He compassed them in with fifteen thousand *arquebusiers*, whom he had brought with him well appointed. Kneller.

A'RR.* *n. s.* [Dan. *a*; Sued. *arr*, Sax. *appa*.] A mark or seam, made by a flesh-wound; a cicatrice. Used in Cumberland, and other northern counties.

The healen plaister eas'd the painful sair,
The *arr* indeed remains, but naething naire.

Relph's Poems, p. 2.

A'RRÄ.* *n. s.* [Lat. *arra* or *arra*.] A pledge. Not now in use.

By his spirit he hath God grafted us into his Christ, as the branches are into the true vine, by whose sap, even his sayd spirit, we have not onely our *arra* and earnest penny of his assured covenant, but also are set so sure into eternall lyfe, that it is impossible for sinne, satan, flesh, or whatsoever, to condemne us.

Anderson on the Hymn *Benedictus*, (1573) p. 4. b.

A'RRACH, O'KRACH, or O'RRAGE. *n. s.* One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. Its leaves are very good in pottage.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

ARRA'CK, or ARA'CK.† *n. s.* The word *arack* is an Indian name for strong waters of all kinds; for they call our spirits and brandy English *arack*. But

what we understand by the name *arack*, is no other than a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree.

Chambers.

I send this to be better known for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods.

Spectator.

Many persons drink a spirituous liquor, *arraki*, which the Tartar mountaineers distil from plums, sloes, dog-berries, elder-berries, and wild-grapes.

Pallas, *Travels in the Crimea*.

ARRA'CK-PUNCH.* *n. s.* The liquor called punch, composed, in a great degree, of *arrack*. See PUNCH.

He gets drunk with *arrack-punch*, staggers home at three in the morning, quarrels with the watch, and breaks lamps.

Dr. Warton's Works, p. 186.

They treated me with port-wine and *arrack-punch*; and now and then, when they had drank so much as hardly to distinguish wine from water, they would conclude with a bottle or two of claret.

Graves's Recollection of Shenstone, p. 16.

To ARR'AIGN.† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson derives this word, inaccurately, from the Fr. *arranger*, to set in order. It is from the old Fr. *arraigner*, impétrér, appeler en justice, solliciter un jugement, assigner. V. Lacombe and Roquefort. And *arrainier*, from the low Lat. *arrainare*, citer devant un tribunal.]

1. To set a thing in order, or in its place. One is said to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit. A prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial.

Coxe's.

Summon a session, that we may *arraign*
Our most disloyal lady; for as she hath
Been publicly accused, so shall she have
A just and open trial.

Shakspeare.

2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, in a satire.

Reverse of nature! shall such copies then
Arraign the originals of Maro's pen?

Roscommon.

He that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for while he despises him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart.

South.

3. It has for before the fault.

My own enemies I shall never answer; and if your lordship has any, they will not *arraign* you for want of knowledge.

Dryden, *Dedication to the Æneid*.

ARRA'IGNMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *araisment*.] The act of arraigning; an accusation; a charge.

In the sixth satire, which seems only an *arraignment* of the whole sex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.

Dryden.

The night thou [O blessed Saviour] hadst spent in watching, in prayer, in agony, in thy conveyance from the garden to Jerusalem; from Annas to Caiphas, from Caiphas to Pilate; in thy restless answers, in buffetings, and stripes; the day, in *arraignments*, in haling from place to place, in scourgings, in stripping, in robing and disrobing, in bleeding, in tugging under thy cross, in woundings and distension, in pain and passion.

Bp. Hall, *Contemplations*. The *Cranford*.

ARRA'IMENT.* *n. s.* [from *array*. This should be the proper word for *raiment*, according to Dr. Johnson; who, however, seems not to have known the existence of *arraiment*. See RAIMENT.] Clothing; dress.

For their taste they must have weekly fish, herbs, and fruits, brought well-nigh from all places in Italy; for their clothing, the softest *arraiments* [that] can be had.

Sheldon's Miracles of Antichrist, p. 176.

Is my condition worse than sheep ordained for slaughter, that crop the springing grass, clothed warm in soft *arraiment*, purchased without their providence or pains?

Quarles, *Judg. and Mer. The Slothful Man*.

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A'RRAND.* *n. s.* [Sax. *arēnd*, Dan. *arend.*] The old word for errand; message; so written by Chaucer, and not disused in the time of Milton. Such may be said to go out upon such an *arrand*.
Howell, Instruct. for For. Travel, p. 187.

To ARRANGE. *v. a.* [arranger, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose.

I chanc'd this day
To see two knights in travel on my way,
(A sorry sight!) *arrang'd* in battle new. *Spenser, F. Q.*
How effectually are its muscular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows disposed! *Cheyne.*

To ARRANGE*. *v. n.*
We cannot *arrange* with our enemy in the present conjuncture, without abandoning the interest of mankind.
Burke's Two Letters, p. 14.

ARRANGEMENT. *† n. s.* [Fr. *arrangement.*] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts in elastic bodies, which may be facilitated by use. *Cheyne.*
Nor think thou seest a wild disorder there;
Through this illustrious chaos to the sight,
Arrangement neat and chastest order reign.

Young, Night Th. 9.
In my new *arrangement*, I ought to have placed this piece under the Translations.

Warton's Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.
He views the piles of fall'n Persepolis
In deep *arrangement* hide the darksome plain.

Warton's Pleasures of Melancholy
ARRANGER.* *n. s.* [from *arrange.*] He who plans or contrives.

None of the list-makers, the assemblers of the mob, the directors and *arrangers*, have been convicted.
Burke, Reflections on the Executions in 1780.

A'RRANT. *† adj.* [A word of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*, which being at first applied in its proper signification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant rogue*, that is, a *rambling rogue*, lost, in time, its original signification, and being by its use understood to imply something bad, was applied at large to any thing that was mentioned with hatred or contempt. Butler says, as Mr. Malone observes, that it comes from *arrenter*, Fr. (pronounced *arranter*;) "to let out for rent or hire;" and so an *arrant knave* or whose is such a one as is *hired* to be naught. Eng. Gram. 4to. 1633, p. 2. of Index. To this etymology I do not accede, but think with Dr. Johnson that it is a corruption of *errant* or *errand*; and the examples which I add, of *errand*, in this sense, are on our side.]

1. Bad in a high degree.
Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the *arrantest* coward that ever shewed his shoulders to the enemy.
Sidney.

A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* sot than before.
L'Estrange.

And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore. *Dryden.*
He [the devil] makes all his subjects *errand* vassals, yea chained slaves. *Bp. Hall's Remains*, p. 25.

That they were a company of *errand* hypocrites we have little cause to doubt, because our blessed Saviour, who knew their very thoughts, calls them [the Scribes and Pharisees] so even to their faces.

Asheton, Sermon at Guildhall Chapel, 1673, p. 11.

2. Applied to things.
Your justification is but a miserable shifting off those testimonies of the ancientest fathers alleged against you, and the authority of some synodal canons, which are now *arrant* to us.
Milton, Animad. on Rem. Defence.

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A'RRANTLY. *adv.* [from *arrant.*] Corruptly; shamefully.

Funeral tears are us *arrantly* hired out as mourning clokes.
L'Estrange.

A'RRAS. *† n. s.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapestry; hangings woven with images. Not often found in the plural number.

Thence to the hall, which was on every side
With rich *array* and costly *arras* light. *Spenser, F. Q.*
He's going to his mother's closet;

Behind the *arras* I'll convey myself,
To hear the process. *Shakespeare.*

As he shall pass the galleries, I'll place
A guard behind the *arras*. *Deviant's Sophy.*
I have of yore made many a scrambling meal
In corners, behind *arrasses*, off stairs.

Beaumont and Fl. Woman Hater, iii. 4.

ARRAUGHT. *v. a.* [a word used by *Spenser*, in the preter tense, of which I have not found the present, but suppose he derived *arreach* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious sons unto them twain
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew. *Spenser, F. Q.*

ARRA'Y. *† n. s.* [*arroy*, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *reje*, Teut. *order*. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *mille hominum arraiatorum*, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war. [So the Sax. *eorabe* means a cohort or legion.]

The earl espying them scattered near the army, sent one to command them to their *array*. *Hayward.*

What might require the *array* of war, thy skill
Of conduct would be such, that all the world
Could not sustain thy prowess. *Milton, P. R.*

A general sets his army in *array*
In vain, unless he fight and win the day. *Denham.*

2. Dress.

A rich throne, as bright as sunny day,
On which there sat most brave embellished
With royal robes, and gorgeous *array*,
A maiden queen. *Spenser, F. Q.*

That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shame-facedness and sobriety; not with brodered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly *array*. *1 Tim. ii. 9.*

In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Arose, and dress'd herself in rich *array*. *Dryden.*

3. In law. *Array*, of the Fr. *array*, i. e. *ordo*, the ranking or setting forth of a jury or inquest of men impannelled upon a cause. Thence is the verb to *array* a pannel, that is, to set forth one by another the men impannelled. *Cowell.*

To ARRAY. *† v. a.* [*arrayer*, old Fr.]

1. To put in order. Not much in use.
His barge was for him *araied*. *Gower, Conf. Am.* b. 8.

2. To deck; to dress; to adorn the person: with the particle *with*, or *in*.

Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency, and *array* thyself *with* glory and beauty. *Job, xl. 10.*

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in highest heaven, *array'd* in gold
Empyrean. *Milton, P. L.*

One vest *array'd* the corps, and one they spread
O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head. *Dryden.*

3. In law. See **ARRAY** in law.

ARRA'YERS. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *arraiers*, sergent de compagnie, maréchal de camp.] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour. *Cowell.*

ARREAR. *† adv.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive signification of the word,

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which, though not now in use, seems to be retained by Spenser. See REAR.

To leave with speed Atlanta swift *arrear*,
Through forests wild and unfrequented land,
To chase the lion, boar, or rugged bear. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To be "*arrear*," to be behind with account or reckoning. *Huloet.*

ARREAR. † *n. s.*

1. That which remains behind unpaid, though due. See ARREARAGE.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize; th' *arrears* are yet to pay. *Dryden.*

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of some rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away, or lost. *Locke.*

It will comfort our grand-children, when they see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears*, and boasting as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich. *Swift.*

2. The rear. See ARRIERE.

The first comes sometimes in the *arrear*.

Howell, Instruct. for For. Travel, p. 74.

ARREARAGE. † *n. s.* a word now little used. [Low Lat. *arrearagium*.]

Arrearage is the remainder of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as *arrearage* of rent. *Cowel.*

Paget set forth the King of England's title to his debts and pension from the French king; with all *arrearages*. *Hayward.*

He'll grant the tribute, send the *arrearages*. *Shakspeare.*

The old *arrearages* under which that crown had long groan'd, being defray'd, he hath brought Lurana to uphold and maintain herself. *Howell, Vocal Forest.*

ARREARANCE. *n. s.* The same with *arrear*. See ARREAR. *Dict.*

To ARRECT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *arriigo*, part. *arrectus*.]

To raise or lift up. Obsolete.

Arrectyng my sight towarde the zodiacke,
The signes xij for to beholde asarre. *Skelton, Poems, p. 9.*

ARRECT.* *adj.* [Lat. *arrectus*.] Erected; figuratively, attentive.

God speaks not to the idle and unconcerned hearer, but to the vigilant and *arrect*. *Bp. Smalridge, Sermon, p. 9.*

Having large ears, perpetually exposed and *arrect*.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 11.

Eager for the event,

Around the beldame all *arrect* they hang,
Each trembling heart with grateful terrors quell'd. *Akenside, Pl. of Imag. b. i.*

ARRENTATION.* *n. s.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm, or old Fr. *arrenter*, low Lat. *arrendare*.] Is, in the forest law, the licensing an owner of lands in the forest, to inclose them with a low hedge and small ditch, in consideration of a yearly rent. *Dict.*

ARREPTIOUS. † *adj.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.

2. [from *ad* and *repto*.] Crept in privily.

3. Mad. [Lat. *arreptivus*.]

Mock oracles, and odd *arreptitious* frantick extravagancies. *Howell, Letters, iv. 43.*

ARREST. *n. s.* [from *arrestor*, Fr. to stop.]

1. In law.

A stop or stay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is said to be arrested. To plead in *arrest* of judgment, is to shew cause why judgment should be stayed, though the verdict of the twelve be passed. To plead in *arrest* of taking the inquest upon the former issue, is to shew cause why an inquest should not be taken. An *arrest* is a certain restraint of a person, depriving him of his own will, and

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binding it to become obedient to the will of the law, and may be called the beginning of imprisonment.

Cowel.

If I could speak so wisely under an *arrest*, I would send for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of imprisonment. *Shakspeare.*

2. Any caption, seizure of the person.

To the rich man, who had promised himself ease for many years, it was a sad *arrest*, that his soul was surprised the first night. *Taylor.*

3. A stop.

The stop and *arrest* of the air sheweth, that the air hath little appetite of ascending. *Bacon.*

ARREST. *n. s.* [In horsemanship.] A mangey humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse. *Dict.*

To ARREST. *v. a.* [*arrestor*, Fr. to stop.]

1. To seize by a mandate from a court or officer of justice.* See ARREST.

Good tidings, my Lord Hastings, for the which I do *arrest* thee, traitor, of high treason. *Shakspeare.*

There's one yonder *arrested*, and carried to prison, was worth five thousand of you all. *Shakspeare.*

2. To seize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's but twenty pounds of money, which must be paid to Master Brook; his horses are *arrested* for it. *Shakspeare.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on; to detain by power.

But when as Morpheus had with leaden mæœs *Arrested* all that goodly company. *Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 44.*

Age itself, which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied, shall begin to *arrest*, seize, and remind us of our mortality. *South.*

4. To withhold; to hinder.

This defect of the English justice was the main impediment that did *arrest* and stop the course of the conquest. *Davies.*

As often as my dogs with better speed *Arrest* her flight, is she to death decreed. *Dryden.*

Nor could her virtues, nor repented vows
Of thousand lovers, the relentless hand
Of death *arrest*. *Philips.*

5. To stop motion.

To manifest the coagulative power, we have *arrested* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance. *Boyle.*

6. To obstruct; to stop.

Ascribing the causes of things to secret proprieties, hath *arrested* and laid asleep all true enquiry. *Bacon.*

To ARRET.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *arrestor*, *arcter*; low Lat. *arretare*.] Obsolete; but frequent in Spenser.

To assign; to allot; to decree.

The charge, which God doth unto me *arret*,
Of his deare safety, I to thee commend. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 8.*

But, after that, the judges did *arret* her
Unto the second best that lov'd her better. *Ib. F. Q. iv. v. 21.*

ARRET.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A decree.

ARRETTED. † *adj.* [*arretatus*, low Lat.] He that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is used sometimes for *imputed* or *laid unto*; as, no folly may be *arretted* to one under age. *Cowel.* See To ARRET.

To ARRIDE. † *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.

2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.

3. To please well; to content with delight; which Dr. Johnson has not noticed. This is the definition in our old dictionaries, and it agrees with the usage of it by Ben Jonson; who, however, ridicules the word with much humour.

A pretty air; in general, I like it well: but in particular, your long-die-note did *arride* me most.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

F. 'Fore heavens, his humour *arrides* me exceedingly.

C. *Arrides* you?

F. Ay, pleases me, (a pox on't,) I am so haunted at the court, and at my lodging with your refined choice spirits, that it makes me clean of another garb, another sheaf, I know not how! I cannot frame me to your harsh vulgar phrase, 'tis against my genius! *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

ARRIÈRE, *n. s.* [*French.*] The last body of an army, for which we now use *rear*.

The horsemen might issue forth without disturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without shuffling with the battail or *arriere*.

Hayward.

ARRIÈRE BAN. † *n. s.* [*Casseneuve* derives this word from *arriere* and *ban*: *Ban* denotes the convening of the noblesse, or vassals, who hold fees immediately of the crown, and *arriere*, those who only hold of the king mediately. It is also written *band*.] A general proclamation, by which the King of France summons to the war all that hold of him, both his own vassals or the noblesse, and the vassals of his vassals.

This sea being of too limited a surface to yield competent supply to so vast a region labouring universally under this calamity, nature seems distressed and reduced to her last shifts; and, when her common methods fail, summons (as it were) her *arriere band* to prevent, for ought we know, some sort of dissolution. *Sir J. P. Sheere, Disc. of the Medit. Sea, p. 26.*

Thus vice the standard rear'd; her *arriere ban*

Corruption call'd, and loud she gave the word.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii. 30.

ARRIÈRE FEE, or FIEF. Is a fee dependant on a superiour one. These fees commenced, when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, distributed to their officers parts of the domains, and permitted those officers to gratify the soldiers under them, in the same manner.

ARRIÈRE VASSAL. The vassal of a vassal. *Trevoux.*

ARRISIO. *n. s.* [*arrisio, Lat.*] A smiling upon.

Dict.

ARRIVAL. *n. s.* [from *arrive*.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpose.

How are we changed, since we first saw the queen?

She, like the sun, does still the same appear,

Bright as she was at her arrival here.

Waller.

The unravelling is the arrival of Ulysses upon his own island.

Broome, View of Epick Poetry.

ARRIVANCE. *n. s.* [from *arrive*.] Company coming: not in use.

Every minute is expectancy

Of more *arrivance*.

Shakspeare.

To ARRIVE. † *v. n.* [*arriver, Fr.* to come on shore.]

1. To come to any place by water.

At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile,

Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,

She laid her down.

Dryden.

2. To reach any place by travelling.

When we were *arrived* upon the verge of his estate, we stopped at a little inn, to rest ourselves and our horses.

Sidney.

3. To reach any point.

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress.

Locke.

4. To gain any thing, by progressive approach.

It is the highest wisdom by despising the world to *arrive* at heaven; they are blessed who converse with God.

Taylor.

The virtuous may know in speculation, what they could never *arrive* at by practice, and avoid the snares of the crafty.

Addison.

5. The thing at which we *arrive* is always supposed to be good.

6. To happen; with *to* before the person or thing. This sense seems not proper, Dr. Johnson says: but our best authors use it.

Happy! to whom this glorious death *arrives*,
More to be valued than a thousand lives.

Waller.

In the age of that poet, [Æschylus,] the Greek language was *arrived* to its full perfection. *Dryden, Pref. to Troil. and Cressida.*

Whether he that has these notions of repentance, is ever like to *arrive* to the truth of repentance, He alone knows, who knows whether He will give such an one another heart or no.

South, Sermon, vii. 126.

To ARRIVE. * *v. a.* To reach.

Ere we could *arrive* the point propos'd.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæsar.

Ere he *arrive*

The happy isle.

Milton, P. L. ii. 408.

Lest a worse woe *arrive* him. *Milton, Treat. of Civil Power.*

To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [*arrodo, Lat.*] To gnaw or nibble.

Dict.

ARROGANCE. } *n. s.* [*arrogantia, Lat.*] The act or
ARROGANCY. } quality of taking much upon one's
self; that species of pride which consists in exor-
bitant claims.

Stanley, notwithstanding she's your wife,

And loves not me; be you, good lord, assur'd.

I hate not you for her proud *arrogance*.

Shakspeare.

Pride hath no other glass

To shew itself but pride; for supple knees

Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees.

Shakspeare.

Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward mouth do I hate.

Prov. viii. 13.

Discoursing of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without *arrogancy*, entreat a credulity.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Humility it expresses by the stooping and bending of the head; *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or, as we say, tossed up.

Dryden, Dufrenoy.

ARROGANT. *adj.* [*arrogans, Lat.*] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty: proud.

Feagh's right unto that country which he claims, or the signiory therein, must be vain and *arrogant*.

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and states, is natural to popular governments.

Temple.

ARROGANTLY. † *adv.* [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner.

Not enterprising to run afore, and so, by their rashness, become the greatest hinderers of such things, as they more *arrogantly* than godly would seem, (by their own private authority) most hotly to set forward.

Our poet may

Himself admire the fortune of his play;

And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,

Think he writes well, because he pleases you.

Dryden.

Another, warm'd

With high ambition, and conceit of prowess

Inherent, *arrogantly* thus presum'd;

What if this sword, full often drench'd in blood,

Should now cleave sheer the execrable head

Of Churchill.

Philips.

ARROGANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *arrogant*.] The same with *arrogance*; which see.

Dict.

To ARROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogo, Lat.*] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims only prompted by pride.

I intend to describe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to *arrogate* to the other.

Hayward.

The popes *arrogated* unto themselves, that the empire was held of them in homage.

Sir Walter Raleigh

Who, not content

With fair equality, fraternal state,

Will *arrogate* dominion undeserv'd,

Over his brethren.

Milton.

A R S

Rome never *arrogated* to herself any infallibility, but what she pretended to be founded upon Christ's promise. *Tillotson.*

ARROGATION. *n. s.* [from *arrogare*.] A claiming in a proud unjust manner. *Dict.*

Where selfishness is extinguished, all manner of *arrogation* must of necessity be extinct.

More's Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 372.

ARROGATIVE. ** adj.* [from *arrogare*.] Claiming in an unjust manner.

Mortification, not of the body, (for that is sufficiently insisted upon,) but of the more spiritual *arrogative* life of the soul, that subtil ascribing that to ourselves that is God's, for all is God's.

More's Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 371.

ARROSION. *n. s.* [from *arrosus*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

ARROW. *n. s.* [apepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand, but in poetry they are confounded.

I swear to thee by Cupid's strongest bow,
By his best arrow with the golden head.

Shakspeare.

Here were boys so desperately resolved, as to pull *arrows* out of their flesh, and deliver them to be shot again by the archers on their side.

Hayward.

ARROWHEAD. *n. s.* [from *arrow* and *head*.] A water plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

ARROWY. ** adj.* [from *arrow*.]

1. Consisting of arrows.

He saw them in their forms of battle rang'd,
How quick they wheel'd, and flying, behind them shot
Sharp sleet of *arrowy* show'r against the face
Of their pursuers, and o'ercame by flight.

Milton.

2. Formed like an arrow.

The lambent homage of his *arrowy* tongue.

Couper, Task, b. 6.

ARSE. *n. s.* [eappe, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an *ARSE*. A vulgar phrase, signifying to be tardy, sluggish, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one spur,
As wisely knowing, could he stir
To active trot one side of 's horse,
The other would not hang an *arse*.

Hudibras.

ARSE-FOOT. *n. s.* A kind of water fowl, called also a *didapper*. *Dict.*

ARSENAL. *n. s.* [arsenale, Ital.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine of military stores.

I would have a room for the old Roman instruments of war,
where you might see all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an *arsenal* of old Rome.

Addison.

ARSENICAL. *adj.* [from *arsenick*.] Containing *arsenick*; consisting of *arsenick*.

An hereditary consumption, or one engendered by *arsenical* fumes under ground, is incapable of cure.

Harvey.

There are *arsenical*, or other like noxious minerals lodged underneath.

Woodward.

ARSENICK. *n. s.* [ἀρσένιον.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and uninflamable, which gives a whiteness to metals in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive poison; of which there are three sorts. Native or yellow *arsenick*, called also auripigmentum or orpiment, is chiefly found in copper mines. White or crystalline *arsenick* is extracted from the native kind, by subliming it with a proportion of sea salt, the smallest quantity of crystalline *arsenick*, being mixed with any metal, absolutely destroys its malleability; and a single grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful seeming silver, but without ductility. Red *arsenick* is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral sulphur.

Chambers.

A R T

Arsenick is a very death poison; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little. *Woodward on Poisons.*

ARSMART. *n. s.* [Persian, Lat.] An herb.

It is said that if a handful of *arsmart* be put under the saddle, upon a tired horse's back, it will make him travail fresh and lustily! *Coles, Art of Simpling, p. 68.*

ARSON. ** n. s.* [old Fr. *arson*, a burning, from *arser*.] The law expression for the crime of house-burning.

ART. *n. s.* [arte, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct; as, to walk is natural, to dance is an art.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions.

South.

Blest with each grace of nature and of art,
E'en copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to blot.

Pope.

2. A science; as, the liberal arts.

Arts that respect the mind were ever reputed nobler than those that serve the body.

Ben Jonson.

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or fail at arts he did not understand?

Dryden.

3. A trade.

This observation is afforded us by the art of making sugar.

Boyle.

4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity.

The art of our necessities is strange,
That can make vile things precious.

Shakspeare.

5. Cunning.

More matter with less art.

Shakspeare.

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in art as you;
But yet my nature could not bare it so.

Shakspeare.

ARTERIAL. ** adj.* [from *artery*, and Fr. *arterial*.]

That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the springy frame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languish'd in the arterial road.

Blackmore.

As this mixture of blood and chyle passeth through the arterial tube, it is pressed by two contrary forces; that of the heart driving it forward against the sides of the tube, and the elastic force of the air, pressing it on the opposite sides of those air-bladders; along the surface of which this arterial tube creeps.

Arbuthnot.

ARTERIO-TOMY. *n. s.* [Gr. ἀρτηρία, and τέμνω, to cut.]

The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in use among the French.

ARTERY. *n. s.* [arteria, Lat. from the Gr.] An artery is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each artery is composed of three coats; of which the first seems to be a thread of fine blood vessels and nerves, for nourishing the coats of the artery; the second is made up of circular, or rather spiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer strata, according to the bigness of the artery. These fibres have a strong elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some force, when the power by which they have been stretched out ceases. The third and innermost coat is a fine transparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal, that otherwise, upon the dilatation of an artery, would easily separate the spiral fibres from one another. As the arteries grow smaller, these coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins seem only to be continuation of the capillary arteries.

Quincy.

"The arteries are elastic, and endowed with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood on, and being hindered from going backward by the valves, they do not flow back."

ARTFUL. *adj.*

1. Performed with art.

The last of these was the most easy, but, for the same reason, the least *artful*. *Dryden.*

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; skilful; dexterous.

O still the same, Ulysses, she rejoin'd,
In useful craft successfully refin'd,
Artful in speech, in action, and in mind. *Pope.*

ARTFULLY. *adv.* [from *artful*.] With art; skilfully; dexterously.

The rest in rank: Honoria chief in place,
Was *artfully* contriv'd to set her face,
To front the ticket, and behold the chase. *Dryden.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption. How irresistibly must it prevail, when the seeds of it are *artfully* sown, and industriously cultivated? *Rogers.*

ARTFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *artful*.]

1. Skill.

Consider with how much *artfulness* his bulk and situation is contrived, to have just matter to draw round him these massy files. *Cheyne.*

2. Cunning.

ARTHRITICK. *† adj.* [from *arthritis*, and *† arthritic*.] *† tique.*

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

I have forgotten whether I told you in my last a pretty late experiment in *arthritic* pains. *Sir H. Wotton's Rem. p. 455.*
Frequent changes produce all the *arthritic* diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leaches, though some want bones, and all extended articulations, yet have they *arthritic* analogies; and by the motion of fibrous and muscular parts, are able to make progression. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ARTHRITIS. *n. s.* [*ἀρθριτις*; from *ἀρθρον*, a joint.]

Any distemper that affects the joints, but the gout particularly. *Quincy.*

ARTICHOKE. *† n. s.* [*artichault*, Fr. *artiskok*, Dan. In Lombardy an artichoke is also *articoeco*; and *ciocco* is a hair, which the *choke* certainly resembles.]

This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large scaly heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree; the bottom of each scale, as also at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleshy eatable substance. *Miller.*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double-leaves, one belonging to the stalk, another to the root or seed, but the *artichoke*. *Bacon.*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, stimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ARTICI of Jerusalem. *†* A species of sun flower, yielding bulbous, esculent roots, of a flavour not unlike to sweet potatoes.

ARTICK. [It should be written *artick*, from *arctic*.] Northern; under the bear. See **ARCTIC**.

But it would have winters like those beyond the *artick* circles for sun would be 80 degrees from them. *Brown.*

following example, it is, contrary to custom, the French manner, and accented

on the *h* degree,
To you, one,
At nap in one,
And do not much for one,
By bringing thither fifty.

2. Methinks all climes should be alike,
From tropick e'en to pole *artique*.

Dryden, Epist. 7

ARTICLE. *n. s.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of speech, as, *the, an; the man, an ox.*

2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws touching matters of order, are changeable by the power of the church; *articles* concerning doctrine not so. *Hooker.*

Have the summary of all our griefs,
When times shall serve to shew in *articles*. *Shakspeare.*

Many believe the *article* of remission of sins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the *article* otherwise than God intended it. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

All the precepts, promises, and threatenings of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us; and the *articles* of our faith will be so many *articles* of accusation; and the great weight of our charge will be this, That we did not obey the gospel which we professed to believe; that we made confession of the Christian faith, but lived like heathens. *Tillotson.*

You have small reason to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift.*

3. Terms; stipulations.

I embrace these conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shakspeare.*

It would have gall'd his surly nature,
Which easily endures not *article*,
Tying him to aught. *Shakspeare.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Causfield had not, in that *article* of time, given them that brisk charge, by which other troops were ready, the king himself had been in danger. *Clarendon.*

TO ARTICLE. *v. n.* [from the noun *article*.] To stipulate; to make terms.

Such in love's warfare is my case,
I may not *article* for grace,
Having put love at last to shew this face. *Dodder.*

He had not infringed the least tittle of what was *articled*, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick. *Howell, Vacc. For.*

If it be said, God chose the successor, that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them. *Locke.*

TO ARTICLE. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles.

He, whose life seems fair, yet if all his errors and follies were *articled* against him, the man would seem vicious and miserable. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

ARTICULAR. *adj.* [*articularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints. In medicine, an epithet applied to a disease, which more immediately infests the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articularis*.

ARTICULARLY. ** adv.* [from *articular*.] Sounding every syllable, and staying at every point, i. e. stop. *Hulot.*

ARTICULATE. *† adj.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]

1. Distinct; divided, as the parts of a limb are divided by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* sounds; that is, sounds varied and changed at proper pauses, in opposition to the voice of animals, which admit no such variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of speaking clear and distinct, in which one sound is not confounded with another.

In speaking under water, when the voice is reduced to extreme exility, yet the *articulate* sounds, though they are not confounded.

The first, at least, of these I thought deny'd
To beasts; whom God, on their creation day,
Created mute to all *articulate* sound. *Milton.*

Antiquity expressed numbers by the fingers on their hand, the left they accounted their digits, and the right hand to an hundred, on the right hand, hundreds and thousands. *Vol. Err.*

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in use.

Henry's instructions were extreme curious and *articulate*; and, in them, more articles touching inquisition than negotiation: requiring an answer in distinct articles to his questions.

Bacon.

3. Belonging to the joints.

The causes internal of these *articulate* pains move upon one hinge of Hippocrates, which he calleth humors.

Whitaker, *Blood of the Grape*, p. 75.

To ARTICULATE. *v. a.* [from *article*.]

1. To form words; to utter distinct syllables; to speak as a man.

The dogmatist knows not by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* sounds into voices.

Glanville.

Parisian academists, in their anatomy of apes, tell us, that the muscles of the tongue, which do most serve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like those of man.

Ray on the Creation.

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themselves with a little *articulated* air.

Locke.

2. To draw up in articles.

These things, indeed, you have *articulated*, Proclaim'd at market crosses, read in churches, To face the garment of rebellion With some fine colour.

Shakespeare.

3. To make terms; to treat. These two latter significations are unusual.

Send us to Rome

The best, with whom we may *articulate*, For their own good and ours.

Shakespeare.

4. To joint.

If we consider, on the part of the bones, first, the scapula, and take notice that it is seated on the strong part of the back; — that it is *articulated* to the humerus per arthrodium.

Smith, *Port. of Old Age*, p. 59.

To ARTICULATE. *v. n.* To speak distinctly.

ARTICULATELY. *adv.* [from *articulate*.] In an articulate voice.

The secret purpose of our heart, no less *articulately* spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning.

Dev. of Piety.

ARTICULATENESS. *n. s.* [from *articulate*.] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION. *n. s.* [from *articulate*.]

1. The juncture or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrication of their heads, an oily one, and a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the *articulations*.

Ray.

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be *articulate*, but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of sound.

Bacon.

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of some parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips.

Holder.

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.

ARTIFICE. *n. s.* [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; stratagem.

It needs no legends, no service in an unknown tongue; none of all these laborious *artifices* of ignorance; none of all these cloaks and coverings.

South.

2. Art; trade; skill obtained by science or practice.

ARTIFICE. *n. s.* [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artist; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and stairs, rather directed to the use of the guest, than to the eye of the *artificer*.

Sidney.

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture.

South.

In the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of several kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways.

Locke.

2. A forger; a contriver.

He soon awoke.

Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm, *Artificer* of fraud! and was the first That practis'd falsehood under saintly show.

Milton.

Th' *artificer* of lies

Renews th' assault, and his last batt'ry tries.

Dryden.

3. A dexterous or artful fellow: not in use.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer*.

B. Jonson.

ARTIFICIAL. *† adj.* [*artificiel*, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Basilius used the *artificial* day of torches to lighten the sports their inventions could contrive.

Sidney.

The curtains closely drawn the light to screen,

As if he had contriv'd to lie unseen;

Thus covered with an *artificial* night,

Sleep did his office.

Dryden.

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hinder but that it is possible to contrive such an *artificial* revolution.

Wilkins.

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile, And cry, Content, to that which grieves my heart, And wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears.

Shakespeare.

The resolution which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been supported by an obsequious party, and then with usual methods confirmed by an *artificial* majority.

Swift.

3. Artful; contrived with skill.

These seem to be the more *artificial*, as those of a single person the more natural governments.

Temple.

4. Skilled in stratagem; cunning. This definition is found in our old dictionaries and is supported by good authority.

The great trust his majesty reposed in him, infinitely above and contrary to his desire, was in itself liable to envy; and how insupportable that envy must be, upon this new relation, he could not but foresee; together with the jealousies, which *artificial* men would be able to insinuate into his majesty.

Continuation of Clarendon's Life, ii. 72.

ARTIFICIAL Arguments. [In rhetorick.] Are proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator; which are thus called, to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be *inartificial* arguments.

ARTIFICIAL Lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmick sines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve, with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c.

Chambers.

ARTIFICIAL Numbers, are the same with logarithms.

ARTIFICIAL. ** n. s.* The production of art.

There ought to be added to this work many and various indices, besides the alphabetical ones; as namely, one of all the *artificials* mentioned in the whole work.

Sir W. Petty, *Advice to S. Harlib*, p. 19.

ARTIFICIALITY. ** n. s.* [from *artificial*.] Appearance of art.

Trees in hedges partake of their *artificiality*.

ARTIFICIALLY. *† adv.* [from *artificial*.]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultiness less, he set out the torments of his own conscience.

ce. artificially

Sidney.

Should any one be cast upon a desolate island, and find there a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiously adorned.

Ray.

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all sides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been *artificially* sifted.

Addison.

3. Craftily; with stratagem.

A R T

So *artificially* did this young Italian behave herself, that she deceived even the eldest and most jealous persons both in the court and country. *Barnet, Hist. of his own Times, B. 3.*

ARTIFICIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *artificial*.] Artfulness. *Dict.*

ARTIFICIOUS. *adj.* [from *artifice*.] The same with *artificial*.

To ARTILISE. *v. a.* [A word coined for the occasion.] To give the appearance of art to.

If I was a philosopher, says Montaigne, I would naturalise art, instead of *artilising* nature. The expression is odd; but the sense is good. *Bolingbroke to Pope.*

ARTILLERY. *n. s.* It has no plural. [*artillerie*, Fr. from the old verb, *artiller*, to fortify. Low. Lat. also *artillaria*, Basque, *artilleria*.]

1. Weapons of war; always used of missive weapons. And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them unto the city. *1 Samuel.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field? *Shakespeare.*

And Heaven's *artillery* thunder in the skies

I'll to the tower with all the haste I can,

To view th' *artillery* and ammunition. *Shakespeare.*

Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, being sixteen pieces,

every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. *Hayward.*

He that views a fort to take it,

Plants his *artillery* 'gainst the weakest place. *Denham.*

ARTISAN. *n. s.* [French.] Dr. Johnson has placed the accent on the last syllable, which formerly prevailed; but it is now on the first.

1. Artist; professor of an art.

What are the most judicious *artisans*, but the mimicks of nature? *Wotton, Architecture.*

Best and happiest *artisan*,

Best of painters, if you can,

With your many colour'd art,

Draw the mistress of my heart. *Guardian.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.

I who had none but generals to oppose me, must have an *artisan* for my antagonist. *Addison.*

ARTIST. *n. s.* [*artiste*, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast,

Instruct the *artists*, and reward their haste. *Waller.*

Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land,

All arts and *artists* Theseus could command,

Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame:

The master painters and the carvers came. *Dryden.*

When I made this, an *artist* undertook to imitate it; but

using another way, fell much short. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. A skilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himself an *artist* at this, let him number up the parts of his child's body. *Locke.*

ARTLESS. *adj.* [from *art* and *less*.]

1. Unskilful; wanting art; sometimes with the particle of.

The high-shoed plowman, should he quit the land,
Artless of stars, and of the moving sand. *Dryden.*

She maintains a train of prating pettifoggers, prowling
summers, smooth-tongued bawds, *artless* empericks, hungry
parasites. *Brewer, Lingua, iii. 5.*

Had it been a practice of the Saxons to set up these assemblages of *artless* and massy pillars, more specimens would have remained. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington.*

2. Void of fraud; as an *artless* maid.

3. Contrived without skill; as, an *artless* tale.

ARTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *artless*.]

1. In an *artless* manner; without skill.

2. Naturally; sincerely; without craft.

Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar, are yet pleasing when openly and *artlessly* represented. *Pope.*

A S

ARTLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *artless*.] Want of art; absence of fraud.

ARTSMAN. *n. s.* [from *art* and *man*.] A man skilled in arts.

The pith of all sciences, which maketh the *artsman* differ from the inexpert, is in the middle propositions.

Bacon on Learning, B. ii.

ARUNDINACEOUS. *adj.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *Dict.*

ARUNDINEOUS. *adj.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

ARUSPEX. *n. s.* [Lat.] A soothsayer.

Adorn'd with bridal pomp, she sits in state;

The public notaries and *aruspex* wait. *Dryden, Jew. Sat. 10.*

ARUSPICE. *n. s.* [Dr. Ash gives this substantive as denoting divination by inspecting the entrails of beasts, from the Lat. *aruspicium*. Others have applied it to the diviner, or person inspecting, from *aruspex*; and with greater propriety; *aruspicy* being the proper word for the action.]

The second sort of ministers mentioned by Cicero, were not priests, but augurs and *aruspices*, designed to be the interpreters of the mind of the gods.

Bp. Story on the Priesthood, ch. 5.

They [the Romans] had colleges for augurs and *aruspices*, who used to make their predictions sometimes by fire, sometimes by flying of fowls, &c. *Howell's Letters, iii. 23.*

ARUSPICY. *n. s.* [*Lat. aruspicium* or *haruspicium*. The act of prognosticating by inspecting the entrails of the sacrifice.]

A flum more senseless than the rogery
Of old *aruspicy* and augury. *Butler, Hud. ii. 5.*

AS. *n. s.* [Lat.] The Roman pound, consisting of twelve equal parts or ounces.

Where twelve divide the *as*, and every one
Hath part withouten defalcation.

Verses prefixed to Kynaston's Chauce.

The *as*, or Roman pound, was commonly used to express any integral sum. *Blackstone.*

AS. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut. *aye*, Sax. Perhaps abbreviated from *alþ ypa*, *all so*.]

1. In the same manner with something else.

When thou dost hear I am *as* I have been,

Approach me, and thou shalt be *as* thou wast. *Shakespeare.*

In singing, *as* in piping, you excell;

And scarce your master could perform so well. *Dryden.*

I live *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you *as* I did; but all these are to no purpose: the world will not live, think, or love *as* I do. *Swift.*

2. In the manner that.

Mad *as* I was, I could not bear his fate

With silent grief, but loudly blam'd the state. *Dryden, An.*

The landlord, in his shirt *as* he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a drawn sword in the other, ventured out of the room. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

3. That; in a consequential sense.

The cunningest mariners were so conquered by the storm,
as they thought it best with stricken sails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

He had such a dexterous proclivity, *as* his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness. *Wotton.*

The relations are so uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

God shall by grace prevent sin so soon, *as* to keep the soul in the virginity of its first innocence. *South.*

4. In the state of another.

Madam, were I *as* you, I'd take her counsel;

I'd speak my own distress. *A. Philips, Distress Mother.*

5. Under a particular consideration; with a particular respect.

Besides that law which concerneth men *as* men, and that which belongs unto men *as* they are men, linked with others in

some society; there is a third which touches all several bodies politick, so far forth as one of them hath publick concerns with another.

Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Dar'st thou be as good as thy word now? —

Why, Hal, thou knowest, as thou art but a man, I dare; but as thou art a prince, I fear thee, as I fear the frowning of the lion's whelp.

Shakspeare, *Henry IV.*

The objections that are raised against it as a tragedy, are as follow.

Gay, *Pref. to What d'ye call it*

6. Like; of the same kind with.

A simple idea is one uniform idea, as sweet, bitter. *Watts.*

7. In the same degree with.

Where you, unless you are as matter blind, Conduct and beautiful disposition find. *Blackmore.*

Well hast thou spoke, the blue-eyed maid replies,

Thou good old man, benevolent as wise. *Pope, Odyssey.*

8. As if; according to the manner that would be if.

The squire began higher to approach, And wind his horn under the castle-wall, That with the noise it shook as it would fall. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They all contended to creep into his humour, and to do that, as of themselves, which they conceived he desired they should do. *Hayward.*

Contented in a nest of snow He lies, as he his bliss did know, And to the wood no more would go. *Waller.*

So hot th' assault, so high the tumult rose, As all the Dardan and Argolick race Had been contracted in that narrow space. *Dryden.*

Can misery no place of safety know, The noise pursues me wheresoe'er I go, As fate sought only me. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by whom ye believed, even as the Lord gave to every man. *1 Cor.*

Their figure being printed, As just before, I think, I hinted, Alma inform'd can try the case. *Prior.*

The republick is shut up in the great duke's dominions, who at present is very much incensed against it. The occasion is as follows. *Addison on Italy.*

10. As it were; in some sort.

As for the daughters of king Edward IV. they thought king Richard had said enough for them; and took them to be but as of the king's party, because they were in his power, and at his disposal. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

11. While; at the same time that.

At either end, it whistled as it flew, And as the brands were green, so dropp'd the dew; Infected as it fell with sweat of sanguine hue. *Dryden.*

These haughty words Alecto's rage provoke, And frighted Turnus trembled as she spoke. *Dryden.*

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains Of rushing torrents, and descending rains, Works itself clear, and as it runs refines. *Addison, Cato.*

12. Because.

He that commanded the injury to be done, is first bound; then he that did it; and they also are obliged who did so assist, as without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.*

13. Because it is; because they are.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fit to nourish the tree, as those that would be trees themselves. *Bacon.*

14. Equally.

Before the place A hundred doors a hundred entries grace; As many voices issue, and the sound Of Sibyl's word as many times rebound. *Dryden.*

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publish books, and contradict others, and even themselves, as they please, with as little danger of being confuted, as of being understood. *Boyle.*

16. With; answering to like or same.

Sister, well met; whither away so fast? — Upon the like devotion as yourselves, To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to as.

Every offence committed in the state of nature, may, in

the state of nature, be also punished, and as far forth as it may in a commonwealth. *Locke.*

As sure as it is good, that human nature should exist; so certain it is, that the circular revolutions of the earth and planets, rather than other motions which might as possibly have been, do declare God. *Bentley.*

18. Going before as, in a comparative sense; the first as being sometimes understood.

Sempronius is as brave a man as Cato. *Addison.*

Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair. *Granville.*

19. Answering to such.

Is it not every man's interest, that there should be such a governour of the world as designs our happiness, as would govern us for our advantage? *Tillotson.*

20. Having so to answer it; in a conditional sense.

As far as they carry light and conviction to any other man's understanding, so far, I hope, my labour may be of use to him. *Locke.*

21. So is sometimes understood.

As in my speculations I have endeavoured to extinguish passion and prejudice, I am still desirous of doing some good in this particular. *Spettator.*

22. Answering to so conditionally.

So may th' auspicious queen of love, To thee, O sacred ship, be kind; As thou to whom the muse commends, The best of poets and of friends, Dost thy committed pledge restore. *Dryden.*

23. Before how it is sometimes redundant; but this is in low language.

As how, dear Syphax? *Addison, Cato.*

24. It seems to be redundant before yet; to this time.

Though that war continued nine years, and this hath as yet lasted but six, yet there hath been much more action in the presep war. *Addison.*

25. In a sense of comparison, followed by so.

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copse On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops; So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head, Wide as a windmill all his figure spread. *Pope.*

26. As FOR; with respect to.

As for the rest of those who have written against me, they deserve not the least notice. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

27. As IF; in the same manner that it would be if. Answering their questions, as if it were a matter that needed it. *Locke.*

28. As TO; with respect to.

I pray thee, speak to me as to thy thinkings, As thou dost ruminate; and give thy worst of thoughts The worst of words. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

They pretend, in general, to great refinements, as to what regards christianity. *Addison on Italy.*

I was mistaken as to the day, placing that accident about thirty-six hours sooner than it happened. *Swift.*

29. AS WELL AS; equally with.

Each man's mind has some peculiarity, as well as his face, that distinguishes him from all others. *Locke.*

It is adorned with admirable pieces of sculpture, as well modern as ancient. *Addison on Italy.*

30. AS THOUGH; as if.

These should be at first gently treated, as though we expected an imposthumation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ASADULCIS. See BENZOIN.

ASAFOTIDA. } n. s. A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell; which is said to distil, during the heat of summer, from a little shrub. *Chambers.*

Nigh Who-moot are Duzgun, Laztan-de, and other towns, where is got the best *ansafadita* through all the orient: The tree exceeds not our briar in height; but the leaves resemble rose-leaves, the root the radish: though the savour be so offensive to most, the sapor is so good, that no meat, no

sauce, no vessel pleases some of the Guzurgs' palates save what relishes of it. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 118.

ASARABACCA. *n. s.* [*asarum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

ASBESTINE. *† adj.* [from *asbestos*.] Something incombustible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the *lapis asbestos*.

A good man like an *asbestine* garment, as well as a tobacco-pipe when foul, is cleansed by burning.

Feltham's Resolves, ii. 57.

ASBESTOS. *n. s.* [*ἀσβεστός*.] A sort of native fossile stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable, silky, and of a greyish colour. It is almost insipid to the taste, indissoluble in water, and endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire. But in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth made of this stone was found to lose a dram of its weight each time. This stone is found in Anglesey in Wales, and in Aberdeenshire in Scotland. *Chambers*.

ASCARIDES. *n. s.* [*ἄσκαρις*; from *ἀναρῖζω*, to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, so called from their continual troublesome motion, causing an intolerable itching. *Quincy*.

To ASCEND. *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.]

1. To move upwards; to mount; to rise.

Then to the heav'n of heav'ns shall he *ascend*
With victory, triumphing through the air
Over his foes and thine. *Milton*.

2. To proceed from one degree of good to another.

By these steps we shall *ascend* to more just ideas of the glory of Jesus Christ, who is intimately united to God, and is one with him. *Watts Improvement of the Mind*.

3. To stand higher in genealogy.

The only incest was in the *ascending*, not collateral branch; as when parents and children married, this was accounted incest. *Broome's Notes on the Odyssey*.

To ASCEND. *† v. a.* To climb up any thing.

Vespasian triumphantly did *ascend* the imperial throne.

Barrow's Works, i. 343.

They *ascend* the mountains, they descend the vallies.

Delany's Revelation examined.

ASCEN'DABLE. *adj.* [from *ascend*.] That may be ascended. *Dict*.

ASCENDANT. *† n. s.* [from *ascend*.]

1. The part of the ecliptick at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation.

He was initiated, in order to gain instruction in sciences that were there in their highest *ascendant*. *Temple*.

3. Superiority; influence.

By the *ascendant* he had in his understanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could persuade him very much. *Clarendon*.

Some star I find,
Has giv'n thee an *ascendant* o'er my mind. *Dryden, Juv. Sat. x.*
When they have got an *ascendant* over them, they should use it with moderation, and not make themselves scarecrows. *Locke*.

4. The person having influence or superiority.

There is not a single particular in the Francis-street declamations, which has not, to your and to my certain knowledge, been taught by the jealous *ascendants*, sometimes by doctrine, sometimes by example, always by provocation. *Burke's 2d Letter to Sir H. Langrishe*.

5. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

The most nefarious kind of bastards, are incestuous bastards, which are begotten between *ascendants* and descendants in infinitum; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition. *Ayliffe, Parergon*.

ASCENDANT. *† adj.* Written formerly *ascendent*, which should seem to be right from Dr. Johnson's remark on DESCENDENT.

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering.

Christ outdoes Moses, before he displaces him; and shews an *ascendant* spirit above him. *South*.

Thus I pass from the descendent to the *ascendent* duty.

Sir M. Sandys's Essays, p. 150.

2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon.

Let him study the constellation of Pegasus, which is about that time *ascendant*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ASCENDENCY. *† n. s.* [from *ascend*.] Influence; power.

Custom has some *ascendency* over understanding, and what at one time seemed decent, appears disagreeable afterwards. *Watts*.

Instead of prating about Protestant *ascendencies*, Protestant parliaments ought, in my opinion, to think at last of becoming patriot parliaments. *Burke, Letter to R. Burke Esq.*

ASCENSION. *n. s.* [*ascensio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ascending or rising; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Then rising from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities, and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open shew; and, with *ascension* bright,
Captivity led captive through the air. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The thing rising, or mounting.

Men err in the theory of inebriation, conceiving the brain doth only suffer from vaporous *ascensions* from the stomach. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ASCENSION, in astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension* of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension* is an arch of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere.

ASCENSION DAY. The day on which the Ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCENSIONAL Difference, is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point to the surface of the sphere. *Chambers*.

ASCENSIVE. *adj.* [from *ascend*.] In a state of ascent: not in use.

The cold augments when the days begin to encrease, though the sun be then *ascensive*, and returning from the winter tropick. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

ASCENT. *n. s.* [*ascensus*, Lat.]

1. Rise; the act of rising; the act of mounting.

To him with swift *ascent* he up return'd,
Into his blissful bosom reassum'd
In glory, as of old. *Milton*.

2. The way by which one ascends.

The temple, and the several degrees of *ascent*, whereby men did climb up to the same, as if it had been a *scala celi*, be all poetical and fabulous. *Bacon*.

It was a rock

Conspicuous far; winding with one *ascent*
Accessible from earth, one entrance high. *Milton*.

3. An eminence, or high place.

No land like Italy erects the sight,
By such a vast *ascent*, or swells to such a height. *Addison*.

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields, unless it be diversified with depressed valleys and swelling *ascents*.

Bentley.

To ASCERTA'IN.† *v. a.* [*ascertener*, Fr.] Accented by Spenser on the first syllable, in which he follows Chaucer.

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish.

The divine law both *ascertaineth* the truth, and supplieth unto us the want of other laws.

Hooker.

Of a small time, which none *ascertaine* may.

Spenser, Daphnida, v. 504.

Money differs from uncoined silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is *ascertained* by the stamp.

Locke.

2. To make confident; to take away doubt: often with *of*.

Right judgment of myself, may give me the other certainty, that is, *ascertain* me that I am in the number of God's children.

Hammond, Practical Catechism.

This makes us act with a repose of mind and wonderful tranquillity, because it *ascertain*s us of the goodness of our work.

Dryden, Desires.

ASCERTA'INABLE.* *adj.* [from *ascertain*.] That which may be ascertained.

ASCERTA'INER. *n. s.* [from *ascertain*.] The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTA'INMENT. *n. s.* [from *ascertain*.] A settled rule; an established standard.

For want of *ascertainment*, how far a writer may express his good wishes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes.

Swift to Lord Muddleton.

ASCET'ICISM.* *n. s.* [from *ascetick*.] The state of an ascetick.

Such societies we have seen, whose religious doctrines are so little serviceable to civil society, that they can prosper only on the ruin and destruction of it. Such are those which preach up the sanctity of celibacy; *asceticism*; the sinfulness of defensive war, capital punishments, and even civil magistracy itself.

Warburton, Alliance Ch. and St. (1st ed.) p. 57.

ASCET'ICK. *adj.* [*ασκητικος*.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

None lived such healthful and long lives as monks and hermits, who had sequestered themselves from the pleasures and plenty of the world to a constant *ascetick* course of the severest abstinence and devotion.

South, Sermon ii. 31.

ASCET'ICK. *n. s.* He that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

I am far from commending those *asceticks*, that, out of a pretence of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in deserts.

Noëris.

He that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an *ascetick* in his solitudes.

Atterbury.

ASCI. *n. s.* It has no singular. [from *α*, without, and *σκια*, a shadow.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, because they have the sun twice a-year vertical to them.

Dict.

ASCI'TES. *n. s.* [from *ασκη*, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation and collection of water broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is universally allowed to admit of no cure but by means of the manual operation of tapping.

Quincy.

There are two kinds of dropsy, the *anasarca*, called also *leucophlegmacy*, when the extravasated matter swims in the cells of the *membrana adiposa*; and the *ascites*, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen.

Sharp, Surgery.

ASCI'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *ascites*.] Belonging to an
ASCI'TICK. } *ascites*; dropsical; hydropical.

When it is p. if another tumour, it is hydropical, either *anasarcous* or

Wiseman, Surgery.

ASCITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ascititius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

Homer has been reckoned an *ascititious* name, from some accident of his life.

Pope.

ASCRIB'ABLE. *adj.* [from *ascribe*.] That which may be ascribed.

The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a mistaken persuasion, that those phenomena are the effects of nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly *ascribable* to the weight and spring of the air.

Boyle.

To ASCRIBE. *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to as a cause.

The cause of his banishment is unknown, because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by *ascribing* it to any other reason than what was pretended.

Dryden.

To this we may justly *ascribe* those jealousies, and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another.

Rogers.

2. To attribute as a quality to persons, or accident to substance.

These perfections must be somewhere, and therefore may much better be *ascribed* to God, in whom we suppose all other perfections to meet, than to any thing else.

Tillotson.

ASCRIP'TION.† *n. s.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing.

By this description his [Anaxagoras's] *mens* must needs be God. Yea, and so is it likewise by his *ascription* too. For he ascribeth unto this *mens* the very making of the world.

Petherby, Athomastir, p. 231.

Though the heathen templed and adored this drunken god, [Bacchus] yet one would take their *ascriptions* to him to be matter of dishonour and mocks; as, his troop of mad women; his chariot drawn with the lynx and tiger.

Fellham, Resolves, 84.

Although a woman, praised for her complexion, be bound in modesty to gainsay those praises; yet if the fire have given her a good colour, it is not thought pride to refrain contradicting, because the effect being natural to the fire, and requiring no excellent predispositions in the object, to refer those *ascriptions* to their cause, is held to justify the not rejecting them.

Boyle against Custom, Swearing, p. 78.

ASCRIP'TIOUS.† *adj.* [*ascriptitius*, Lat.] That which is ascribed.

Dict.

An *ascriptitious* and supernumerary god.

Fariodon, Sermon.

ASH.† *n. s.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. *æpe*, Saxon.]

1. A tree.

This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote distance from the fruit, have no petals, but consist of many stamina. The ovary becomes a seed vessel, containing one seed at the bottom, shaped like a bird's tongue.

Miller.

The *mountain-ash*, so called, is a nursery tree or shrub, with pennated leaves, yielding clustered red berries.

With which of old he charm'd the savage train,
And call'd the mountain *ashes* to the plain.

Dryden.

2. The wood of the ash.

Let me twine

Mine arms about that body, where against
My grained *ash* an hundred times hath broke,
And scar'd the moon with splinters.

Shakspeare, Coriolanus

To ASHA'ME.* *v. a.* [See **To SHAME**.] To make ashamed, which Mr. Boucher considers as a Scottish verb, though he admits that "to *shame* a man" is not thought bad English. Indeed it is used by one of our best writers, and is found in one of our oldest dictionaries, (though Dr. Johnson has noticed neither circumstance,) meaning "to defame one to his utter reproach," i. e. to make him ashamed.

Huot.

A S H

It should humble, *ashame*, and grieve us.

Barrow's Works, iii. 417.

ASHA'MEN. *adj.* [from *shame*.] Touched with shame; generally with *of* before the cause of shame if a noun, and *to* if a verb.

Profess publicly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being *ashamed* of the word of God, or of any practices enjoined by it.

Taylor, Holy Living.

One wou'd have thought she would have stirr'd; but strove
With modesty, and was *asham'd* to move. *Dryden.*

This I have shudowed, that you may not be *ashamed* of that
hero, whose protection you undertake. *Dryden.*

ASHA'MEDLY.* *adv.* [from *ashamed*.] Bashfully.

Huloet.

ASH-COLOURED. *adj.* [from *ash* and *colour*.] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an ashen branch.

Clay, *ash-coloured*, was part of a stratum which lay above the
strata of stone. *Woodward on Fossils.*

ASHE'LY.* *adv.* [On a shelf; or rock. See *SHELF*.]

A naval expression; though unnoticed by any person, as far as my observation has extended; yet a word not to be dismissed from the language of a naval people.

Why have you done that which I dare not speak,
And in the action chang'd the humble shape
Of my obedience to rebellious rage
And insolent pride; and with shut eyes constrain'd me
To run my bark of honour on a shelf,
I must not see, nor, if I saw it, shun it?

Massinger, Unnatural Combat.

I will declare and make plaine unto you by a familiar
similitude, that we jut not any more and run *ashelf* on such
idolatry and very manifest sorcery.

Harnar, Transl. of Beza's Serms, p. 231.

A'SHEN. *adj.* [from *ash*.] Made of ash wood.

At once he said, and threw

His *ashen* spear; which quiver'd as it flew. *Dryden.*

AS'HFIRE.* *n. s.* [from *ash* and *fire*.] The subdued or low fire used in chymical operations.

AS'HFLY.* *n. s.* [from *ash* and *fly*.] The *ash-fly* is called by some, the oak-fly. The head is of an ash-colour: it is seen on the body of ash-trees, oaks, willows, and thorns, growing near the water, in March, April, May, and June, with its head downwards.

Complete Angler.

A'SHES.† *n. s.* [Goth. *atzo*, *azgo*, dust, Sax. *ascan*, Dutch *asche*.] Dr. Johnson says, the word wants the singular. But it is common, in the singular, in the North of England; and we say, in colloquial language, "burnt to an *ash*." So likewise in the compound *ash-tub*, and in others (like it) forgotten or little used, as *ash-hole*.

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relics would be left of it, as when *ashes* remain of burnt bodies. *Digby on Bodies.*

This late dissension, grown between the peers,

Burns under feigned *ashes* of forg'd love,
And will at last break out into a flame. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Ashes contain a very fertile salt, and are the best manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not wash away their salt. *Mortimer, Husband.*

2. The remains of the body; often used in poetry for the *carcase*, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!

Pale *ashes* of the house of Lancaster!

Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood! *Shakespeare.*

To great Lærtæ's I bequeath

A task of grief, his ornaments of death;

A S I

Lest, when the fates his royal *ashes* claim,
The Grecian matrons taint my spotless name. *Pope.*

A'SHILAR. *n. s.* [with masons.] Free stones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thicknesses.

A'SHLERING. *n. s.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the underside of the rafters. *Builder's Dict.*

ASHO'RE. *adv.* [from *a* and *shore*.]

1. On shore; on the land.

The poor Englishman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *ashore*, would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

2. To the shore; to the land.

We may as bootless spend our vain command,

As send our precepts to the Leviathan

To come *ashore*. *Shakespeare, Hen. F.*

May thy billows rowl *ashore*

The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton, Comus.*

Moor'd in a Chian creek, *ashore* I went,

And all the following night in Chios spent. *Addison, Ovid.*

A'SHTUB.* *n. s.* [from *ash* and *tub*.] A tub to receive ashes.

Or though thou choose an *ash-tub* for thy bed.

Quarles Feast for Worms, p. 40.

ASHWE'DNESDAY. *n. s.* The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

A'SHWEED. *n. s.* [from *ash* and *weed*.] An herb.

A'SHY.† *adj.* [from *ash*.]

1. Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish grey.

Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost

Of *ashy* semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless. *Shakespeare.*

2. Turned into ashes.

That self-begotten bird

In the Arabian woods embost,

That no second knows nor third,

And lay ere while a holocaust,

From out her *ashy* womb now teem'd,

Revives, reflowerishes, then vigorous most,

When most unactive deem'd. *Milton, S. A. v. 1703.*

A'SHY-PALE.* *adj.* Pale as ashes.

Still is he sullen, still he low'rs and frets,

'Twixt crimson shame and anger, *ashy-pale!*

Shakespeare, Ven. and Adonis.

A'SIAN.* *adj.* Relating to Asia.

Their lordships may object

Our not denying the same late request

Unto the *Asian* cities. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

Ignatius, taking his last leave of the *Asian* churches, as he went to martyrdom, exhorted them to adhere close to the written doctrine of the apostles. *Milton of Reform. in Eng. v.*

ASIA'TICK.* *adj.* Respecting Asia.

Queen Berenice, and her train of women, among whom, no doubt, all the Roman and *Asiatick* fashion of improved beauty did appear. *Bp. Taylor, Art of Handsoneness*, p. 82.

When peace, ease, and plenty took away these whetstones of courage and emulation, they insensibly slid into the *Asiatick* softness, and were intent upon nothing but their cooks, and their ragouts, their fine attendants, and unusual habits.

South, Sermon, iv. 73.

ASIA'TICK.* *n. s.* A native or inhabitant of Asia.

Such are the fanatick dogmata of the Alcoran, credited by most *Asiaticks*. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*, p. 330.

ASIA'TICISM.* *n. s.* Imitation of the *Asiatick* manner or custom.

Nor is this fantastick imagery the only mark of *asiaticism*, which appears in the Runick odes.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. i. Diss. 1.

AS'IDE. *adv.* [from *a* and *side*.]

1. To one side; out of the perpendicular direction.

A S K

The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast;
The flames were blown *aside*, yet shone they bright,
Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light. *Dryden.*

1. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which though it be a comfortable thing
for kings to have, yet it draweth the subjects eyes a little *aside*.
Bacon.

3. From the company; as, to speak *aside*.

He took him *aside* from the multitude. *Mark, vii. 33.*

A'SINARY. *adj.* [*asinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.
Dict.

A'SININE.† *adj.* [Fr. *asinin*, from *asinus*, Lat.] Be-
longing to an ass.

You shall have more ado to drive our dullest and laziest
youth, our stocks and stubs, from the infinite desire of such a
happy nurture, than we have now to hale and drag our
choicest and hopefulest wits to that *asinine* feast of sow-thistles
and brambles. *Milton on Education.*

This one act
Of his, to let his wife out to be courted,
And at a price, proclaims his *asinine* nature
So loud, as I am weary of my title to him.

B. Jonson, Devil's an Ass. i. 6.
They petitioned his majesty, in most lowly manner, to com-
miserate their *asinine* miseries, if not to conclude and end them.
Trans. of Boccacini, (1626,) p. 212.

To ASK. *v. a.* [ajcian, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg: sometimes with an *accusative*
only; sometimes with *for*.

When thou dost *ask* me blessing, I'll kneel down,
And *ask* of thee forgiveness. *Shakspeare.*

We have nothing else to *ask*, but that
Which you deny already: yet will *ask*,
That, if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon your hardness. *Shakspeare.*
In long journeys, *ask* your master leave to give ale to the
horses. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim: as, to *ask* a price for goods.

Ask me never so much dowry and gift, and I will give ac-
cording as ye shall say unto me: but give me the damsel to
wife. *Genesis, xxxiv. 12.*

He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and *ask'd* their quiet graves.
Dryden, Aeneid.

3. To question.

O inhabitant of Aroer, stand by the way and espy, *ask* him
that flieth, and her that escapeth, and say, what is done?
Jeremiah, xlviii. 19.

4. To enquire; with *after* before the thing.

He said, wherefore is it that thou dost *ask after* my name?
And he blessed him there. *Genesis, xxxii. 29.*

5. To require, as physically necessary.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to
enlarge and veer out all sail; so to take it in and contract it, is
no less praise when the argument doth *ask* it. *B. Jonson.*

A lump of ore in the bottom of a mine will be stirred by
two men's strength; which, if you bring it to the top of the
earth, will *ask* six men to stir it. *Bacon.*

The administration passes into different hands at the end of
two months, which contributes to dispatch: but any exigence
of state *asks* a much longer time to conduct any design to its
maturity. *Addison.*

To ASK. *v. n.*

1. To petition; to beg: with *for* before the thing.

My son, hast thou sinned? do so no more, but *ask* pardon
for thy former sins. *Ecclus. xxi. 1.*

If he *ask* for bread, will he give him a stone? *Matt. vii. 9.*

2. To make enquiry; with *for* or *of* before the thing.
To enquire.

Stand ye in the ways, and see, and *ask for* the old paths,
where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find
rest for your souls. *Jerem. vi. 16.*

For *ask* now of the days that are past, which were before
thee, since the day that God created man upon the earth, and
ask from the one side of heaven unto the other, whether there

A S K

bath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been
heard like it. *Deut. iv. 32.*

ASK, ASH, As, do all come from the Saxon ærc, an
ash tree. *Gibson's Camden.*

ASK.* *n. s.* See ASKER, a water newt.

ASK'ANCE.† } *adv.* [Dutch, *schuin*. See SQUINT.

ASK'ANCE. } Mr. Tooke considers it a participle,
aschained, aschuins; citing the Dutch verb *schuizen*,
to cut awry, as well as the obvious derivation of
squint. Our old dictionaries define *askance* to be
asquint; and the best illustration of this word,
which can be adduced, is Milton's usage of it,
where he describes Satan turning aside from a view
which he could not steadily behold.] Sideways;
obliquely.

Zelmang, keeping a countenance *askance*, as she understood
him not, told him, it became her evil. *Sidney.*

His wannish eyes upon them bent *askance*,
And when he saw their labours well succeed,
He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire mischance. *Fairfax.*

Some say, he bid his angels turn *askance*
The poles of earth, twice ten degrees, and more,
From the sun's axle; they with labour push'd
Oblique the centrick globe. *Milton.*

Aside the devil turn'd
For envy, yet with jealous leer malign
Ey'd them *askance*, and to himself thus plain'd.

Milton, P. L. iv. 502.
ASKA'UNT. *adv.* Obliquely; on one side.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fix'd on the king *askaunt*; and thus replies,
O, impudent. *Dryden, Iliad, b. 1.*

Since the space, that lies on either side
The solar orb, is without limits wide,
Grant that the sun had happen'd to prefer
A seat *askaunt*, but one diameter:
Lost to the light by that unhappy place,
This globe had laid a frozen lonesome mass. *Blackmore.*

A'SKER. *n. s.* [from *ask*.]

1. Petitioner.

* Have you
Ere now denied the *asker*? and, now again
On him that did not ask, but mock, bestow. *Shakspeare, Corio.*
The greatness of the *asker*, and the smallness of the thing
asked, had been sufficient to enforce his request. *South.*

2. Enquirer.

Every *asker* being satisfied, we may conclude, that all their
conceptions of being in a place are the same. *Digby of Bodies.*

A'SKER.† *n. s.* [Written and pronounced also *ask*, as
well as *asker*, in our northern countries. Mr.
Boucher considers the word of Celtic origin;
Dr. Jamieson refers it to the Sax. *asex*, Germ.
aidex.] A water newt.

ASK'EW.† *adv.* [from *a* and *skew*, Dr. Johnson
says; yet, in his dictionary, we seek in vain for
skew; but he means *skue*. Goth. *skū*, partic. dis-
junct. *sket*, oblique. V. Serenius, Swed. Dict.
Mr. Tooke refers to the Danish *skiev*, crooked.
Barret, in his old dictionary, defines the word,
"to cast a wanton eye upon one; to look *askew*."]]

1. Aside; with contempt, or envy.

For when ye mildly look with lovely hue,
Then is my soul with life and love inspir'd:
But when ye lowre, or look on me *askew*,
Then do I die. *Spenser, Sonn. 7.*

He looked *askew* upon him, as one he envied or hated.
Bp. Patrick on 1 Sam. xviii. 9.

Then take it, Sir, as it was writ,
Nor look *askew* at what it saith;
• There's no petition in it. *Prior.*

2. Obliquely; out of the regular way.

All things are now discovered to proceed *askew*, the round
world and all. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quixote, p. 39.*

To ASLA'KE.† *v. a.* [Sax. *aslacian*.] To remit; to mitigate; to slacken. Obsolete.

But this continual, cruel, civil war,
No skill can stint, nor reason can *aslake*. *Spenser.*
Whilst seeking to *aslake* thy raging fire,
Thou in me kindest much more great desire. *Spenser.*

Liberty of speaking — is but a slender revenge for so great a wrong as ill government; yet such as, by giving vent to the boiling fumes of hatred, doth evaporate and *aslake* that heat, which otherwise would flame out into fire and mischief.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

ASLA'NT. *adv.* [from *a* and *slant*.] Obliquely; on one side; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *aslant* a brook,
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

He fell; the shaft
Drove through his neck *aslant*; he spurns the ground,
And the soul issues through the weazon's wound. *Dryden.*

ASLE'EP.† *adv.* [On sleep. Sax. *aslaben*.]

1. Sleeping; at rest.
How many thousands of my poorest subjects
Are at this hour *asleep*? O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee! *Shakspeare.*
The diligence of trade, and noise of gain,
And luxury more late *asleep* were laid;
All was the night's, and, in her silent reign,
No sound the rest of nature did invade. *Dryden.*

There is no difference between a person *asleep*, and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbuthnot on Duct.*

2. To sleep.
If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will fall *asleep*. *Bacon, Ess.*

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds soon lull'd *asleep*. *Milton.*

3. It is used figuratively for the dead.
The earth shall restore those that are *asleep* in her. *2 Esdras, vii. 32.*

I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are *asleep*, that ye sorrow not even as others which have no hope. *1 Thess. iv. 13.*

ASLO'PE.† *adv.* [from *a* and *slope*, Dr. Johnson says; but of *slope*, he tells us, no satisfactory original is found; though he thinks the original may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to run; *slope* being easy to the runner. It is rather to be referred, with the adverb before us, to the Sax. *aslupan*, to slide, to slip away.] With declivity; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Set them not upright, but *aslope*, a reasonable depth under the ground. *Bacon.*

The curse *aslope*
Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I must earn
My bread: what harm? Idleness had been worse:
My labour will sustain me. *Milton.*

The knight did stoop
And sate on further side *aslope*. *Hudibras.*

ASLU'G.* *adv.* [from *a* and *slug*.] In a heavy, sluggish manner. An unusual word.

[He] drags on muddy shore his boat,
That comes *aslug* against the stream. *Fotherby's Atheomastix, p. 338.*

ASO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *a* priv. and *σῶμα*, a body.] Incorporeal, or without a body.

ASP. } *n. s.* [*aspis*, Lat.] A kind of serpent,
A'SPICK. } whose poison kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. It is said to be very small, and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia. Those that are bitten by it, die within three hours; and the manner of their dying being by sleep without any pain, Cleopatra chose it. *Calmet.*

High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke
Of *aspes* sting herself did kill. *Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 50.*
Scorpion, and *asp*, and amphibæna dire,
And dipsas. *Milton, P. L. x. 524.*

ASP. *n. s.* A tree. See ASPEN.

ASPA'LATHUS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste. *Aspalathus* affords an oil of admirable scent, reputed one of the best perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and *aspalathus*, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh. *Ecclus. xxiv.*

ASPA'RAGUS.† *n. s.* [Gr. *ἀσπράγος*, Lat. *asparagus*, Fr. *asparage*. Formerly called *sparage*, and now corruptly *sparagrass*.] The name of a plant. It has a rosaceous flower of six leaves, placed orbicularly, out of whose centre rises the pointal, which turns to a soft globular berry, full of hard seeds. *Miller.*

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; and therefore have been suspected by some physicians, as not friendly to the kidneys; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality; but when they are not so agreeable. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'SPECT. *n. s.* [*aspectus*, Lat. It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, which is now placed on the first.]

1. Look; air; appearance.
I have presented the tongue under a double *aspect*, such as may justify the definition, that it is the best and worst part. *Governant of the Tongue.*

They are in my judgement, the image or picture of a great ruin, and have the true *aspect* of a world lying in its rubbish. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Countenance; look.
Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn salt tears,
Sham'd their *aspects* with store of childish drops. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus? *Shakspeare.*
'Tis his *aspect* of terror. All's not well.

Yet had his *aspect* nothing of severe,
But such a face as promis'd him sincere. *Dryden.*

Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him mine)
On the east ore another Pollio shine;
With *aspect* open shall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Glance; view; act of beholding.
Fairer than fairest, in his faining eye,
Whose sole *aspect* he counts felicity. *Spenser.*
When an envious or an amorous *aspect* doth infect the spirits of another, there is joined both affection and imagination. *Baron, Nat. Hist.*

4. Direction towards any point; view; position.

The setting sun
Slowly descended; and with right *aspect*
Against the eastern gate of paradise,
Levell'd his evening rays. *Milton, P. I.*

I have built a strong wall, faced to the south *aspect* with brick. *Swift.*

5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation.

The light got from the opposite arguing of men of parts, shewing the different sides of things, and their various *aspects* and probabilities, would be quite lost, if every one were obliged to say after the speaker. *Locke.*

6. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

There's some ill planet reigns,
I must be patient till the heavens look
With an *aspect* more favourable. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

Not unlike that which astrologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign *aspect* the one to the other. *Wolton.*

A S P

To the blank moon

Her office they prescrib'd : to th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects,

In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite. *Milton, P. L.*
Why does not every single star shed a separate influence,
and have aspects with other stars of their own constellation?

Bentley, Serm.

To ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] To behold: not used.

Happy in their mistake, those people whom
The northern pole aspects; whom fear of death
(The greatest of all human fears) ne'er moves. *Temple.*

ASPE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*aspectabilis*, Lat.] Visible; being the object of sight.

He was the sole cause of this *aspectable* and perceivable universal. *Raleigh.*

To this use of informing us, what is in this *aspectable* world,
we shall find the eye well fitted. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'SPECTED.* *adj.* [from *aspect*.] Having an aspect.

A contracted, subtle, and intricate face, full of quirks and turnings, a labyrinthine face, now angularly, now circularly, every way *aspected*. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

ASPE'CTION. *n. s.* [from *aspect*.] Beholding; view.

A Moorish queen, upon *aspect* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one. *Brown.*

A'SPEN, or ASP.† *n. s.* [*aspe*, Dutch; *asp*, Dan. *æppe*, *æppen*, Sax.] See POPULAR, of which it is a species. The leaves of this tree always tremble.

The *aspen* or *asp* tree hath leaves much the same with the poplar, only much smaller, and not so white. *Mortimer.*

The *builder* oak, sole king of forests all,
The *aspen*, good for staves, the *ypress* funeral. *Spenser.*

A'SPEN. † *adj.* [from *asp* or *aspen*.]

1. Belonging to the *asp* tree.

Oh! had the monster seen those lily hands
Tremble like *aspen* leaves upon a lute. *Shakespeare.*

No gale disturbs the trees,
Nor *aspen* leaves confess the gentlest breeze. *Gay.*

2. Made of *aspen* wood.

3. Resembling an *asp* tree.

Poore *aspen* wretch, neglected thou,
Bath'd in cold quicksilver sweat wilt lie,
A verier ghost than I. *Donne, Poems, The Apparition.*

A'SPER.* *n. s.* A small Turkish silver coin; of less value than our penny.

One, that not long since was the buckram scribe,
That would run on men's errands for an *asper*.

They will not abate one *asper* of the thousand dollars per month. *Ricault's Greek Church, p. 245.*

A'SPER.† *adj.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged. This word I have found only in Bacon, Dr. Johnson says; but it is found repeatedly in Chaucer, and occurs also in a later writer, written like the Fr. adjective, *aspre*.

What dure and *aspre* strokes I have seen them give and receive to-day. *Hist. of Oliver of Castille, ch. vi.*

All base notes, or very treble notes, give an *asper* sound; for that the base striketh more air than it can well strike equally. *Bacon.*

A'SPERLY,* or A'SPRELY. *adv.* [from the *adj.* Fr. also *asprement*.] Roughly; sharply. • Not now in use.

Swimming unto the ships, [they] enforced their enemies to strike on land, and there assaulted them so *asprely*, that the captain of the Romans might easily take them. *Sir T. Eliot's Gov. fol. 56. b.*

To A'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough or uneven.

Those corpuscles of colour, insinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *asperate* its superficies, according to the bigness and texture of the corpuscles. *Boyle.*

from the *ton*. *n. s.* [from *asperate*.] A making rough. *Dict.*

A S P

ASPERGO'IRE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *aspersoir*.] An holy-water-sprinkle.

For the chapel they received two cruets of silver gilt, weighing nine ounces; an holy-water-stop and *aspergoire* of silver parcel-gilt, weighing more than eighteen ounces.

Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 129.

ASPERIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [from *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] One of the divisions of plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPE'RITY.† *n. s.* [*asperitas*, Lat. *asperité*, Fr.]

1. Unevenness; roughness of surface.

Sometimes the pores and *asperities* of dry bodies are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the surface. *Boyle.*

2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation.

We cannot suppose that he is entirely free from those dissonances and *asperities*, which still adhered to the general character and state of our diction. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 62.*

3. Roughness, or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sourness; crabbedness.

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will descend in showers of blessings; but the rigour and *asperity* of the other, in a severe doom upon ourselves. *Gower, Tongue.*

Avoid all unseemliness and *asperity* of carriage; do nothing that may argue a peevish or froward spirit. *Rogers.*

4. Sharpness.

The *asperity* of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alkaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul. *Bp. Berkeley's Siris, § 86.*

ASPERNA'TION. *n. s.* [*aspernatio*, Lat.] Neglect; disregard. *Dict.*

A'SPEROUS.† *adj.* [*asper*, Lat.] Rough; uneven.

Black and white are the most *asperous* and unequal of colours; so like, that it is hard to distinguish them: black is the most rough. *Boyle.*

They [cells of hermits] are all built in the rocks, and have a craggy and *asperous* ascent to them.

Ricault's Greek Church, p. 243.

To ASPERSE.† *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] Mentioned by Heylin as a new word, in 1656.]

1. To bespatter with censure or calumny.

In the business of Ireland, besides the opportunity to *asperse* the king, they were safe enough. *Clarendon.*

Curb that impetuous tongue, nor rashly vain,
And singly mad, *asperse* the sov'reign reign. *Pope.*

Unjustly poets we *asperse*,
Truth shines the brighter clad in verse. *Swift.*

2. Simply, to cast upon.

Your scorn
Makes me appear more abject to myself,
Than all diseases I have tasted yet
Had power to *asperse* upon me.

Heywood's Challenge for Beauty.

ASPE'NSER.* *n. s.* [from *asperse*.] He who asperses or vilifies another.

ASPE'NSION.† *n. s.* [*aspersio*, Lat. *aspersion*, Fr.]

1. A sprinkling.

If thou dost break her virgin knot, before
All sanctimonious ceremonies,
No sweet *aspersions* shall the heav'ns let fall,
To make this contract grow. *Shakespeare.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the instauration gives the new unmixed, otherwise than with some little *aspersions* of the old, for taste's sake. *Bacon.*

2. Calumny; censure.

Not casting any *aspersions* on their religion, but ready to maintain my own. *Bp. Hall, Specialties in his Life.*

The same *aspersions* of the king, and the same grounds of a rebellion. *Dryden.*

ASPHA'LTI'CK. *adj.* [from *asphaltos*.] Gummy; bituminous.

And with *asphaltick* slime, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell the gather'd bench
They fasten'd. *Milton, P. L. x. 298.*

ASPHALTOS. † *n. s.* [*ἄσφαλτος*, bitumen.] A solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the *Lacus Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is cast up in the nature of liquid pitch, from the bottom of this sea; and, being thrown upon the water, swims like other fat bodies, and condenses gradually.

Many a row
Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky.

Milton, P. L. B. 1.

ASPHALTUM. *n. s.* [Lat.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neuchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; supposed to be the mortar so much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid.

Chambers.

ASPHODEL. *n. s.* [*Lilio-asphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily.

Asphodels were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

By those happy souls who dwell
In yellow meads of *asphodel*.

Pope.

ASPICK. † *n. s.* [See *Serp.*]

1. The name of a serpent.

Why did I 'scape th' invenom'd *aspick's* rage,
And all the fiery monsters of the desert,
To see this day?

Addison.

2. The name of a piece of ordnance, which is said to carry a twelve-pound shot; adopted from the serpent's name, like *basilisk*, another piece of ordnance; ancient pieces of artillery being often denominated *culverins* and *serpentes*, and the like, from the circumstance of these animals being sculptured on them.

ASPIRANT.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A candidate.

I require then in our young *aspirant* to the name and honours of an English senator, that his mind be early and thoroughly seasoned with the principles of virtue and religion. *Hurd.*

TO ASPIRATE. † *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aspiration, or full breath; as we *aspirate* *horse*, *house*, and *hog*.

Evia, saith Clemens, if it be *aspirated* *Hevia*, signifies, in the Hebrew tongue, a female serpent: where the good man calls the Chaldean tongue, the Hebrew; for in the Hebrew I do not find such a word for a serpent. *Lightfoot's Miscell. p. 160.*

TO ASPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a consonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *w* and *h* *aspirate*. *Dryden.*

ASPIRATE. *adj.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pervious, you may call them, if you please, *peraspirate*; but yet they are not *aspirate*, i. e. with such an aspiration as *h*. *Holder.*

ASPIRATE.* *n. s.* The mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation.

We must correct then twenty authors who have it in the compound *ἀσπρίον* and *ἀσπρίμα*; and not, as the *aspirate* would require it, *ἀσπρίον* and *ἀσπρίμα*. *Bentley to Dr. Mead.*

ASPIRATION. *n. s.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wish: used generally of a wish for spiritual blessings.

A soul inspired with the warmest *aspirations* after celestial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive. *Hall.*

2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high and great.

'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gate;
He rises on his toe; that spirit of his
In aspiration lifts him from the earth.

Shakspeare.

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

It is only a guttural *aspiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulse of the breath from the lungs. *Holder.*

TO ASPIRE. *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.]

1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher: sometimes with the particle *to*.

Most excellent lady, no expectation in others, nor hope in himself, could *aspire* to a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praised by you. *Sidney.*

His father's grave counsellors, by whose means he had *aspired* to the kingdom, he cruelly tortured. *Kneller.*

Hence springs that universal strong desire,

Which all men have of immortality:

Not some few spirits unto this thought *aspire*.

But all men's minds in this united be.

Davies.

Horace did n'er *aspire* to epic bays:

Nor lofty Maro stoop to lyric lays.

Roscommon.

Till then a helpless, hopeless, homely swain;

ought not freedom, nor *aspir'd* to gain.

Dryden.

Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,

Aspiring to be angels, men rebel.

Pope.

Sometimes with *after*.

Those are raised above sense, and *aspire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their souls. *Tillotson.*

There is none of us but who would be thought, throughout the whole course of his life, to *aspire after* immortality.

Atterbury.

3 To rise; to tower.

There is betwixt that smile we would *aspire to*,

That sweet aspect of princes and our ruin,

More pangs and fears than war or women have. *Shakspeare.*

My own breath still foment the fire,

Which flames as high as fancy can *aspire*.

Waller.

TO ASPIRE.* *v. a.* To aspire to.

Who dare *aspire* this journey with a stain,

Hath weight will force him headlong back again.

Donne's Poems, p. 184.

That gallant spirit hath *aspired* the clouds,

Shakspeare, Rom. and Juliet.

ASPIREMENT.* *n. s.* [from *aspire*.] The act of aspiring.

The only means [light] by which each mortal eye

Sends messengers to the wide firmament;

That to the longing soul brings presently

High contemplation and deep wonderment:

By which *aspiration* she her wings displays.

Brewer's Lingua, 3. 6.

ASPIRER.* *n. s.* [from *aspire*.] One that ambitiously strives to be greater than he is.

They ween'd

To win the mount of God; and on his throne,

To set the envier of his state, the proud

Aspirer: but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain.

Milton.

I find not that he did put up for advancement, during Henry the Eighth's time, though a vast *aspirer* and provident storier.

Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia, Leicester.

ASPIRING.* *n. s.* [from *aspire*.]

1. The desire of something great.

The ambitions and *aspirings* of the worldling.

Hammond's Sermons.

2. With to.

Having quite lost not only all inclination and *aspirings* to knowledge and virtue, but likewise all courage and bravery of mind to recover their ancient freedom and honour.

Howell's Letters, ii. 57.

3. Points; stops.

Nor are those so fastidious in pyramidal *aspirings*, nor curious in architecture or inside glory, as in many lesser towns.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 211.

ASPORTATION.† *n. s.* [*asportatio*, Lat.] A carrying away.

A bare removal from the place where the thief found the goods, is a sufficient *asportation* or carrying away. *Blackstone.*

ASQUINT.† *adv.* [Dutch *schuin*. See **ASKANCE**.]

1. Obliquely; not in the strait line of vision.

A single guide may direct the way better than five hundred, who have contrary views, or look *asquint*, or shut their eyes.

Swift.

2. Figuratively, not with regard or due notice.

Thereto he answered not, but looked as it were *asquint* at it.

Forc's Acts, Life of Rogers.

If Herod the great had been *ερωδης*, or eaten up of worms, and by the judgement of God too; is it to be thought that this judgement looked *asquint* upon all the rest of this king's enormities, and cast a full eye only on the massacre of the children?

Gregory's Posthumus, (1650) p. 105.

Ass.† *n. s.* [*asinus*, Lat. *ase*, old Fr. *appa*, Sax.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for sluggishness, patience, hardness, coarseness of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd slave,
Which, like your *asses*, and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in slavish part,
Because you bought them.

Shakspeare.

2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive that I am made an *ass*.

Shakspeare.

That such a crafty mother
Should yield the world to this *ass*!—a woman that
Bears all down with her brain; and yet her son
Cannot take two from twenty for his heart,
And leave eighteen.

Shakspeare.

To ASSAIL. *v. a.* [*assaillir*, Fr.]

1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assault; to fall upon; to invade.

So when he saw his flatt'ring arts to fail,
With greedy force he gain'd the fort t' *assail*.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. To attack with argument; censure; or motives applied to the passions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament
Let us *assail* the family of York.

Shakspeare.

She will not stay the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of *assailing* eyes.

Shakspeare.

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it most,
When love *assail'd* you on the Libyan coast.

Dryden.

All books he reads, and all he reads *assail'd*,
From Dryden's Fables down to D—y's Tales.

Pope.

In vain Thalestris with reproach *assails*;
For who can move when fair Belinda fails?

Pope.

ASSAILABLE. *adj.* [from *assail*.] That which may be attacked.

Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.—

— But in them nature's copy's not eternal.—

— There's comfort yet, they are *assailable*.

Shakspeare.

ASSAILANT. *n. s.* [*assaillant*, Fr.] He that attacks; in opposition to *defendant*.

The same was so well encountered by the defendants, that the obstinacy of the *assailants* did but increase the loss.

Hayward.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber smirch my face,
The like do you; so shall we pass along,
And never stir *assailants*.

Shakspeare.

ASSAILANT. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as evening dragon came,
Assailant on the perched roosts
Of tame villatick fowl.

Milton.

ASSAILER. *n. s.* [from *assail*.] One who attacks another.

Balladius heated, so pursued our *assailers*, that one of them
slew him.

Sidney.

ASSAILMENT.† *n. s.* [from *assail*.] Attack.

His most frequent *assailment* was the head-ache.

Johnson, Life of Pope.

ASSAINEE NICK. *n. s.* A little animal of Virginia, which

issaid to fly by stretching out its shoulders and its skin, and is called in English the flying squirrel. *Trevoux.*

ASSART.† *n. s.* [*essart*, from *essarter*, Fr. to clear away wood in a forest.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the forest, and by making them as plain as arable land.

Corvel.

Freedom from *assart* is an exemption from a fine or penalty for so doing.

Burn's Hist. of Westm. and Cumb. Gloss.

To ASSART.† *v. a.* [*essartir*, Fr. according to Dr. Johnson. Others deduce it from *exaratum*, contracted into *exartum*, which signifies to plow or cut up; and others from *exertum*, which means to pull up by the roots. V. *Archæologia*, vol. 15. p. 216.]

To commit an *assart*; one of the greatest offences cognizable by the laws of the forest; and simply, to grub up.

The king granted to him free chase, and free warren, in all those his lands, &c. and also power to *assart* his lands.

Ashmole's Berkshire, ii. 425.

ASSASSIN.† } *n. s.* [*assassin*, Fr. a word brought originally from Asia, where, about

the time of the holy war, there was a set of men called *assassins*, as is supposed for *Arsacide*, who killed any man without regard to danger, at the command of their chief. Such is Dr. Johnson's etymology of *assassin*. Some have thought it taken from the *Assacani*, a people mentioned by Arrian, lib. iv. The Abbé Vertot inclines to the derivation of it from the Persian word *hassissin*, a poniard used in private murders. Lacombe interprets *assassins* by the Lat. *sicarii*, from *sica*, a poniard. So it is recorded by Matthew of Paris respecting their chief, "si quos habuit principes odiosos, aut genti suæ suspectos, datâ uni de suis *sichâ*, vel pluribus, non considerato rei exitu, vel quæ eis pœna sequatur, illuc contendunt, quibus mandatum est; et tam diu pro complendo imperio anxii circumeunt et laborant, quousque peragant sibi homicidium commissum. Hos tam Saraceni, quàm Christiani, *assassinos* appellant, etymologiam ignorant." Roquefort exhibits them under the name of *hakesins*, *haacains*, *héissesins*, which *Sainte-Palaye* and *Mouchet* derive, he says, from *occidentes*, that is, *slayers*, *murderers*. V. *Gloss. de la Lang. Rom.* Lord Bacon, in a charge in the King's Bench, refers to "the Saracen prince, of whom the name of the *assassins* is derived;" where he means perhaps simply, not etymologically, the petty prince at the head of them, who was called *the old man of the mountain*.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *assassin* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side.

Wotton.

The Syrian king, who, to surprize
One man, *assassin* like, had levy'd war,
War unproclaim'd.

Milton.

The old king is just murdered, and the person that did it is unknown.—Let the soldiers seize him for one of the *assassins*, and let me alone to accuse him afterwards.

Dryden.

Here hir'd *assassins* for their gain invade,
And treacherous poisoners urge their fatal trade.

Creech.

When she hears of a murder, she enlarges more on the guilt to the suffering person, than of the *assassin*.

Addison.

Orestes brandish'd the revenging sword,
Slew the dire pair, and gave to funeral flame
The vile *assassin*, and adult'rous dame.

Pope.

Useful, we grant, it serves what life requires,
But dreadful too, the dark *assassin* hires. *Pope.*

To ASSA'SSIN.* *v. a.* [Fr. *assassiner*.] To murder.

Can God be as well-pleased with him that *assassin*s his
parents, as with him that obeys them. *Stillingfleet's Sermon*, p. 502.
ASSA'SSINACY.* *n. s.* [from *assassin*.] The act of
assassinating.

This spiritual *assassination*, this deepest die of blood being most
satanically designed on souls. *Hammond's Sermon.*

ASSA'SSINATE.* *v. n. s.* [Fr. *assassinat*.]

1. The crime of an assassin; murder.

For which his temper'd zeal, see Providence
Flying in here, and arms him with defence
Against the *assassinate* made upon his life
By a foul wretch. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Were not all *assassinates* and popular insurrections wrong-
fully chastised, if the meanness of the offenders indemnified
them from punishment? *Pope.*

2. A murderer. See ASSASSIN.

To ASSA'SSINATE.* *v. a.* [from *assassin*.]

1. To murder by violence; to destroy.

Help, neighbours, my house is broken open by force, and I
am ravished, and like to be *assassinated*. *Dryden.*

What could provoke thy madness
To *assassinate* so great, so brave a man! *Philips.*

The incorporating
Of these same outward things into that part,
Which we call *mental*, leaves some certain faces
That stop the organs, and, as Plato says,
Assassinates our knowledge. *B. Jonson, For.*

2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. This meaning
is perhaps peculiar to Milton.

Such usage as your honourable lords
Afford me, *assassinated* and betrayed,
Who durst not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withstand one single and unarm'd. *Milton.*

To ASSA'SSINATE.* *v. n.* To murder.

You who those ways fear'd of late,
Where now no thieves *assassinate*.
Sundys, Paraphrase of Sacred Songs, Judges v.

ASSA'SSINATION. *n. s.* [from *assassinate*.] The act of
assassinating; murder by violence.

It were done quickly, if th' *assassination*
Could trammel up the consequence. *Shakspeare.*

The duke finish'd his course by a wicked *assassination*.
Clarendon.

ASSA'SSINATOR. *n. s.* [from *assassinate*.] Murderer;
mankiller; the person that kills another by vio-
lence.

ASSA'SSINOUS.* *adj.* [from *assassin*.] Murderous.
Cockram.

ASSA'TION.* *v. n. s.* [Fr. *assation*, a roasting, from
the Lat. *assatus*.] Roasting.

The egg expiring less in the elixation or boiling; whereas, &
in the *assation* or roasting, it will sometimes abate a drachm. &
Brown, Vulg. Err.

Assation is a concoction of the inward moisture by heat.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 21.

ASSA'ULT. *n. s.* [assault, Fr.]

1. Attack; hostile onset; opposed to defence.

Her spirit had been invincible against all *assaults* of affection.
Shakspeare.

Not to be shook thyself, but all *assaults*,
Baffling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud sea wave. *Thomson.*

2. Storm: opposed to sap or siege.

Jason took at least a thousand men, and suddenly made an
assault upon the city. *2 Macc. v. 5.*

After some days siege, he resolved to try the fortune of an
assault: he succeeded therein so far, that he had taken the
principal tower and fort. *Bacon.*

3. Hostile violence.

Themselves at discord fell,
And cruel combat join'd in middle space,
With horrible *assault*, and fury fell. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. Invasion; hostility; attack.

After some unhappy *assaults* upon the prerogative by the
parliament, which produced its dissolution, there followed a
composure. *Clarendon.*

Theories built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be
supported against the *assaults* of opposition. *Locke.*

5. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's
person. It may be committed by offering of a
blow, or by a fearful speech. *Corvel.*

6. It has upon before the thing assaulted.

To ASSA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to
invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together,
and to stand for their life, to destroy all the power that would
assault them. *Esth. viii. 11.*

Before the gates the cries of babes new-born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Assault his ears. *Dryden.*

New cursed steel, and more accursed gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief hold:
And double death did wretched man invade,
By steel *assaulted*, and by gold betray'd. *Dryden.*

ASSA'ULTABLE.* *adj.* [from *assault*.] Capable of
assault.

A breach, be it made never so *assaultable*, having many hands
to defend it with any valour, lightly is never entered.

Sir Roger Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 106.

ASSA'ULTER. *n. s.* [from *assault*.] One who violently
assaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we
esteemed few swords in a just defence, able to resist many un-
just *assaulters*. *Sidney.*

ASSAY.* *v. n. s.* [essaye, Fr. from which the ancient
writers borrowed *assay*, according to the sound, and
the latter, *essay*, according to the writing; but the
senses now differing, they may be considered as
two words. This is Dr. Johnson's observation.

But the word is certainly from the old Fr. substan-
tive *assai*, which means the same as *essai*.]

1. Examination; trial.

This cannot be
By no *assay* of reason. 'Tis a pageant,
To keep us in false gaze. *Shakspeare.*

2. In law. The examination of measures and weights
used by the clerk of the market. *Corvel.*

3. The first entrance upon any thing; a taste for trial.

For well he weened, that so glorious bait
Would tempt his guest to take thereof *assay*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. Trial by danger or distress; difficulty; hardship.

She heard with patience all unto the end,
And strove to master sorrowful *assay*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The men he prest but late,
To hard *assays* unfit, unsure at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax.*

Be sure to find,
What I foretel thee, many a hard *assay*
Of dangers, and adversities, and pains,
Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold. *Milton.*

5. Value.

She saw bestowed all with rich array
Of pearls and precious stones of great *assay*. *Spenser.*

To ASSA'Y.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *assai*.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of.

One that to bounty never cast his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did *assay*
His baser breast. *Spenser.*

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a little to *as-
say* them; and so with some horsemen charged them home.

Hayward.

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard picked out of
my conversation, that he dares in this manner *assay* me? *Shakspeare.*

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in *assaying* metals.

B A U

No, I shan't envy him, who'er he be,
That stands upon the *battlements* of state;
I'd rather be secure than great.
The weighty matter demands surrounding blows,
Till the proud *battlements* her towers inclose.

BA'TLEMENTED.* *part. adj.* [from *battlement*.]
Secured by battlements.

So broad [the wall of Babylon] that six chariots could well
drive together at the top, and so *battlemented* that they could
not fall.

BA'TTLING.* *n. s.* [from *battle*.] Conflict; encounter;
battle.

The livid Fury spread —
She blaz'd in omens, swell'd the groaning winds
With wild surmises, *battlings*, sounds of war.

Thomson, *Liberty*, p. 4.

BATTO'LOGIST.* *n. s.* [from *battology*, Fr. *battalogue*,
"auteur ennuyeux et insipide," Lacombe.] One
who repeats the same thing in speaking or writing.
Should a truly dull *battologist*, that is of Ausonius's character,
quam paucis, quam diu loquuntur Attici? that an hour by the
glass speaketh nothing; should such a one, I say, and a
deserving eminent preacher, change sermons; people would
not only come thicker, but return satisfied.

Whitlock's *Manners of the English*, p. 209.

To BATTO'LOGIZE.* *v. a.* [from *battology*.] To repeat
needlessly the same thing.

After the eastern mode, they wagged their bodies, howing
their heads, and *battologizing* the names *Allough whoddaw*
and *Mahumet* very often.

Sir T. Herbert's *Travels*, p. 191.

After they have *battologized* *Lila y-lala*, or *Hilula*, i. e. praises,
they iterate another [prayer].

Ibid, p. 324.

BATTOLOGY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *battologie*, from the Gr.
βαττολογία which means "to do as *Battus* did, and
which is described by Suidas in these words *βαττολογία*
ἡ Πολλολογία, *battology* is multiplying of words, &c.
ἀπὸ Βάττε, κ. τ. λ. taken from one *Battus*, who made
long hymns, consisting of many lines, full of tauto-
logies." Hammond on S. Matt. vi. 7.] This is
an old English substantive, which Bullokar defines the
"often repeating one and the same thing."

That heathenish *battology* of multiplying words.

Milton, *Animado. Rem. Defence*.

BA'TTY. *adj.* [from *bat*.] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death counterfeiting sleep,

With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep.

Shakspeare.

BA'VAROY.† *n. s.* [probably from a Bavarian fashion
of dress, *Bavarois*, Fr.] A kind of cloak, or
surtout.

Let the loop'd *bavarois* the fop embrace,

Of his deep cloke be spatter'd o'er with lace.

Gay.

BAUBE'E.† *n. s.* A word used in Scotland, and the
northern counties, for a halfpenny. This coin,
bearing the head of James the Sixth, king of Scot-
land, when young, has been supposed by some to
have been therefore called *baubee*, as exhibiting the
figure of a baby. But Dr. Jamieson says, this is
a great mistake; the name, as well as the coin,
being known before that prince's reign. Mr. Pin-
kerton derives it from the Fr. *bas-billon*. "The
billon coin worth six pennies Scottish, and called
bas-pièce, from the first questionable shape in
which it appeared, being of what the French called
bas-billon, or the worst kind of billon, was now
[in the reign of James VI.] struck in copper, and
termed by the Scottish pronunciation, *bawbee*." *Essay on Medals*, vol. 2. p. 109.

Though in the drawers of my japan bureau,

To lady Gripeall I the Caesars show,

'Tis equal to her ladyship or me

A copper Otho, or a Scotch *baubee*.

Bramston's *Man of Taste*.

B A W

BA'UBLE. See **BAUBLE**.

BA'VIN.† *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation, Dr. Johnson
says. Some have referred to it the Fr. *fevin*, (a
word which I find nowhere,) from *feu, fire*. *Bavin*
or faggot is rendered by the Fr. *foilage*, and *foilles*
are the smallest sort of bavins. V. Cotgrave.
Bavin, Dr. Johnson has elsewhere observed, means
brushwood, which, *fired*, burns fiercely, but is soon
out. In Florio's Ital. Dict. (1591) it is clearly a
little faggot: "There is no fire: — make a little
blaze with a *bavin*." In the Kentish dialect, *bavin*
is a brush, a faggot.] A stick like those bound up
in faggots; a piece of waste wood.

He rambled up and down

With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits,

Soon kindled, and soon burnt.

Shakspeare, *Henry IV.*

For moulded to the life in clouts,

Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,

He's mounted on a hazel *bavin*,

A cropp'd malignant baker gave him.

Hudibras.

The truncheons make billet, *bavin*, and coals.

Mortimer.

To BAULK. See **BALK**.

BA'WBLE.† *n. s.* [*Baubellum*, in barbarous Latin,
signified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not
necessary. *Omnia baubella sua dedit Othoni*,
Hoveden. Probably from *beau*, Fr. Such is Dr.
Johnson's etymology. The word may also be
traced to the old Fr. *baubêlo*, *babiole*, a play-
thing. Ital. *babbolo*. *Bauble* is now mostly used,
and rightly, according to the derivation. It was
formerly written *babble*, so late indeed as by Bp.
Bramhall.] A gew-gaw; a trifling piece of finery;
a thing of more show than use; a trifle. It is in
general, whether applied to persons or things, a
term of contempt, Dr. Johnson says. 'This, I may
add, was doubtless occasioned by the word being,
in ancient times, commonly coupled with a licensed
jester, a *fool*; the *bauble* being a little truncheon, with
a head carved on it, which such an one usually
carried in his hand, as the mock ensign of his
office; in which sense the sour protector of
England, Oliver Cromwell, absurdly called the
speaker's mace, as Blackstone also has observed, a
"*fool's bauble*," when he forcibly turned out the
rump-parliament, and bade the soldiers take away
this object of his absurd acrimony.

The kynges foolc

Sate by the fire upon a stoole,

As he that with his *bauble* plaide,

Gower, *Conf. Am.* h. 7.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the sea bank with

some Venetians, and thither comes the *bauble*, and falls me

thus about my neck.

Shakspeare, *Othello*.

It is a paltry cap,

A custard coffin, a *bauble*, a silken pie.

Shakspeare.

If, in our contest, we do not interchange useful notions, we
shall traffick toys and *baubles*.

Government of the Tongue.

This shall be writ to fright the fry away,

Who draw their little *baubles*, when they play.

Dryden.

Here is a contradiction deserves a bell and a *bauble*.

Bp. Bramhall, *Schism guarded*, (1658) p. 373.

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;

'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *baubles* and seals.

Prior,

Our author then, to please you in your way,

Presents you now a *bauble* of a play,

In glingling rhyme.

Granville.

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,

Inherits every virtue round,

As emblems of the sovereign power;

Like other *baubles* of the Tower.

Swift.

BA'WBLING. *adj.* [from *bauble*.] Trifling; contemptible: a word not now in use.

A *baubling* vessel was he captain of,
For shallow draught and bulk unprizable;
With which such scuffling grapple did he make
With the most noble bottom of our fleet.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

BA'WCOCK. *n. s.* [perhaps from *beau*, or *baude*, and *cock*.] A familiar word, which seems to signify the same as *fine fellow*.

Why, how now, my *bawcock*? how dost thou, chuck?

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.

BAWD. *† n. s.* [*baude*, old Fr. Dr. Johnson says. But here the Welsh *baw*, dirt, *barwai* dirty, whence *barwddyn*, a base or dirty fellow, is derived, must not be omitted. Chaucer and our elder writers use *bawdy* and *bawd* in the sense of *filthy*, *naughty*. Hence the application to the infamous character which our word denotes. See *To BAWD*, and *BAWDY*.] A procurer, or procuress; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

He [Pandarus] is named Troilus' *bawd*;

Of that name he is sure,

Whiles the world shall dure. *Skelton's Poems*, p. 235.

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves,
you need not to fear the *bawds*. *Shakespeare.*

This commodity,

This *bawd*, this broker, this all changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid. *Shakespeare.*

Our author calls colouring *lena sororis*, the *bawd* of her sister design; she dresses her up, she paints her, she procures for the design, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden.*

To BAWD.* v. a. [from *bawd*.] To foul; to dirty.

Her shoone smered with tallow

Gresed upon dyrt,

That *baudeth* her skyrt. *Skelton's Poems*, p. 126.

To BAWD. v. n. [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with strumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's lust, and *bawds*, at the same time, for the whole court. *Spectator*, No. 266.

And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and shrunk,
To *bawd* for others, and go shares with punk. *Swift.*

BA'WBORN.* part. adj. [from *bawd* and *born*.]

Descended of a *bawd*.

Bawd is he, doubtless; and of antiquity too; *bawd-born*.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

BA'WDILY. *adv.* [from *bawdy*.] Obscenely.

BA'WDINESS. *† n. s.* [from *bawd*; and defined by our old lexicographers, though unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, "greasiness, or filthiness, of apparel or body." V. Barret's *Alv.* and Bullokar's *Expos.* of *Hard Words*.] We now use it only in the sense of obscenity or lewdness.

BA'WDRICK. *n. s.* [See *BALDRICK*.] A belt.

Fresh garlands too, the virgins temples crown'd;

The youths gilt swords wore at their thighs, with silver *bawdricks* bound. *Chapman's Iliad.*

BA'WDRY. *† n. s.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a *bawd*; Dr. Johnson says; but it was formerly written and pronounced with three syllables.

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe.*

Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the world. *L' Etrange.*

Obscenity; unchaste language.

Rhymed in rules of stewish ribaldry,

Teaching experimental *bawdery*. *Bp. Hall's Satires*, i. 9.

Pr'ythee say on; he's for a jig or a tale of *bawdry*, or he sleeps. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

I have no salt: no *bawdry* doth mean:

For witty, in his language, is obscene.

Ben Jonson.

It is most certain, that barefaced *bawdry* is the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

BAWDY. *adj.* [from *bawd*.]

1. Filthy; dirty; agreeably to its derivation.

BAWD.

His overest sloppe it is not worth a mite

As in effect to him, so mote I go;

It is all *bawdy*, and to-tore all-o.

Why is thy lord so *sluttish*, I thee preye,

And is of power better cloth to buye?

Chaucer, Chan. Ycoman's Prolog.

And in a tawny tabard, of twelve winter age,

All torn and *bawdy*.

Vision of Piers Plowman.

2. Obscene; unchaste: generally applied to language.

The *bawdy* wind that kisses all it meets,

Is hush'd within the hollow mine of earth,

And will not hear't.

Shakespeare, Othello.

Only they,

That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,

Will be deceiv'd.

Shakespeare.

Not one poor *bawdy* jest shall dare appear;

For now the batter'd veteran strumpets here

Pretend at least to bring a modest ear.

Southey.

BA'WDY-HOUSE. *n. s.* A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.

Has the pope lately shut up the *bawdy-houses*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon sin?

Dennis.

To BAWL. *† v. n.* [*balo*, Lat. according to Dr. Johnson. It has probably been adopted by us from the old Fr. *baula*, to cry for help. Similar also is the Icelandic *baela*, *baula*, and the Germ. *bellen*, to roar.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always used in contempt.

They *bawl* for freedom in their senseless mood,

And still revolt, when truth would set them free.

Milton.

To cry the cause up heretofore,

And *bawl* the bishops out of door.

Hindibras.

Through the thick shades th' eternal scribbler *bawls*,

And shakes the statues on their pedestals.

Dryden.

From his lov'd home no lucre him can draw;

The senate's mad decrees he never saw;

Nor heard at *bawling* bars corrupted law.

Dryden.

Loud menaces were heard, and foul disgrace

And *bawling* infamy, in language base,

Till sense was lost in sound, and silence fled the place.

Dryden, Fables.

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue

The list'ning nymphs, and ravis'd heroes hung;

But cits and fops the heav'n-born musick blame,

And *bawl*, and hiss, and damn her into fame.

Smith.

I have a face of orderly elderly people, who can *bawl* when I am deaf, and tread softly when I am only giddy and would sleep. *Swift.*

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little chuld was *bawling*, and a woman chiding it.

L' Etrange.

If they were never suffered to have what they cried for, they would never, with *bawling* and peevishness, contend for mastery.

Locke.

My husband took him in, a dirty boy; it was the business of the servants to attend him, the rogue did *bawl* and make such a noise. *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

To BAWL. v. a. To proclaim as a crier.

It grieved me, when I saw labours which had cost so much, *bawled* about by common hawkers.

Swift.

BAWN.* n. s. In Ireland, a *bawn* is said to be a place near the house, inclosed with mud or stone-walls, to keep the cattle from being stolen in the night. See the note on Swift's poem "whether Hamilton's *bawn* should be turned into a barrack

B A Y

or a malt-house." But originally, it seems to be an inclosure of a different kind; a fortification.

These round hills, and square *bawnes*, which you see so strongly trenched and throwne up, were (they say) at first ordained for the same purpose, that people might assemble themselves therein, and therefore anciently they were called *folk-motes*; *baie* is a place of people, to meete, or talke of any thing that concerned any difference betweene parties and towneships. *Spenser on Ireland.*

BA'WREL. *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

BA'WSIN. *† n. s.* In old English, a *badger*. In the passage of Drayton, which I cite for the illustration of this word, the late Bishop Percy preferred the interpretation of *bazane*, Fr. meaning sheep's leather, dressed and coloured red. But there can be no occasion to alter the meaning of *badger's* skin; which certainly was in use for *apparel*, as appears in our translation of the Bible, *Ezek. xvi. 10.* "I clothed thee also with broidered work, and shod thee with *badger's-skin*." A *badger*. *Dict.*

His mittens were of *bausen's* skinn.

Drayton's Dowsabell, (1593,) st. 10.

Why scorn you me?

Because I am a herdsman, and feed swine! —

I am a lord of other geer! this fine

Smooth *bawson's* cub, the young g'rice of a gray.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

BAY. *† adj.* [*adius*, Lat. *baye*, *bai*, rouge-brun, old Fr. *baio*, Ital.] A *bay* horse is what is inclining to a chesnut; and this colour is various, either a light *bay* or a dark *bay*, according as it is less or more deep. There are also coloured horses, that are called dappled *bays*. All *bay* horses are commonly called brown by the common people. "All *bay* horses have black manes, which distinguish them from the sorrel, that have red or white manes. There are light *bays* and gilded *bays*, which are somewhat of a yellowish colour. The chesnut *bay* is that which comes nearest to the colour of the chesnut." *Farrier's Dict.*

My lord, you gave good words the other day of a *bay* courser I rode on. 'Tis yours because you liked it.

Shakspeare.

Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride on a *bay* trotting horse over four inch'd bridges.

Shakspeare.

His colour'd grey,

For beauty dappled, or the brightest *bay*.

Dryden.

BAY. *† n. s.* [*baye*, Dutch, according to Dr. Johnson; but it is rather from the Sax. *bygan*, to bend; a *bay* being incurvated, as it were, like a bow.]

1. An opening into the land, where the water is shut in on all sides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syracusan merchant,

Who put unluckily into this *bay*.

Shakspeare.

We have also some works in the midst of the sea, and some *bays* upon the shore for some works, wherein is required the air and vapour of the sea.

Bacon.

Hail, sacred solitude! from this calm *bay*

I view the world's tempestuous sea.

Roscommon.

Here in a royal bed the waters sleep,

When tir'd at sea, within this *bay* they creep.

Dryden.

Some of you have *bay*.

Dryden.

2. A pen or pond-head raised to keep in store of water for driving a mill.

BAY. *n. s.* [*aboi*, Fr. signifies the last extremity; as, *Innocence est aux abois*, Boileau: *Innocence is in the most distress*. It is taken from *aboi*, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence signifies the

B A Y

condition of a *stag* when the hounds were almost upon him.]

1. The state of any thing surrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impossibility of escape.

This ship for fifteen hours, sat like a *stag* among hounds at the *bay*, and was sieged and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ships.

Bacon, War with Spain.

Fair liberty, pursu'd and meant a prey.

To lawless power, here turn'd, and stood at *bay*.

Denham.

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;

Embolden'd by despair, he stood at *bay*;

Resolv'd on death, he dissipates his fears,

And bounds aloft against the pointed spears.

Dryden.

2. Some writers, perhaps mistaking the meaning, have used *bay* as referred to the assailant, for distance beyond which no approach could be made.

All, fir'd with noble emulation, strive;

And, with a storm of darts, to distance drive

The Trojan chief; who held at *bay*, from far

On his Vulcanian orb, sustain'd the war.

Dryden.

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expence of the war, where the enemy was best able to hold us at a *bay*.

Swift.

BAY. *† n. s.* [Germ. *bau*.]

1. In architecture, a term used to signify the magnitude of a building; as if a barn consists of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two *bays*. These *bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors, from ten to twelve broad, and usually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn.

Builder's Dict.

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it after threepence a *bay*.

Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

There may be kept one thousand bushels in each *bay*, there being sixteen *bays*, each eighteen feet long, about seventeen wide, or three hundred square feet in each *bay*.

Mortimer.

2. In building also, used to signify any kind of opening in walls; as a door, window, or even chimney.

Chambers.

BAY Tree. *†* [*laurus*, Lat.] The tree, as is generally thought, which is translated *laurel*, and of which honorary garlands were anciently made.

I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green *bay tree*.

Psal. xxxvii. 35.

Like thunder 'gainst the *bay*,

Whose lightning may enclose but never stay

Upon his charmed branches.

Fletcher, Faith. Shepherdess.

BAY. *† n. s.*

1. A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

I — play'd to please myself, on rustick reed,
Nor sought for *bay*, the learned shepherd's meed.

Brown, Brit. Poet. 1.

Beneath his reign shall Eusden wear the *bays*.

Pope.

2. Figuratively, learning itself.

Strife arose betwixt them, whether they

Her beauty should extol, or she admire their *bay*.

Drayton, Polyolbion, S. 15.

To BAY. *v. n.* [*abbayer*, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues.

And all the while she stood upon the ground,

The wakeful dogs did never cease to *bay*.

Spenser, F. Q.

The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely *bay'd*;

The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid;

She rent the heaven with loud laments, imploring aid.

Dryden, Fab.

B E A

All th' impossibilities which poets
Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall sooner be.

Rowe.

To be contents his natural desire;
He asks no angel's wing, nor seraph's fire.

Pope.

4. To have something by appointment or rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam, and be to descend only to his successive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government.

Locke.

5. *Let* BE. Do not meddle with; leave untouched.

Let be, said he, my prey.

Dryden.

BE.* Used, in our old language, for the preposition *by*, and also for the participle *been*.

BE.* Much used in composition; as, *bespeak*, *befall*, *become*; which is agreeable to the Saxon manner, be, as well as *for*, *at*, and *to*, being often prefixed to Saxon words, especially verbs and participles of the past time.

BE-ALL.* *n. s.* [from *be* and *all*.] All that is to be done.

If the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,
With his surcease, success; that but this blow
Might be the *be-all* and the end-all here.

Shakspeare, *Mach.* i. 7.

BEACH.* *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. Serenius gives the Goth. *backar*, signifying the same as *beach*.] The shore; particularly that part that is dashed by the waves; the strand.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice,

Shakspeare, *K. L.*

Deep to the rocks of hell, the gather'd beach
They fastened, and the mole immense wrought on,
Over the foaming deep.

Milton, *P. L.*

They find the washed amber further out upon the beaches and shores, where it has been longer exposed.

Woodward.

BE'ACHED. *adj.* [from *beach*.] Exposed to the waves.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the *beached* verge of the salt flood;
Which once a day, with his embossed froth,
The turbulent surge shall cover.

Shakspeare.

BE'ACHY. *adj.* [from *beach*.] Having beaches.

The *beachy* girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips.

Shakspeare.

BE'ACON. *n. s.* [beacen, Sax. from *beon*, a signal, and *beanian*, whence *beckon*, to make a signal.]

1. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad *beacons* set in open fields,

Send forth their flames.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

Modest doubt is called

The *beacon* of the wise.

Shakspeare.

The king seemed to account of Perkin as a May-game; yet had given order for the watching of *beacons* upon the coasts, and erecting more where they stood too thin.

Bacon.

No flaming *beacons* cast their blaze afar,
The dreadful signal of invasive war.

Gay.

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courses, and warn them from rocks, shallows, and sand-banks.

BE'ACONAGE.* *n. s.* Money paid for the maintaining of beacons.

Minshew.

A suit for *beaconage* of a beacon standing on a rock in the sea may be brought in the court of admiralty.

Blackstone.

BE'ACONED.* *adj.* [from *beacon*.] Having a beacon.

O'er the broad downs, a novel race,
The lambs with faltering pace,
Their eager bleatings fill

The *beacon* that skirts the *beacon'd* hill.

T. Warton, *Ode*

B E A

BEAD.* *n. s.* [bebe, prayer, Saxon, from the Goth. *bida*.]

1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl, or other substance, strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers; from whence the phrase to tell beads, or to be at one's beads, is to be at prayer, Dr. Johnson says: but the old expression, which also continued long in use, was to bid their beads. And the primary meaning of bead, i. e. prayer, is noted in our oldest dictionaries, without any references to the balls of glass.

Beware therefore, and bid thy beads,

And do nothing in holy churchie,
But that thou might by reason worche.

Gower, *Conf. Am.* b. 3.

Saying over a number of beads not understood or minded on.

Injunctions to the Clergy, (1541.)

That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was busy at her beads.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

Thy voice I seem'd in every hymn to hear,

With every bead I drop too soft a tear.

Pope.

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.

With scarfs and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all such knavery.

Shakspeare.

3. Any globular bodies.

Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war,
That beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow.

Shakspeare.

Several yellow lumps of amber, almost like beads, with one side flat, had fastened themselves to the bottom.

Boyle.

BEAD Tree. [*Azedarach*.] A plant.

BE'ADLF.* *n. s.* *býdel*, *bardel*, Sax. a messenger; *badel*, old Fr. *bedel*, Sp. *bedela*, Basque; *bedelle*, Dutch. Often written *bedel*.]

1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court, or publick body. In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge they are academical officers, and are distinguished as *esquire* and *yeomen* beadles.

If the university would bring in some bachelors of Art to be *yeomen-beadles*, which are well grounded, and towards to serve that press as composers:—they, which thrived well and did good service, might after be preferred to be *esquire-beadles*; and so that press would ever train up able men for itself.

Ahp. Land, *Hist. of his Chan. at Ox.* p. 132.

He procured an addition of 20*l.* per annum to each of the inferior *beadles*; he restored the practice of the vice-chancellor's court; and added several other improvements in the academical economy.

Warton, *Life of Bathurst*, p. 89.

2. A petty officer in parishes, whose business it is to punish petty offenders.

A dog's obey'd in office.

Thou rascal *beadle*, hold thy bloody hand!

Why dost thou lash that whore?

Shakspeare.

They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the *beadle* or the magistrate.

Speaker.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,

The *beadle's* lash still flagrant on their back.

Prior.

BE'ADLESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *beadle*.] The office of a beadle.

There was convocation for the election of his successor in the *beadleship*.

A. Wood, *Ath. Ox. Fast.* ii. 274.

BE'ADROLL.* *n. s.* [from *bead* and *roll*.] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers; a list, simply.

The king, for the better credit of his espials abroad, did use to have them cursed by name amongst the *beadroll* of the king's enemies.

Bacon, *Henry VII.*

So, in the high descent of that South-Saxon king,

We, in the *bead-roll* here of our religious, bring

Wise Ethelwald.

Drayton's *Polyolbion*, S. 11.

He left me out of the *bead-roll* of some riming paper-blotters that he called poets.

Flarington, *Br. View of the Church*, p. 168.

Through what fairy land, would the man deduce this perpetual *beadroll* of uncontradicted episcopacy?

Milton, *Animadv. Rem. Defence*.

B E A

BE'ADSMAN. *n. s.* [from *bead* and *man*.] A man employed in praying generally in praying for another.

*And his hospital,
In which seven beadsmen had vowed all
Their life to service of the heaven's king.* *Spenser, F. Q.*

*Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy beadsman, Valentine.* *Shakespeare.*

BE'ADSWOMAN. *n. s.* [from *bead* and *woman*.] A woman who prays for, or thanks, another.

*'Twas such a bounty
And honour due to your beadswoman,
I know not how to owe it, but to thank you.*
B. Jonson, Sad Shep. ii. 6.

BE'AGLE. *n. s.* [*bagle*, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted.

*The rest were various huntings.
The graceful goddess was array'd in green;
About her feet were little beagles seen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen.* *Dryden, Fables.*

*To plains with well-bred beagles we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare.* *Pope.*

BEAK. *n. s.* [*bec*, Fr. *pig*, Welsh; *beg*, Bret. *beik*, *beck*, Dutch.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.

*His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloyes his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd.* *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
*He saw the ravens with their horny beaks
Food to Elijah bringing.* *Milton, P. R.*

*The magpie, lighting on the stock,
Stood chatt'ring with incessant din,
And with her beak gave many a knock.* *Swift.*

2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the end of the ancient galleys, with which they pierced their enemies. It can now be used only for the fore-part of a ship.

*With boiling pitch another, near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instops;
Which well laid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand,
And shakes them from the rising beak in drops.* *Dryden.*

3. A beak is a little shoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore-part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as the spout of a cup; a prominence of land.

Cuddenbeak, from a well advanced promontory, which entitled it beak, taketh a prospect of the river. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

BE'AKED. *adj.* [Fr. *becqué*. A term also in heraldry.] Having a beak; having the form of a beak.

*And question'd every gust of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked promontory.* *Milton.*

BE'AKER. *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson derives this word from *ak*, and defines it, "a cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak." Both his etymology and definition are incorrect. Our word is the Germ. *becher*, a cup; Ital. *bicchiere*; low Lat. *baccharium*, fancifully derived from *Bacchus*. V. Du Cange. *Bicker*, in the Northumb. dialect, is a quart vessel, about two inches and a half deep, made with small staves or hoops.] A vessel for drink; a flagon.

*And into pikes and musqueteers,
Stamp beakers, cups and porringers.* *Bulter, Hudibras.*

*With dulcet beverage this the beaker crown'd,
Fair in the midst, with gilded cups around.* *Pope, Odyssey.*

BEAL. *n. s.* [*bolga*, Goth. *bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

B E A

To **BEAL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a sore does.

Shewood.

BEAM. *n. s.* [*bagme*, Goth. *beam*, Sax. a tree.]

1. The main piece of timber that supports the house.

A beam is the largest piece of wood in a building, which always lies cross the building, or the walls, serving to support the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has less than two beams, one at each head. Into these, the girders of the garret floor are also framed; and if the building be of timber, the razel-tenons of the posts are framed. The proportions of beams in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A beam fifteen feet long, must be seven inches on one side its square, and five on the other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side must be eight inches, the other six; and so proportionable to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The building of living creatures is like the building of a timber house; the walls and other parts have columns and beams, but the roof is tile, or lead, or stone. *Bacon.*

*He heav'd, with more than human force, to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a team,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring beam.* *Dryden.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a beam must have more length than thickness, by which it is distinguished from a block.

*But Lycus, swifter,
Springs to the walls and leaves his foes behind,
And snatches at the beam he first can find.* *Dryden, Æneid.*

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended.

*Poise the cause in justice' equal scales,
Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails.* *Shakespeare.*

If the length of the sides in the balance, and the weights at the ends be both equal, the beam will be in horizontal situation: but if either the weights alone be equal, or the distances alone, the beam will accordingly decline. *Wilkins.*

4. The horn of a stag.

*And taught the woods to echo to the stream
His dreadful challenge, and his clashing beam.* *Denham.*

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horses.

*Juturna heard, and seiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the beam her brother's charioteer.* *Dryden.*

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam. *1 Sam. xvii. 7.*

7. **BEAM of an Anchor.** The straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened.

8. **BEAM Compasses.** A wooden or brass instrument, with sliding sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*

9. [*Junnebeam*, Sax. a ray of the sun.] The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye. Thus in the old Prompt. Parv. we have "candell-beame."

*Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the beam of sight.* *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Pleasing, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver beam. *Dryden.*
As heav'n's blest beam turns vinegar more sour. *Pope.*

B E A

To BEAM. † *v. n.* [Sax. *beamian*.] To emit rays or beams.

Each emanation of his fires

That *beams* on earth; each virtue he inspires.

Pope.

BEAM Tree. A species of wild service.

BEAMLESS. * *adj.* [from *beam* and *less*.] Yielding no ray of light.

No sun to cheer us, but a bloody globe,
That rolls above, a bald and *beamless* fire.

Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

The ghastly form,

The lip pale-quivering, and the *beamless* eye.

Thomson, Summer, v. 1045.

BEAMY. † *adj.* [from *beam*.]

1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.

Who is there that cannot trace Thee now in thy *beamy* walk
through the midst of thy sanctuary, amidst those golden candlesticks, which have long suffered a dimness amongst us
through the violence of those that had seized them.

Milton, Animadv. on the Remonstr. Defence.

Each of w^hose eyes, like a bright *beamy* shield,
Conquers, without blows, the contentions.

Beaum. and Fl. Martial Mail.

Ope, aged Atlas, open then thy lap,
And from thy *beamy* bosom strike a light.

B. Jonson, Masques.

Hide, hide in shameful night, thy *beamy* head.

Smith.

2. Having the weight or massiness of a beam.

His double-biting axe, and *beamy* spear;

Each asking a giantlike force to rear.

Dryden, Fables.

3. Having horns or antlers.

Rouze from their desert dens the bristled rage

Of boars, and *beamy* stags in toils engage.

Dryden, Virgil.

BEAN. † *n. s.* [Sax. *bean*.]

The species are, 1. The common garden *bean*.

2. The horse *bean*. There are several varieties of the garden *beans*, differing either in colour or size.

The principal sorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the small Lisbon, the Spanish, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windsor *beans*.

The Mazagan *bean* is brought from a settlement of the Portuguese on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is by far the best sort to plant for an early crop.

Miller.

His allowance of oats and *beans* for his horse was greater than his journey required.

Swift.

BEAN Caper. [*fabago*.] A plant.

BEAN Tressel. An herb.

BEANFED. * *part. adj.* [from *bean* and *feed*.] Fed with beans.

I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,

When I a fat and *bean-fed* horse beguile,

Neighing in likeness of a silly foal.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. D.

To BEAR. *v. a. pret.* I bore, or bare; *part. pass.*

bore, or born, or borne. [beopan, began, Sax. *bairan*,

Gothick. It is sounded as bare, as the are in care and ware.]

This is a word used with such latitude, that it is not easily explained.

We say to *bear* a burden, to *bear* sorrow or reproach, to *bear* a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* children. The word *bear* is used in very different senses.

Watts.

2. To carry as a burden.

They *bear* him upon the shoulder; they carry him, and set him in his place.

Isaiah, xlv. 7.

And Solomon had threescore and ten thousand that bare burdens.

1 Kings, v. 15.

As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings.

Deuteronomy, xxxii. 12.

B E A

We see some, who, we think, have borne less of the burden, rewarded above themselves.

Decay of Piety.

3. To convey or carry.

My message to the ghost of *Priam* bear;

Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there.

Dryden, Æneid.

A guest like him, a Trojan guest before,

In shew of friendship, sought the Spartan shore,

And ravish'd Helen from her husband bore.

Garth.

4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hand

Th' unstained sword that you have us'd to bear.

Shakspeare.

5. To carry as a mark of distinction.

He may not *bear* so fair and so noble an image of the divine glory, as the universe in its full system.

Illeg.

His pious brother, sure the best

Who ever bore that name.

Dryden.

The sad spectators stiffen'd with their fears,

She sees, and sudden every limb she smears;

Then each of savage beasts the figure bears.

Garth.

His supreme spirit of mind will bear its best resemblance, when it represents the supreme infinite.

Cheyne.

So we say, to *bear* arms in a coat.

6. To carry as in show.

Look like the time; *bear* welcome in your eye,

Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent flower,

But be the serpent under't.

Shakspeare.

7. To carry as in trust.

He was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what was put therein.

John.

8. To support; to keep from falling: frequently with *up*.

Under colour of rooting out popery, the most effectual means to *bear up* the state of religion may be removed, and so a way be made either for paganism, or for barbarism to enter.

Hooker.

And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the house stood, and on which it was borne up.

Judges.

A religious hope does not only *bear up* the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in them.

Addison.

Some power invisible supports his soul,

And bears it up in all its wonted greatness.

Addison.

9. To keep afloat; to keep from sinking; sometimes with *up*.

The waters encreased, and bare up the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth.

Genesis.

10. To support with proportionate strength.

Animals that use a great deal of labour and exercise, have their solid parts more elastick and strong; they can *bear*, and ought to have stronger food.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.

How did the open multitude reveal

The wond'rous love they *bear* him under hand!

Daniel.

They bare great faith and obedience to the kings.

Bacon.

Darah, the eldest, bears a generous mind,

But to implacable revenge inclin'd.

Dryden.

The coward bore the man immortal spite.

Dryden.

As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, she beareth him an invincible hatred.

Swift.

That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in so bold an attempt.

Swift.

12. To endure, as pain, without sinking.

It was not an enemy that reproached me, then I could have borne it.

Psalms.

13. To suffer; to undergo, as punishment or misfortune.

I have borne chastisements, I will not offend any more.

That which was torn of beasts, I brought not unto thee, I bare the loss of it; of my hand didst thou require it.

Genesis.

14. To permit; to suffer without resentment.

To reject all orders of the church which men have established, is to think worse of the laws of men in this respect, than either the judgement of wise men alloweth, or the law of God itself will bear.

Hooker.

Not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear

Thy lawless wand'ring walks in upper air.

Dryden.

B E A

15. To be capable of; to admit.
Being the son of the earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally supplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father could bear. *Clarendon.*
Give his thought either the same turn, if our tongue will bear it, or, if not, vary but the dress. *Dryden.*
Do not charge your coins with more uses than they can bear. *Addison on Medals.*
It is the method of such as love any science, to discover all others in it.
Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would not have strained my works to such a sense as they will not bear. *Atterbury.*
In all criminal cases, the most favourable interpretation should be put upon words that they possibly can bear. *Swift.*
16. To produce, as fruit.
There be some plants that bear no flower, and yet bear fruit: there be some that bear flowers, and no fruit: there be some that bear neither flowers nor fruit. *Bacon.*
They wing'd their flight aloft; then stooping down, Perch'd on the double tree that bears the golden bough. *Dryden.*
Say, shepherd, say, in what glad soil appears
A wond'rous tree that sacred monarchs bears. *Pope.*
17. To bring forth, as a child.
The queen that bore thee,
— Oftener upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv'd. *Shakspeare.*
Ye know that my wife bare two sons. *Gen. iis.*
What could the muse herself that Orpheus bore,
The muse herself, for her enchanting son?
The same Æneas, whom fair Venus bore
To fam'd Anchises on th' Ædean shore. *Dryden.*
18. To give birth to; to be the native place of.
Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos bore,
But now self-banish'd from his native shore. *Dryden.*
19. To possess, as power or honour.
When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station. *Addison, Cato.*
20. To gain; to win: commonly with *away*.
As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace. *Shakspeare.*
Because the Greek and Latin have ever borne away the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by. *Candem.*
Some think to bear it by speaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good. *Bacon.*
21. To maintain; to keep up.
He finds the pleasure and credit of bearing a part in the conversation, and of hearing his reasons approved. *Locke.*
22. To support any thing good or bad.
I was carried on to observe, how they did bear their fortunes, and how they did employ their times. *Bacon.*
23. To exhibit.
Ye Trojan flames, your testimony bear,
What I perform'd and what I suffer'd there. *Dryden.*
24. To be answerable for.
If I bring him not unto thee, let me bear the blame. *Genesis.*
O more than madmen! you yourselves shall bear
The guilt of blood and sacrilegious war. *Dryden.*
25. To supply.
What have you under your arm? Somewhat that will bear your charges in your pilgrimage? *Dryden.*
26. To be the object of. This is unusual.
I'll be your father and your brother too;
Let me but bear your love, I'll bear your cares. *Shakspeare.*
27. To behave; to act in any character.
Some good instruction give,
How I may bear me here. *Shakspeare.*
Hath he borne himself penitent in prison? *Shakspeare.*
28. To hold; to restrain: with *off*.
Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now so feeble, that it cannot bear off a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*

B E A

29. To impel; to urge; to push: with some particle noting the direction of the impulse; as, *down*, *on*, *back*, *forward*.
The residue were so disordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only jumbled and bore down one another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant guard. *Sir J. Hayward.*
Contention, like a horse
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke loose,
And bears down all before him. *Shakspeare.*
Their broken oars, and floating planks, withstand
Their passage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides bear back upon th' uncertain sand. *Dryden.*
Now with a noiseless gentle course
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,
And bears down all before it with impetuous force. *Dryden.*
Truth is borne down, attestations neglected, the testimony of sober persons despised. *Swift.*
The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would soon bear down all considerations, and be an effectual incitement to their perversion. *Swift.*
30. To conduct; to manage.
My hope is
So to bear through, and out, the consulship,
As spite shall ne'er wound you, though it may me. *B. Jonson.*
31. To press.
Cæsar doth bear me hard; but he loves Brutus. *Shakspeare.*
Though he bear me hard,
I yet must do him right. *B. Jonson.*
These men bear hard upon the suspected party, pursue her close through all her windings. *Addison.*
32. To incite; to animate.
But confidence then bore thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Mutter of glorious trial. *Milton.*
33. To bear a body. A colour is said to bear a body in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with the oil so entirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour.
34. To bear date. To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.
35. To bear a price. To have a certain value.
36. To bear in hand. To amuse with false pretences; to deceive.
Your daughter, whom she bore in hand to love
With such integrity she did confess,
Was as a scorpion to her sight. *Shakspeare.*
His sickness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely borne in hand. *Shakspeare.*
He repaired to Bruges, desiring of the states of Bruges, to enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his estate; and bearing them in hand, that he was to communicate with them of matters of great importance, for their good. *Bacon.*
It is no wonder, that some would bear the world in hand, that the apostle's design and meaning is for presbytery, though his words are for episcopacy. *South.*
37. To bear off. To carry away.
I will respect thee as a father, if
Thou bear'st my life off hence.
The sun views half the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and there bears off the day. *Creech.*
Give but the word, we'll snatch this damsel up,
And bear her off. *Cato.*
My soul grows desperate
I'll bear her off. *A. Philips.*
38. To bear out. To support; to maintain; to defend.
I hope your warrant will bear out the deed. *Shakspeare.*
I can once or twice a quarter bear out a knave against an honest man. *Shakspeare.*
Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able to bear out his actions by power. *Sir J. Hayward.*
Quoth Sidrophel I do not doubt
To find friends that will bear me out. *Hudibras.*

B E A

Company only can *bear* a man out in an ill thing. *South.*
I doubted whether that occasion could *bear* me out in the
confidence of giving your ladyship any farther trouble. *Temple.*

To BEAR. *v. n.*

1. To suffer pain.

Stranger, cease thy care;
Wise is the soul; but man is born to *bear*:
Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales,
And the good suffers while the bad prevails.
They *bore* as heroes, but they felt as man.

Pope.
Pope.

2. To be patient.

I cannot, cannot *bear*; 'tis past, 'tis done;
Perish this impious, this detested son!

Dryden.

3. To be fruitful or prolific.

A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set
up again, and the next year *bear* exceedingly. *Bacon.*
Betwixt two seasons comes th' auspicious air,
This age to blossom, and the next to *bear*. *Dryden.*
Melons on beds of ice are taught to *bear*,
And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here. *Glanville.*

4. To take effect; to succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of cloaths, for a sum of money,
which, my operator assured me, was the last he should want
to bring all our matters to *bear*. *Guardian.*

5. To act in any character.

Instruct me
How I may formally in person *bear*,
Like a true friar. *Shakspeare.*

6. To tend; to be directed to any point: with a particle to determine the meaning; as, *up*, *away*, *onward*.

The oily drops swimming on the spirit of wine, moved
restlessly to and fro, sometimes *bearing up* to one another, as
if all were to unite into one body, and then falling off, and
continuing to shift places. *Boyle.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to fly:
With such alacrity they *bore away*. *Dryden.*
Whose navy like a stiff-stretched cord did shew,
Till he *bore in*, and bent them into flight. *Dryden.*
On this the hero fix'd an oak in sight,
The mark to guide the mariners aright:
To *bear with* this, the seamen stretch their oars,
Then round the rock they steer and seek the former shores. *Dryden.*

In a convex mirror, we view the figures of all other
things, which *bear out* with more life or strength than nature
itself. *Dryden.*

7. To act as an impellent, opponent, or as a reciprocal power; generally with the particles *upon* or *against*.

We were encounter'd, by a mighty rock,
Which being violently *bore upon*,
Our helpless ship was splitt'd in the midst. *Shakspeare.*
Upon the tops of mountains, the air which *bears against* the
restagnant quicksilver, is less pressed. *Boyle.*
The sides *bearing one against* the other, they could not lie
so close at the bottoms. *Burnet.*

As a lion bounding in his way,
And *bearing* augmented *bears against* his prey,
his is no seize. *Dryden.*

not easily ex operations to be performed by the teeth, require
strength in the instruments which move the
We say to *bear*, provided this with strong muscles, to
prouch, to *bear* a name at the upper jaw. *Ray.*

fruit, or to *bear* childly doth *bear* most upon the knee
in very different senses and most upon the muscles of the
Wilkins.

2. To carry as a burden.

They *bear* him upon the *shut up* by the land. *Broome.*
And Solomon had three, did *bear upon* those within, who
burdens. *Hayward.*

As an eagle stirreth up,
And *bears* abroad her wings, respect to other places; as, this
wings. of the promontory.

B E A

10. To bear up: To stand firm without falling; not to sink; not to faint or fail.

So long as nature
Will *bear up* with this exercise, so long
I daily vow to use it. *Shakspeare.*

Persons in distress may speak of themselves with dignity; it
shews a greatness of soul, that they *bear up* against the storms
of fortune. *Broome.*

The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in
doing good, will enable a man to *bear up* under any change of
circumstances. *Atterbury.*

When our commanders and soldiers were raw and unexpe-
rienced, we lost battles and towns; yet we *bore up* then, as
the French do now; nor was there any thing decisive in their
successes. *Swift.*

11. To bear with. To endure an unpleasant thing.

They are content to *bear with* my absence and folly. *Sidney.*
Though I must be content to *bear with* those that say you
are reverend grave men; yet they lie dead, that tell you,
you have good faces. *Shakspeare.*

Look you lay home to him;
Tell him his pranks have been broad to *bear with*. *Shakspeare.*
Bear with me then, if lawful what I ask. *Milton.*

BEAR. *n. s.* *bepa*, Saxon, *baer*, Germ.]

1. A rough savage animal.

Some have falsely reported, that *bears* bring
their young into the world shapeless, and that their
dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer
than thirty days, and generally produce five young
ones. In the winter, they lie hid and asleep, the
male forty days, and the female four months; and
so soundly for the first fourteen days, that blows
will not wake them. In the sleepy season, they
are said to have no nourishment but from licking
their feet. This animal has naturally an hideous
look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as
rough and stupid as it seems to be, it is capable
of discipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thousand
little tricks at the sound of a trumpet. They abound
in Poland. In the remote northern countries the
species is white. *Calmet.*

Call hither to the stake my two brave *bears*,
Bid Salisbury and Warwick come to me. —
— Are these thy *bears*? we'll bait thy *bears* to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shakspeare.*

Thou'dst shun a *bear*;
But if thy flight lay tow'rd the raging sea,
Thou'dst meet the *bear* i' the mouth. *Shakspeare.*

2. The name of two constellations, called the greater or lesser bear; in the tail of the lesser bear, is the pole-star.

E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The *bear* oppos'd to bright Orion shone. *Creech.*

3. A word, still in use, to denote a certain description of stock-jobbers.

He who sells that, of which he is not possessed, is pro-
verbially said to sell the skin before he has caught the *bear*.
It was the practice of stock-jobbers, in the year 1720, to enter
into a contract for transferring South Sea stock at a future
time for a certain price; but he who contracted to sell, had
frequently no stock to transfer; nor did he who bought,
intend to receive any in consequence of his bargain: the seller
was therefore called a *bear*, in allusion to the proverb; and
the buyer a bull, perhaps only as a similar distinction. The
contract was merely a wager, to be determined by the rise or
fall of stock; if it rose, the seller paid the difference to the
buyer, proportioned to the sum determined by the same com-
putation to the seller. *Dr. Warton on Pope.*

BEAR-BAITING. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *bait*.] The sport
of baiting bears with dogs. See To BAIT.

He haunts, wakes, fairs, and *bear-baitings*.
Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.

B E A

Let's have ~~the~~ bear-baiting; ye shall see me play
The rarest for a single dog. *Beaumont, Fl. Mad Lover.*
He [lord Downe] entertained the king [James I.] with the
fashionable and courtly diversions of hawking and bear-
baiting. *Parton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 438.*

They spent their time (1215) in tournaments and bear-
baitings, and other diversions suited to the fierce rusticity of
their manners. *Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. iii. 8.*

BEAR-BIND. *n. s.* A species of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY. *n. s.* [from bear and fly.] An insect.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and bear-flies.
Bacon, Natural History.

BEAR-GARDEN. *n. s.* [from bear and garden.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for sport.

Hurrying me from the play-house, and the scenes there, to
the bear-garden, to the apes, and asses, and tigers. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any place of tumult or misrule.

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gal-
lantry of Britons, namely to the bear-garden. *Spectator.*

BEAR-GARDEN. *adj.* A word used in familiar or low
phrase for rude or turbulent; as, a bear-garden
fellow; that is, a man rude enough to be a proper
frequenter of the bear-garden. Bear-garden sport,
is used for gross inelegant entertainment.

BEAR'S-BREECH. *n. s.* [*acanthus*.] The name of a
plant.

The species are, 1. The smooth-leaved garden
bear's-breech. 2. The prickly bear's-breech. 3. The
middle bear's-breech, with short spines, &c. The
first is used in medicine, and is supposed to be the
mollis acanthus of Virgil. The leaves of this plant
are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars,
and were formerly in great esteem with the Romans.
Miller.

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Auricula*. [*auricula ursi*, Lat.] The
name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or *Sanicle*. [*cortusa*, Lat.] A plant.

BEAR'S-FOOT. *n. s.* A species of Hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT. *n. s.* A herb.

BEARD. *n. s.* [beardh, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the springing beard began
To spread a doubtful down, and promise man. *Prior.*

2. Beard is used for the face; as, to do any thing to
a man's beard, is to do it in defiance, or to his
face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend persons to my beard. *Hudibras.*

3. Beard is used to mark age or virility; as, he has a
long beard, means he is old.

This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I have spared at suit of
his grey beard. *Shakspeare.*

Some thin remains of chastity appear'd,
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard. *Dryden.*

Would it not be insufferable for a professor to have his au-
thority, of forty years standing, confirmed by general tradition,
and a reverend beard overturned by an upstart novelist? *Locke.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman lost his sweat, and the green corn
Hath rotted ere its youth attained a beard. *Shakspeare.*

A certain farmer complained that the beards of his corn cut
the reapers and threshers fingers. *L'Estrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The beard or chuck of a horse, is that part which
bears the curb of the bridle. *Farricr's Dict.*

To BEARD. *v. a.* [from beard.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or
anger.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will beard him. *Shakspeare.*

B E A

2. To oppose to the face; to set at open defiance:
adopted, according to Mr. Steevens, from romance;
in the old language of which it signified, to cut off
the beard.

He, whosoever he should swerve from duty, may be able
to beard him. *Spenser.*

I have been bearded by boys. *More.*

The design of utterly extirpating monarchy and episcopacy,
the presbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have
ended, if they had not been bearded by that new party, with
whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil. *Swift.*

BE'ARDED. *adj.* [from beard.]

1. Having a beard.

Think every bearded fellow that's but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shakspeare.*

Old prophecies foretell our fall at hand,
When bearded men in floating castles land. *Dryden.*

2. Having sharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Ceres ripe for harvest, waving bends
Her bearded grove of ears, which way the wind,
Sways them. *Milton.*

The fierce virago
Flew o'er the field, nor hurt the bearded grain. *Dryden.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou shouldst have pull'd the secret from my breast,
Torn out the bearded steel to give me rest. *Dryden.*

BE'ARDLESS. *† adj.* [Sax. beapleary.]

1. Without a beard.

There are some coins of Cunobelin, king of Essex and Mid-
dlesex, with a beardless image, inscribed *Cunobeln*. *Camden.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young striplings whip the top for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

BE'ARER. *† n. s.* [from To bear.]

A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing
from one place or person to another.

He should the bearers put to sudden death,
Not shiving time allowed. *Shakspeare.*

Forgive the bearer of unhappy news;

Your alter'd father openly pursues
Your ruin. *Dryden.*

No gentleman sends a servant with a message, without en-
deavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity
of the bearer. *Swift.*

One employed in carrying burthens.

And he set threescore and ten thousand of them to be bearers
of burthens. *2 Chronicles.*

3. One who wears any thing.

O majesty!
When thou dost pinch thy bearer, thou dost sit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That scalds with safety. *Shakspeare.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

Nay, quoth he, on his swooning bed outstretch'd,
If I mayn't carry, sure I'll ne'er be fetch'd,
But vow, though the cross doctors all stood hearers,
For one carrier put down, to make six bearers.

Milton, Ept. on Hobson the Carrier,
The King's body being by the bearers set down near the
place of burial. *Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Ch. I.*

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roses in some that are good
bearers, will succeed. *Boyle.*
Reprune apricots, saving the young shoots, for the raw bearers
commonly perish. *Evelyn.*

6. [In architecture.] A post or brick wall raised up
between the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its
bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole
weight at the ends only.

7. [In heraldry.] A supporter.

B E A

BE'ARHERD. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *herd*; as, *shepherd*, from *sheep*.] A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is less than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take silence in earnest of the *bearherd*, and lead his spes into hell.

Shakspeare.

BE'ARING. *n. s.* [from *bear*.]

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else.

But of this frame, the *bearing* and the ties,

The strong connections, nice dependencies,

* Gradations just, has thy pervading soul

Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? *Pope.*

2. Gesture; *mien*; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his *bearing*. *Shakspeare.*

3. [In architecture.] *Bearing* of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the space either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between the one extreme and a post or wall, trimmed up between the ends to shorten its *bearing*. *Builder's Dict.*

4. [In heraldry.] That which is borne in a coat of arms.

He is very learned in pedigree; and will abate something in the ceremony of his approaches to a man, if he is in any doubt about the *bearing* of his coat of arms. *Tatler, No. 204.*

5. [In navigation.] The situation of any distant object, estimated from some part of the ship, according to her position. *Chambers.*

BE'ARING-CLOTH. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *cloth*.] The cloth or mantle with which a child is covered, when carried to church to be baptized.

Thy scarlet robes, as a child's *bearing-cloth*

I'll use, to carry thee out of this place.

Shakspeare, Hen. V. P. I.

Here's a sight for thee; look thee, a *bearing-cloth* for a squire's child!

Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

BE'ARISH. *adj.* [from *bear*.] Having the quality of a bear.

In our own language we seem to allude to this degeneracy of human nature, when we call men, by way of reproach, sheepish, *bearish*, &c. *Harris's Three Treatises, Notes, p. 344.*

BE'ARLIKE. *adj.* [from *bear* and *like*.] Resembling a bear; in the manner of a bear.

They have tied me to a stake; I cannot fly,

But, *bearlike*, I must fight the course. *Shakspeare, Macb. v. 7.*

BEARN. *n. s.* [Goth *barn*, from *bairn*; Sax *beapn*, *bapn*; Iceland. *barn*; Germ. *barn*. It is pronounced *barn* in our northern counties, and sometimes so spelt, as also *bairn*. Some write it *barns*, as if for *borns*, i. e. things born; others, *bearns*, as the regular participle of the verb *bear*.] A child.

What have we here? mercy on us, a *bearn*, a very pretty *bearn*.

Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

I think I shall never have the blessing of God, till I have issue of my body; for, they say, *bearns* are blessings.

Shakspeare, All's well that ends well.

BE'ARWARD. *n. s.* [from *bear* and *ward*.] A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bearward* in their chains.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the *bearward* leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thou and.

L'Estrange.

BEAST. *n. s.* [*beste* Fr. *bestia*, Lat.]

1. An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin,

While the *beast* liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. *Shakspeare.*

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the marten, and the roe. *Beasts* of the forest are the hart, the hind, the

B E A

hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beasts* of warren are the hare and cony. *Cowel.*

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man; as man and *beast*.

I dare do all that may become a man;

Who dares do more, is none. —

What *beast* was't then

That made you break this enterprise to me? *Shakspeare, Macb.*

Medea's charms were there, Cicean feasts,

With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to *beasts*. *Deuon.*

3. A brutal savage man; a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reasonable creature.

TO BEAST. *v. a.* A term at cards.

BE'ASTINGS. See **BEESTINGS.**

BE'ASTLIKE. *adj.* [from *beast* and *like*.] Resembling a *beast*.

A paradise of that nature, [Mahomet's,] abounding with all *beastlike* brothelries. *Moutagu, App. to Cæs. p. 152.*

Her life was *beastlike*, and devoid of pity;

And, being so, shall have like want of pity. *Titus Andron. v. 3.*

BE'ASTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *beastly*.] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthiness

Polluted this same gentle soil long time;

That their own mother loath'd their *beastliness*,

And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Were not this provision [matrimony] carefully made, the world would be quite overrun with *beastliness* and horrible confusion. *Bp. Hall, Cas. of Cons. iv. 8.*

Rank inundation of luxuriousness

Has tainted him with such gross *beastliness*.

Marston's Scourge of Vill. ii. 7.

BE'ASTLY. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is used commonly as a term of reproach.

Wouldst thou have thyself fall in the confusion of men, or remain a *beast* with *beasts*? — Ay — a *beastly* ambition.

Shakspeare.

You *beastly* knave, know you no reverence?

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

With lewd, profane, and *beastly* phrase,

To catch the world's loose laughter or vain gaze. *B. Jonson.*

It is charged upon the gentlemen of the army, that the *beastly* vice of drinking to excess, hath been lately, from their example, restored among us. *Swift.*

2. Having the nature or form of *beasts*.

Beastly divinities and droves of gods.

Prior.

BE'ASTLY. *adv.* [from *beast*.] In the manner of a *beast*.

Every man will I beset that lyveth *beastly*.

Mortality of Every Man.

TO BEAT. *v. a.* *prct. beat*; *part. pass. beat*, or *beaten*. [*baltre*, Fr. *bentan*, Sax.]

1. To strike; to knock; to lay blows upon.

So fight I, not as one that *beateth* the air.

1 Corinthians.

He rav'd with all the madness of despair;

He roar'd, he *beat* his breast, he tore his hair

Dryden.

2. To punish with stripes or blows.

They've chose a consul that will from them take

Their liberties; make them of no more voice

Than dogs, that are often *beat* for barking.

Shakspeare.

Mistress Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black and blue; that you cannot see a white spot about her.

Shakspeare.

There is but one fault for which children should be *beaten*; and that is obstinacy or rebellion.

Locke.

3. To strike an instrument of musick.

Bid them come forth and hear,

Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,

Till it cry, sleep to death.

Shakspeare.

4. To *beat* to bruise; to spread; to comminute by blows.

The people gathered manna, *beat* ground it in mills, or *bent* it in a mortar, and baked it.

Numbers.

B E A

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it. *Exodus.*

They save the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raise large hammers like those used for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat* most of their hemp. *Mortimer.*

Nestor furnished the gold, and he *beat* it into leaves, so that he had occasion to use his anville and hammer. *Broomie.*

5. To strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game.

It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak, and how many other matters they will *beat* over to come near it. *Bacon.*

When from the cave thou risest with the day
To *beat* the woods, and rouse the bounding prey. *Prior.*

Together let us *beat* this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield. *Popc.*

6. To thresh; to drive the corn out of the husk.
She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that she had gleaned. *Ruth, ii. 17.*

7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.
By long *beating* the white of an egg with a lump of alum, you may bring it into white curds. *Boyle.*

8. To batter with engines of war.
And he *beat* down the tower of Penuel, and slew the men of the city. *Judges, viii. 17.*

9. To dash as water, or brush as wind.
Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild; *beat* with perpetual storms
Of whirlwind and dire hail. *Milton.*

With tempests *beat*, and to the winds a scorn.
While winds and storms his lofty forehead *beat*,
The common fate of all that's high or great. *Denham.*

As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blasts, and wet with wintry show'rs,
Descends terrific from the mountain's brow. *Popc.*

10. To tread a path.
While I this unexampled task essay,
Pass awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celestial dove, divine assistance bring. *Blackmore.*

11. To make a path by marking it with tracks.
He that will know the truth of things, must leave the common and *beaten* track. *Locke.*

12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.
If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shakspeare.*

You souls of geese,
That bear the shapes of men, how have you run
From slaves that apes would *beat*? *Shakspeare.*

Five times, Marcins,
I have fought with thee, so often hast thou *beat* me. *Shakspeare.*
I have discern'd the foe securely lie,
Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy. *Dryden.*

The common people of Lucra are firmly persuaded, that one
Lucresse can *beat* five Florentines. *Addison.*
Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ships to those of the
Syracusans, *beat* the Carthaginians at sea. *Arbutnot.*

13. To harass; to over-labour.
It is no point of wisdom for a man to *beat* his brains, and
spend his spirits about things impossible. *Hakewill.*
And as in prisons mean rogues *beat*
Hemp, for the service of the great;
So Whacum *beat* his dirty brains
T' advance his master's fame and gains. *Hudibras.*

Why any one should waste his time, and *beat* his head about
the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critic. *Locke.*

14. To lay, or press, as standing corn by hard weather.
Her own shall bless her;
Her foes shake like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow. *Shakspeare.*

15. To depress; to crush by repeated opposition:
usually with the particle *down*.

B E A

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any speech tending to treason, yet could not the boldness be *beaten down* either with that severity, or with this lenity be abated. *Hayward.*

Our warriors propagating the French language, at the same time they are *beating down* their power. *Addison.*

Such an unlook'd for storm of ills falls on me,
It *beats down* all my strength. *Addison.*

16. To drive by violence; with a particle.
Twice have I sally'd, and was twice *beat back*. *Dryden.*

Whereat he inly rag'd, and, as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone
That *beat out* life. *Milton, P. L. xi. 26.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, does at least post himself in a party, which he will not quit, till he be *beaten out*. *Locke.*

He cannot *beat* it out of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket. *Addison.*

As a swarm of flies in vintage time,
About the wine-press where sweet must is pour'd,
Beat off, returns as oft with humming sound. *Milton, P. R. iv. 17.*

The younger part of mankind might be *beat off* from the belief of the most important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jests of a profane wit. *Watts.*

17. To move with fluttering agitation.
'Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night
About the world. *Dryden.*

18. To *beat down*. To endeavour by treaty to lessen the price demanded.

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy. *Dryden.*

She persuaded him to trust the renegado with the money
he had brought over for their ransom; as not questioning but
he would *beat down* the terms of it. *Addison.*

19. To *beat down*. To sink or lessen the value.
Usury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment of
money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchasing; and
usury way-lays both. *Bacon.*

20. To *beat up*. To attack suddenly; to alarm.
They lay in that quiet posture, without making the least
impression upon the enemy, by *beating up* his quarters, which
might easily have been done. *Clarendon.*

Will fancies he should never have been the man he is, had
not he knocked down constables, and *beat up* a lewd woman's
quarters, when he was a young fellow. *Addison.*

21. To *beat the hoof*. To walk; to go on foot.

22. To *beat into*. To repeat often. This is now rather a vulgarism, but was not so formerly. "To *beat into* men's minds with often repetition: *inculcare animis*." *Barret.*

To BEAT. v. n.

1. To move in a pulsatory manner.
'I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and see
it *beat* the first conscious pulse. *Collier.*

2. To dash as a flood or storm.
Publick envy seemeth to *beat* chiefly upon ministers. *Bacon.*
Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempests vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

One sees many hollow spacers worn in the bottoms of the
rocks, as they are more or less able to resist the impressions of
the water that *beats* against them. *Addison.*

3. To knock at a door.
The men of the city beset the house round about, and *beat* at
the door, and spake to the master of the house. *Judges, xix. 22.*

4. To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke.

No pulse shall keep
His natural progress, but surcease to *beat*. *Shakspeare.*

My temperate pulse does regularly *beat*;
Feel, and be satisfy'd. *Dryden.*

A man's heart *beats*, and the blood circulates, which it is not
in his power, by any thought or volition, to stop. *Locke.*

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a sore swelling.
A turn or two I'll walk,
To still my *beating* mind. *Shakspeare.*

6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

The tempest in my mind
Doth from my senses take all feeling else,
Save what *beats* there.

Shakespeare.

7. To try different ways; to search: with *about*.

I am always *beating about* in my thoughts for something that
may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen.

Addison.

To find an honest man, I *beat about*,
And love him, court him, praise him in or out.

Pope.

8. To act upon with violence.

The sun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and
wished in himself to die.

Jonah, iv. 8.

9. To speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition: with *upon*.

We are drawn on into a larger speech, 'by reason of their
so great earnestness, who *beat* more and more *upon* these last
alleged words.

Hooker.

How frequently and fervently doth the scripture *beat upon*
this cause?

Hakewill.

10. To *beat up*; as, to *beat up* for soldiers. The word *up* seems redundant, but enforces the sense, the technical term being to *raise* soldiers.BEAT. *part. passive*. [from the verb.]

Like a rich vessel *beat* by storms to shore,
'Twere madness should I venture out once more.

Dryden.

BEAT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.

2. Manner of striking.

Albeit the base and treble strings of a viol be turned to an
unison; yet the former will still make a bigger sound than
the latter, as making a broader *beat* upon the air.

Grew.

He with a careless *beat*,

Dryden.

3. Manner of being struck; as, the *beat* of the pulse, or a drum.4. [In hunting or fowling.] The round taken, when people *beat up* for game.BE'ATEN.† *particip. adj.* [Sax. *beaten*.] Tracked.

What makes you, sir, so late abroad,
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road?

Dryden.

BE'ATER.† *n. s.* [Sax. *beatepe*, Fr. *buteur*.]

1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over,
before you use it; for thereby you incorporate the sand and
lime well together.

Mason.

. A person much given to blows.

The best schoolmaster of our time, was the greatest *beater*.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

. [In hunting or fowling.] He that *beats* for game.

All the heroical glory he aspires to, is to be reputed a most
potent and victorious *beater* of deer, and *beater up* of parks.

Butler's Characters.

To BEATH.* *v. a.* [Sax. *beðian*, *baðian*, to steep, dip, or bathe. In Suffolk and Norfolk, *beathing* or *bathing* wood by the fire, means straitening unseasoned wood by heat; and this is much the same as Spenser's meaning in the example.] To bathe or warm in fire, so as to harden.

And in his hand a tall young oake he bore,
Whose knottie *snags* were sharp'ned all afore,
And *beath'd* in fire for Steele to be in sted.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. vii. 7.

BEAT'FICAL. } *adj.* [beatificus, low Lat. from *beatus*,
BEAT'FICK. } happy.] That which has the power

of making happy, or completing fruition; blissful.
It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

Admiring more

The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold,
Than aught divine or holy else, enjoy'd
In vision *beatifick*.

Milton, P. L.

It is also their *felicity* to have no faith; for, enjoying the
beatifical vision in the fruition of the object of faith, they have
received the full *evacuation* of it.

Brown, Vulg. Errors.

We may contemplate upon the greatness and strangeness of
the *beatifical* vision; how a created eye should be so fortified, as
to bear all those glories that stream from the fountain of un-
created light.

South.

BEAT'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *beatifical*.] In such a manner as to complete happiness.

*Beatifical*ly to behold the face of God in the fulness of wis-
dom, righteousness and peace, is blessedness no way incident
unto the creatures beneath man.

Hakewill.

BEATIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *beatifick*.] A term in the Romish church, distinguished from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgement made by the Pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be revered as blessed; but is not a concession of the honours due to saints, which are conferred by canonization.To BEA'TIFY.† *v. a.* [beatifico, Lat. *beatifier*, Fr. *Cotgrave*.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

The use of spiritual conference is unimaginable and un-
speakable, especially if free and unrestrained, bearing an image
of that conversation which is among angels and *beatified*
saints.

Hammond.

We shall know him to be the fullest good, the nearest to us,
and the most certain; and, consequently, the most *beatifying*
of all others.

Brown.

I wish I had the wings of an angel, to have *beaten* into
paradise, and to have beheld the forms of those *beatified* spirits,
from which I might have copied my archangel.

Dryden.

2. To settle the character of any person by a public acknowledgement that he is received in heaven, though he is not invested with the dignity of a saint.

Over against this church stands an hospital, erected by a shoe-
maker, who has been *beatified*, though never sainted.

Addison.

BE'ATING.† *n. s.* [from *beat*, and Fr. *batement*.] Correction; punishment by blows.

Playwright, convict of public wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins again.

B. Jonson.

Do you come hither with your bottled valour,
Your windy froth, to limit out my *beatings*?

Braun. and Fl. King and No King.

BEA'TITUDE.† *n. s.* [beatitudo, Lat. *beatitude*, Fr.]

1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness: commonly used of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all man's aims, is agreed
to be *beatitude*, that is, his being completely well.

Digby.

This is the image and little representation of heaven; it is
beatitude in picture.

Taylor.

He set out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of
sense; slightly passing over the accomplishment of the soul,
and the *beatitude* of that part which earth and visibilities too
weakly affect.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *n. s.* [beau, Fr. It is sounded like *bo*, and has often the French plural *beaux*, sounded as *boes*.] A man of dress; a man whose great care is to deck his person.

What will not *beaux* attempt to please the fair?

Dryden.

The water nymphs are too unkind

To Vill'rous are the laud nymphs so?

And fly they all, at once combin'd

To shame a general, and a *beau*?

Prior.

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the
envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred.

Swift.

B E A

BEAU-MONDE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] The gay world; the fashionable part of the world.

She courted the *beau-monde* to night,
L'assemblée her supreme delight. *Prior.*
His whole dress and appearance exactly resembled that of our modern *beau-monde*. *Student, i. 301.*

BEAVER.† *n. s.* [*bicvre*, Fr. *bepet*, *beopet*, Sax. *fiber*, Lat.]

1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His skin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his stones, knowing that for them only his life is sought. *Hakewill.*

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the sagacity and wisdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in building. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. A hat of the best kind; so called from being made of the fur of *beaver*.

You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his *harangue*: a deaf man would think he was cheapening a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addison.*

The broker here his spacious *beaver* wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares. *Gay.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the lower part of the face, as distinguished from the *visor*. [*baviere*, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head
Close couched on the *beaver*, seem'd to throw,
From flaming mouth, bright sparkles fiery red. *Spenser.*

Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host,
And faintly through a rusty *beaver* peeps. *Shakspeare.*
He was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters of the staff going in at his *beaver*. *Bacon.*

BEAVERED. *adj.* [from *beaver*.] Covered with a *beaver*; wearing a *beaver*.

His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears,
Dropping with infant's blood, and mother's tears. *Pope.*

BEAU'ISH. *adj.* [from *beau*.] Becfitting a *beau*; foppish.

BEAU'TEOUS. *adj.* [from *beauty*.] Fair elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petrucio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*. *Shakspeare.*
Alas! not hoping to subdue,
I only to the flight aspir'd;
To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,
Was all the glory I desir'd. *Prior.*

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *beauteous*.] In a *beauteous* manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next the sun,
or where they look *beauteously*; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. *Taylor.*

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *beauteous*.] The state or quality of being *beauteous*; beauty.

From less virtue, and less *beauteousness*,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddesses. *Donne, Poems, p. 84.*

BEAU'TIFIER.* *n. s.* [from *beautify*.] That which beautifies or embellishes.

Semiramis, the founder of Babylon, according to Justin and Strabo; but the enlarger only and *beautifier* of it, according to Herodotus. *Costard, Astron. of the Ancients, P. ii. p. 102.*

BEAU'TIFUL. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full*.] Fair; having the qualities that constitute beauty.

He stole away and took by strong hand all the beautiful women in his time. *Rulegh.*

B E A

The most important part of painting, is to know what is most *beautiful* in nature, and most proper for that art; that which is the most *beautiful*, is the most noble subject: so, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, because the persons are greater whom the poet instructs, and consequently the instructions of more benefit to mankind. *Dryden.*

Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *beautiful*.] In a *beautiful* manner.

No longer shall the boddice aptly lac'd,
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,
That air and harmony of shape express,
Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* less. *Prior.*

BEAU'TIFULNESS.† *n. s.* [from *beautiful*.] The quality of being *beautiful*; beauty; excellence of form. The innate loveliness and *beautifulness* of virtue. *Hallywell, Saving of Souls, p. 115.*

To BEAU'TIFY.† *v. a.* [obsolete Fr. *beautifier*.] To adorn; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was sorrow more sweetly set forth, their faces seeming rather to *beautify* their sorrow, than their sorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. *Hayward.*

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke? *Shakspeare.*

These were not created to *beautify* the earth alone, but for the use of man and beast. *Raleigh.*

How all conspire to grace
Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face. *Blackmore.*
There is charity and justice; and the one serves to heighten and *beautify* the other. *Atterbury.*

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow *beautiful*; to advance in beauty.

It must be a prospect pleasing to God himself, to see his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to him, by greater degrees of resemblance. *Addison.*

BEAU'TIFYING.* *n. s.* [from *beautify*.] The method or act of rendering *beautiful*.

All that either soberly please themselves, or civilly appear less unpleasing to others, by the help of any artificial *beautifyings*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom, p. 67.*

BEAU'TILESS.* *adj.* [from *beauty* and *less*.] Without beauty.

The only unamiable, undesirable, formless, *beautiless* reprobate in the mass. *Hammond, Sermons.*

BEAU'TY. *n. s.* [*brauté*, Fr.]

1. That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye.

Beauty consists of a certain composition of colour and figure, causing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

Your *beauty* was the cause of that effect,
Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my sleep.—
If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
These nails should rend that *beauty* from my cheeks. *Shakspeare.*

Beauty is best in a body that hath rather dignity of presence than *beauty* of aspect. The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit, and study for the most part rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

The best part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot express. *Bacon.*

Of the *beauty* of the eye I shall say little, leaving that to poets and orators: that it is a very pleasant and lovely object to behold, if we consider the figure, colours, splendour of it, is the least I can say. *Ruy.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleasing sight. *Pope.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they resemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which resembles those *beauties* of antiquity. *Dryden.*

Wherever you place a patch, you destroy a *beauty*. *Addison.*

Any thing more eminently excellent than the rest of that with which it is united.

. A nod of command.

This gave me an occasion of looking backward on some beauties of my author in his former books.

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the several beauties of the ancient and modern historians.

4. A beautiful person.

Remember that Pellean conquerour,

A youth, how all the beauties of the east

He slightly view'd and slightly overpass'd.

What can thy ends, malicious beauty, be?

Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee?

To BEAU'TY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; to embellish: not in use.

The harlot's cheek, beautied with plast'ring art,

Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,

Than is my deed to your most painted word.

BEAU'TY-SPOT. *n. s.* [from *beauty* and *spot*.] A spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some beauty; a foil; a patch.

The filthiness of swine makes them the beauty-spot of the animal creation.

BEAU'TY-WANING. * *adj.* [from *beauty* and *wane*.] Declining in beauty.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow,

Even in the afternoon of her best days,

Made prize and purchase of his wanton eye.

To BEBLE'ED. * *v. a.* [from *be* and *bleed*; one of our oldest verbs.] To make bloody; to stain with blood.

The open war, with wounds all bebledde.

Chaucer, *Kn. Tale*, 2004.

The feast —

All was torned into blond:

The dishe forthwith, the cuppe and all,

Bebled they weren over all.

To BEBLO'OD, or BEBLO'ODY. * *v. a.* [from *be* and *blood*; and *Teut. bebloeden*.] The latter is noticed by Sherwood under *bloudie*; and is defined, "to imbue with blood; to make bloody."

You will not admit, I trow, that he was so beblooded with the blood of your sacrament-god.

To BEBLO'T. * *v. a.* [from *be* and *blot*; Germ. *bebluten*.] To stain. Obsolete.

Touching thy letter, thou art wise enough,

I wot thou wilt it deigneliche endite,

As make it with the argumentis tough,

Ne scriven-like, or craftily it write,

Beblotte it with thy tearis eke a lite.

Chaucer, *Tr. and Cr.* ii. 1027.

BEBLU'BBERED. * *part. adj.* [from *be* and *blubber*.] Swoln with weeping.

A very beautiful lady did call him from a certain window, her eyes all beblubbered with tears.

Shelton, *Tr. of D. Quixote*, i. iii. 13.

BECAFI'CO. *n. s.* [*becafico*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker.

The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest,

And children sacred held a martin's nest;

Till becaficos sold so devilish dear,

To one that was, or would have been, a peer.

Pope.

To BECA'LM. † *v. a.* [from *calm*.]

1. To still the elements.

The moon shone clear on the becalmed flood.

Dryden.

2. To keep a ship from motion.

Like a ship at hull and becalmed.

Hammond's Sermons, p. 655.

A man becalmed at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion.

Locke.

3. To quiet the mind.

Soft whispering airs, and the lark's matin song,

Then woe to music, and becalm the mind

Perplext with irksome thoughts.

Philips.

Banish his sorrows, and becalm his soul
With easy dreams.

Addison.

Perhaps prosperity becalm'd his breast;

Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east.

Pope.

4. To becalm and to calm differ in this, that to calm is to stop motion, and to becalm is to withhold from motion.

BECA'LMING. * *n. s.* [from *becalm*.] A calm at sea.

Other unlucky accidents oft-times happen in these seas, as when (especially in becalmings) men swim in the bearing ocean.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 6.

Thou art a merchant; what tellest thou me of crosse winds, of Michaelmas flaws, of ill weathers, of tedious becalmings, of piratical hazards.

Seasonable Sermon, p. 30.

BECA'ME. The preterite of *become*; which see.

BECA'USE. † *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cause*.] Formerly written *bicause*, and *by cause*. It formerly also expressed the motive or end; but is not now so used, viz. "It is the case of some to contrive false periods, because they may seem men of despatch." Bacon. We now use *that* for this old sense. See Lowth's Gram.

1. For this reason that; on this account that, for this cause that. It makes the first part of an illative proposition either expressly or by implication, and is answered by *therefore*; as, *I fled, because I was afraid*; which is the same with, *because I was afraid, therefore I fled*.

How great soever the sins of any person are, Christ died for him, because he died for all; and he died for those sins, because he died for all sins; only he must reform.

Hammond.

Men do not so generally agree in the sense of these as of the other, because the interests, and lusts, and passions of men, are more concerned in the one than the other.

Tillotson.

2. It has, in some sort, the force of a preposition; but, because it is compounded of a noun, has of after it.

Infancy demands aliment, such as lengthens fibres without breaking, because of the state of accretion.

Arbutnot.

To BECH'ANCE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *chance*.] To befall; to happen to: a word proper, but now in little use.

My sons, God knows what has bechanced them.

Shakspeare.

All happiness bechance to thee at Milan.

Shakspeare.

To BECH'ARM. * *v. a.* [from *be* and *charm*.] To captivate; to subdue by pleasure.

I am awak'd, and with clear eyes behold

The lethargy wherein my reason long

Hath been becharm'd.

Beaumont and Fl. Laws of Candy.

BE'CHICKS. † *n. s.* [Gr. $\beta\epsilon\chi\iota\kappa\alpha$, of $\beta\epsilon\chi$, a cough, Fr. *bechique*.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs.

Colegrave.

To BECK. † *v. n.* [becken, Sax. *bec*, Fr. *head*, Dr. Johnson says. But see To BECKON.] To make a sign with the head.

It becometh the king to perform the least word he hath spoken, yea, if he should only beck with his head.

Homily of Prayer, P. 3.

To BECK. *v. a.* To call or guide, as by a motion of the head.

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back,

When gold and silver beck me to come on.

Oh, this false soul of Egypt, this gay charm,

Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home.

Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.

BECK. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sign with the head; a nod.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee

Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,

Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles.

Milton, L' Allegro.

B E C

Neither the lusty kind shewed any roughness, nor the easier any idleness; but still like a well-obeyed master, whose *beck* is enough for discipline. *Sidney.*

Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band
Of spirits, likest to himself in guile,
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Milton.*

The menial fair, that round her wait,
At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of state. *Pope.*

BECK.* *n. s.* [Sax. *becc*, a little river; Dutch *bece*; Dan. *beck*; Teut. *back*.] A small stream; a common word in the north of England.

The brooks, the *becks*, the rills, the rivulets. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 1.*

Petty bourns and *becks*. *Ibid. S. xxix.*

Stainburn, a stony burn or *beck*, is a township within this parish, [Workington.] *Burn, Hist. of Cumberland, p. 56.*

To BECKON.† *v. n.* [Sax. *beacnian*, *bycnian*, Germ. *biegen*, to bow, from the Iceland. *beiga*.] To make a sign without words.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts, xix. 33.*

When he had raised my thoughts by those transporting airs,
he *beckoned* to me, and, by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach. *Addison.*

Sudden you mount! you *beckon* from the skies,
Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise. *Pope.*

To BECKON. v. a. To make a sign to. *Spenser, F. Q.*
With her two crooked hands she signs did make,
And *beckon'd* him.

It *beckons* you to go away with it,
As if it some impartient did desire
To you alone. *Shakspeare.*

With this his distant friends he *beckons* near,
Provokes their duty; and prevents their fear. *Dryden.*

BECKON.* *n. s.* The same as *beck*. [from the verb.]
A sign with the head; a sign without words.

He, that is corrupted, cooperates with him that corrupts;
he runs into his arms at the first *beckon*.

Bolingbroke, Diss. on Parties, L. 1.

To BECLIP.† *v. a.* [be-clýppan, Sax.] To embrace. One of our oldest verbs, but not exemplified by Dr Johnson.

And he took a child, and sett him in the myddil of hem,
and when he hadde *beclipped* him, he sayde to hem, Whoever
resceyeth oon of sicke children in my name, he resceyeth me.

Wicliffe, S. Mark, ix. 36.

And sodenly, ere she it wiste,
Beclipt in armes he her kiste. *Gower, Conf. Am. b. 1.*

To BECLOU'D.* *v. a.* [be and *cloud*.] To dim, to obscure.

Stella oft sees the very face of woe
Painted in my *beclouded* stormy face.

Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

Storms of tears

Becloud his eyes, which soon fore'd smiling clears.

P. Fletcher, Pisc. Rel. 5. st. 15.

To BECOME.† *v. n.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become*. [from *by* and *come*.]

1. To enter into some state or condition, by a change from some other.

The Lord God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life,
and man *became* a living soul. *Gen. ii. 7.*

And unto the Jews *I became* a Jew, that I might gain the Jews. *I Cor. ix. 20.*

A smaller pear, grafted upon a stock that beareth a greater pear, will *become* great.

Bacon.

My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not fear'd,
But still rejoic'd; how is it now *become*
So dreadful to thee?

Milton.

So the least faults, if mix'd with fairest deeds,
Of future ill *become* the fatal seed. *Prior.*

2. To *become* of. To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the subsequent or final condition of. It is

B E C

observable, that this word is never, or very seldom, used but with *what*, either indefinite or interrogative.

What is then *become* of so huge a multitude, as would have overspread a great part of the continent? *Raleigh.*

Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become* of me, and all mankind? *Milton.*

The first hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common person's wondering *what* *became* of all the blood which issued out of the heart. *Graunt.*

What will *become* of me then? for when he is free, he will infallibly accuse me. *Dryden.*

What *became* of this thoughtful busy creature, when removed from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the wise. *Rogers.*

3. In the following passage, the phrase, *where* is he *become*? is used for *what* is *become* of him? as Dr. Johnson says. But it is of much older authority than Shakspeare, from whom he cites his example.

Again the day, he him withdrough
So privily, that she ne wiste
Where he *become*; but as hym liste,
Out of the temple he goth li way. *Gower, Conf. Am. b. 1.*

Where is the antique glory now *become*,
That whylome wout in wemen to appeare?
Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 1.

I cannot joy, until I be resolved
Where our right valiant father is *become*. *Shakspeare.*

4. To go.
You shall have sometimes fair houses so full of glass, that one cannot tell where to *become* to be out of the sun. *Bacon.*
To BECOME. v. a. [from *be* or *by*, and *epemen*, Sax.] to please.

1. Applied to persons, to appear in a manner suitable to something.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up. *Shakspeare.*

Why would I be a queen? because my face
Would wear the title with a better grace;
If I *became* it not, yet it would be
Part of your duty then to flatter me. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things, to be suitable to the person; to befit; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumstances, in such a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.

She to her sire made humble reverence,
And bowed low, that her right well *became*,
And added grace unto her excellence. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I would I had some flowers of spring that might
Become your time of day; and your's, and your's,
That wear upon your virgin branches yet
Your maidenheads, growing. *Shaksp.*

Yet be sad, good brothers;
For, to speak truth, it very well *becomes* you. *Shakspeare.*

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgement, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should *become* it. *Shakspeare.*

Wicherly was of my opinion, or rather, I of his: for it *becomes* me so to speak of so excellent a poet. *Dryden.*

He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not *becoming* good men, much less those which were worshipped for gods. *Stillingfleet.*

BECOMING. particip. adj. [from *become*.] That which pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is sometimes used with the particle *of*; but generally without any government of the following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white
To make up my delight,
No odd *becoming* graces,

Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces. *Suckling.*
Their discourses are such as belong to their age, their calling, and their breeding; such as are *becoming* of them, and of them only. *Dryden.*

B E D

Yet some becoming boldness I may use;
I've well deserv'd, nor will he now refuse.

Dryden.

Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct
what is constrained in it, till it be perfected into an habitual
and becoming easiness.

Locke.

BECOM'ING. *n. s.* [from *become*.] Ornament. A
word not now in use.

Sir, forgive me,

Since my *becomings* kill me, when they not
Eye well to you.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

BECOM'INGLY. *† adv.* [from *becoming*.] After a be-
coming or proper manner.

So truly and *becomingly* religious.

More, Co's. Cobb. Dedication.

That she may be not only commendable for the innocent pri-
vity of her heart, but unblamable for the elegance and decency
of her hand; which useth these, as all things, not only lawfully,
but expediently, piously, and prudently, conscientiously, and
becomingly.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 74.

BECOM'INGNESS. *† n. s.* [from *becoming*. See *To*
BECOME.] Decency; elegant congruity; pro-
priety.

There is a natural bravery, excellency, and *becomingness*,
in some actions, and there is a baseness and filthiness in
others, whether we will or not. *Hallywell's Discourses, p. 127.*

Nor is the majesty of the divine government greater in its
extent, than the *becomingness* hereof is in its manner and
form.

Greiv.

Let us live with the utmost regard to that beauty and *be-
comingness* of virtue, which will make the conduct of a good
Christian lovely in the eyes of all that behold it.

Delany, Christmas Sermon.

To BECU'RL. ** v. a.* [from *be* and *curl*.] A ludicrous
word.

Is the beau compelled against his will to practise winning
airs before the glass, or employ for whole hours all the thought
withinside his noddle to bepowder and *becurl* the outside.

Search's Freeman's, Foreknowledge, and Fate, p. 98.

BED. *† n. s.* [*bed*, Sax. *budi*, Goth. *bedde*, Dutch.]

1. Something made to sleep on.

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of the
bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is in the posture of
the body, is the more wholesome.

Bacon.

Rigour now is gone to *bed*,

And Advice with scrupulous head.

Milton.

Those houses then were caves, or homely sheds,

With twining ozers fen'd, and moss their *beds*.

Dryden.

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to sleep in.

On my knees I beg,

That you'll vouchsafe me, raiment, *bed*, and food.

Shakspeare.

3. Marriage.

George, the eldest son of this second *bed*, was, after the
death of his father, by the singular care and affection of his
mother, well brought up.

Clarendon.

4. Bank of earth raised in a garden, Dr. Johnson
says; but here *bed*, it should be added, is the par-
ticipie of the Sax. *bebbian*, to *spread*.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of
beds, when they are newly come up, and remove them into
pots, with better earth.

Bacon.

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the tunid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,
Capacious *bed* of waters.

Milton.

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is supposed to
be the *bed* of the Tiber. We may be sure, when the Romans
lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city sacked by a
barbarous enemy, that they would take care to bestow such of
their riches that way, as could best bear the water.

Addison.

6. The place where any thing is generated, or re-
posited.

See hoary Albula's infected tide

O'er the warm *bed* of smoking sulphur glide.

Addison.

7. A layer; a stratum; a body spread over another.

B E D

I see no reason, but the surface of the land should be as regu-
lar as that of the water, in the first production of it; and the
strata, or *beds* within, lie as even.

Burnet.

8. To bring to **BED.** To deliver of a child. It is
often used with the particle of; as, *she was brought*
to bed of a daughter.

Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was brought in a laudable manner to *bed*.

Prior.

9. To make the **BED.** To put the bed in order after
it has been used.

I keep his house, and I wash, wring, brow, bake, scour, dress
meat, and *make the beds*, and do all myself.

Shakspeare.

BED of a Mortar. [with gunners.] A solid piece of
oak hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech
and half the trunnions.

Dict.

BED of a great Gun. That thick plank which lies
immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the
body of the carriage.

Dict.

To BED. *† v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.

He [Jacob] had solemnly married Rachel, and *bedded* her.

Bp. Patrick on Genesis, xxix. 30.

They have married me;

I'll to the Tuxcan wars, and never *bed* her,

Shakspeare.

2. To place in bed.

She was publicly contracted, stated as a bride, and solemnly
bedded; and, after she was laid, Maximilian's ambassador put
his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the espousal sheet.

Bacon.

3. To make partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was *bedded*
with his lady.

Bacon.

4. To sow or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the grass side downward, upon which lay
some of your best mould to *bed* your quick in, and lay your
quick upon it.

Mortimer.

5. To lay in a place of rest, or security.

Let coarse bold hands, from slimy nest,

The *bedded* fish in banks outwrest.

Donne.

A snake *bedded* himself under the threshold of a country-
house.

L'Estrange.

6. To lay in order; to stratify.

And as the sleeping soldiers in th' alarm,

Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,

Start up, and stand on end.

Shakspeare.

To BED. *v. n.* To cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, and afterwards re-
lapse, he may possibly fancy that she infected him.

Wiseman.

To BEDA'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble*.] To wet; to be-
sprinkle. It is generally applied to persons, in a
sense including inconvenience

Never so weary, never so in woe,

Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with rars,

I can no further crawl, no further go.

Shakspeare.

To BEDA'FF. ** v. a.* [One of our oldest verbs, from
daff, a fool; which, Mr. Tyrwhitt says, is the Sax.
daffe. The Icelandick *daufr* or *dauft* is certainly a
stupid person; to which our word may be referred.

Chaucer ranks a *cockney* and a *daff* together.

"When this jape is told another day, I shall be
holden a *daffe* or a cokenay," *Reve's Tale*. The

word *daff* is yet used as a verb, meaning to *daunt*,
in the north of England; and a *daff* fellow is a
blockish or daunted fellow. It is to be observed
that Urry, in the example of this old verb which I
cite from Chaucer, reads *adassid*; but Mr. Tyrwhitt,
from the best manuscripts, *bedaffed*.] To make a
fool of.

Be not *bedaffed* for your innocence.

Clerk's Tale, ad fin.

To BEDA'GGLE. *† v. a.* [from *daggled*.] To bemire;

B E D

to soil cloaths, by letting them reach the dirt in walking. *Minsheu.*

Beds—fall low to the ground; they are also called the housing, from housse, *bedaggled*. *Richardson, Notes on Milton.*
To BEDA'RE.* v. a. [from *be* and *dare*.] To defy; to dare.

The eagle — is emboldened
With eyes intente to *bedare* the sun. *Peel's David and Bethsabe.*

To BEDA'RK.* v. a. [from *be* and *dark*.] To darken.
Not now in use.

When the blacke winter nighte,
Without moone or sterre light,
Bederked hath the water stronde. *Gower, Conf. Amant. lib. 1.*
To BEDA'SH. v. a. [from *dash*.] To bemire by throwing dirt; to bespatter; to wet with throwing water.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the sad story of my father's death,
That all the standers-by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *bedash'd* with rain. *Shakspeare.*

To BEDA'WB.† v. a. [from *dawb*.] To dawb over; to besmear; to soil, with spreading any viscous body over it.

A piteous corse, a bloody piteous corse,
Pale, pale as ashes, all *bedawb'd* in blood,
All in gore blood. *Shakspeare.*
Parasites *bedawb* us with false encomiums.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 121.
Every moderate man is *bedawbed* with these goodly habiliments of Arminianism, Popery, and what not!
Mountagu's Appeal to Cæsar, p. 139.

To BEDA'ZZLE. v. a. [from *dazzle*.] To make the sight dim by too much lustre.

My mistaken eyes,
That have been so *bedazzled* by the sun,
That every thing I look on seemeth green. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DCHAMBER. n. s. [from *bed* and *chamber*.] The chamber appropriated to rest.

They were brought to the king, abiding them in his *bed-chamber*. *Hayward.*

He was now one of the *bedchamber* to the prince. *Clarendon.*
BE'DCLOTHES. n. s. [from *bed* and *clothes*.] It has no singular. Coverlets spread over a bed.

For he will be swine drunk, and, in his sleep, he does little harm, save to his *bedclothes* about him. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DDER. } n. s. [from *bed*.] The nether-stone of
BE'D'TTER. } an oilmill.

BE'DDING.† n. s. [Sax. *bedding*.] The materials of a bed; a bed.

There be no inns where meet *bedding* may be had; so that his mantle serves him then for a bed. *Spenser.*

First, with assiduous care from winter keep,
Well fother'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep;
Then spread with straw the *bedding* of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

Arcite return'd, and, as in honour ty'd,
His foe with *bedding*, and with food supply'd. *Dryden.*

To BEDE'AD.* v. a. [from *be* and *dead*.] To deaden; to deprive of sensation.

There are others that are *bedeaded* and stupefied as to their morals, and then they lose that natural shame that belongs to a man. *Hallywell's Melampusæa, p. 1.*

To BEDE'CK.† v. a. [from *deck*.] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

Thou sham'st thy shape, thy love, thy wit,
And usest none in that true use indeed,
Which should *bedeck* thy shape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakspeare.*
Female it seems,

That so *bedeck'd*, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way. *Milton.*

With ornamental drops *bedeck'd* I stood,
And writ my victory with my enemy's blood. *Norris.*

Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with ruddiest freight *bedeck'd*. *Philips.*

B E D

BE'DEHOUSE. n. s. [from *bede*, Sax. a prayer, and *house*.] An hospital or alms-house, where the poor people prayed for their founders and benefactors.

BE'DELRY.* n. s. [from *bedel*.] The same to a *bedel*, as bailiwick to a bailiff, i. e. the extent or circuit of his office. *Blount.*

BEDE'TTER. See BEDDER.

To BEDE'W. v. a. [from *dew*.] To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew.

Bedew her pasture's grass with English blood. *Shakspeare.*

Let all the tears that should *bedew* my herse,
Be drops of baln to sanctify thy head. *Shakspeare.*

The countess received a letter from him, wherunto all the while she was writing her answer, she *bedewed* the paper with her tears. *Wotton.*

What slender youth, *bedew'd* with liquid odours,

Courts thee on roses, in some pleasant cave? *Milton.*

Balm from a silver box distill'd around,

Shall all *bedew* the roots, and scent the sacred ground. *Dryden.*

He said: and falling tears his face *bedew*. *Dryden.*

BEDE'WER.* n. s. [from *bedew*.] That which bedews. *Sherwood.*

BEDE'WY.* adj. [from *be* and *dewy*.] Moist with dew. An unusual word.

Dark night, from her *bedewy* wings,

Drops silence to the eyes of all. *Brewer's Lingua, A. 5. S. 16.*

BE'DFELLOW. n. s. [from *bed* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same bed.

He loves your people,

But tie him not to be their *bedfellow*. *Shakspeare.*

Misery acquaints a man with strange *bedfellows*. *Shakspeare.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,

Being so troublesome a *bedfellow*? *Shakspeare.*

A man would as soon choose him for his *bedfellow* as his

play-fellow. *1st Estrange.*

What charming *bedfellows*, and companions for life, men

choose out of such women? *Addison.*

BE'DHANGINGS.* n. s. [from *bed* and *hang*.] Curtains; stuff fit for curtains.

The story of the prodigal, or the German hunting in water-

work, is worth a thousand of these *bedhangings*. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV., P. II.*

To BEDI'GHT.† v. a. [from *dight*, or perhaps it is the participle of *bedeck*, as Mr. H. Tooke contends.]

To adorn; to dress; to set off: an old word, now

only used in humorous writings.

Nearer to Phœbus, more I am *bedight*

With his fair rays. *More, Song of the Soul, P. 2. B. 1. C. 2.*

A maiden fine *bedight* he apt to love;

The maiden fine *bedight* his love retains,

And for the village he forsakes the plains. *Gay.*

To BEDI'M.† v. a. [from *dim*.] To make dim; to obscure; to cloud; to darken.

Let clouds *bedim* my face, break in mine eye.

Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

I have *bedimm'd*

The noontide sun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,

And 'twixt the green sea and the azure vault

Set roaring war. *Shakspeare.*

To BEDI'SMAL.* v. a. [from *be* and *dismal*.] To make dismal. A low word.

Let us see your next number not only *bedismalld* with broad

black lines, death's heads, and cross marrow-bones, but sewed

with black thread! *Student, ii. 259.*

To BEDI'ZEN.† v. a. [from *dizen*.] To dress out: a low word.

The name *bedizen'd* by the pedant muse,

The place of *game* and elegy supplies. *Headley, Parody of Gray's Elegy.*

BE'DLAM.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into an hospital for the mad and lunatick.]

1. A madhouse; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.

They should have provided—an hundred *bedlams* to entertain pious, zealous, and outrageous puritans, who have lost their wits and senses. *Spelman's Hist. of Sacrilege*, ch. 6.

Is this the language of the Exchange, or of the Ensuring-Office? Once in a man's life, he might be content at *Bedlam* to hear such a rapture. *Rymer on Tragedy*, p. 5.

All ask, what crouds the tumult could produce—
Is *Bedlam* or the Commons all broke loose?

T. Warton's Newmarket.

2. A madman; a lunatick, an inhabitant of *Bedlam*.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the *bedlam*
To lead him where he would; his roguish madness
Allows itself to any thing. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DLAM.† *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouse; fit for a madhouse. Dr. Johnson might have added that this adjective, in the sense of *mad*, is applied to things as well as persons; and is of older authority than that of *Shakspeare*; for *Huloet* and *Barret*, in their dictionaries, give “a *bedlam* body;” which is rendered *furiosus*.

The country gives me proof and precedent
Of *bedlam* beggars, who with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakspeare.*

They accounted them *bedlam* fools, who did not believe that the drunkenness of the German people was the true foundation and establishment of so many famous republicks as were now seen among them. *Transl. of Boccacini*, (1626,) p. 51.

This which follows is plain *bedlam* stuff; this is the demoniack legion indeed. *Milton, Apol. for Smeatymn.*

Life to the immortal, death to the perishing part of thee;
blessing to the rational, divine; cursing to the *bedlam*, brutish part of thee. *Hammond's Sermons*, p. 511.

BE'DLAMITE.† *n. s.* [from *bedlam*.] An inhabitant of *Bedlam*; a madman.

The nurse enters like a frantick *bedlamite*.

B. Jonson, New Inn, Argument.

If wild ambition in thy bosom reign,
Alas! thou boast'st thy sober sense in vain;
In these poor *bedlamites* thyself survey,
Thyself less innocently mad than they. *Fitzgerald.*

Had the Egyptian prince intended the ruin of this city of wicked *bedlamites*, he could not have taken a more effectual method to do it, than by such an ensnaring largess. *Burke's Vind. of Natural Society.*

BE'DMAKER. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *make*.] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was rusticated for ever. *Spectator.*

BE'DMATE. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *mate*.] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the same bed.

Had I so good occasion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly business
Should rob my *bedmate* of my company. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DMOULDING. } *n. s.* [from *bed* and *mould*.]

BE'DDING-MOULDING. } A term used by workmen, to signify those members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet. *Builder's Dict.*

To BEDO'TE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *dote*.] To make to dote. Obsolete.

To bedote this queene was their intent.

Chaucer, Leg. of Hips. ver. 180.

POST. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *post*.] The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear light, her head leaning to a *bedpost*, another standing behind, holding it steady. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

BE'DPRESSER. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *press*.] A heavy lazy fellow.

This sanguine coward, this *bedpresser*, this horseback-breaker, this huge hill of flesh. *Shakspeare.*

To BEDRA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dragggle*.] To soil the cloaths, by suffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more be seen
Bedraggled in my walks so green. *Swift.*

To BEDRENCH. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench*.] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke
It is, such crimson to'pest should *bedrench*
The fresh green lap of fair king Richard's land. *Shakspeare.*

BE'DRID.† *adj.* [Sax. *bedruba*, *clanicus*; Teut. *bedder*, Germ. *bed-reise*.] Confined to the bed by age or sickness.

Norway, uncle of young Fontinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, scarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpose. *Shakspeare.*

Lies he not *bedrid*? and, again, does nothing,
But what he did being childish? *Shakspeare.*

Now, as a myria:
Of ants durst th' emperor's lov'd snake invade;
The crawling galleys, seagulls, finny chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, now *bedrid* ships.

Donne, Poems, p. 145.

Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, because they would not discover where their money was. *Clarendon.*

Infirm persons, when they come to be so weak as to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years; some have lain *bedrid* twenty years. *Ray.*

BE'DROOM.* *n. s.* [from *bed* and *room*.] A bed-chamber.

BE'DRITE. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *rite*.] The privilege of the marriage bed.

Whose vows are, that no *bedrite* shall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakspeare.*

To BEDRO'P.† *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop*.] To besprinkle; to mark with spots or drops; to speckle.

In clothis black *bedropped* all with tears.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

Not so thick swarm'd once the soil
Bedropt with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*

Our plenteous streams a various race supply;
The silver eel in shining volumes roll'd,
The yellow carp, in scales *bedropt* with gold. *Pope.*

BE'DSIDE.* *n. s.* [from *bed* and *side*.] The side of the bed.

Last night he plaid his horrid game agen,
Came to my *bed-side* at the full of midnight,
And in his hand that fatal fearful cup. *Middleton's Witch*, ii. 2.

When I was thus dressed, I was carried to a *bed-side*.

Tatler, No. 15.

BE'DSTAFF. [*bed* and *staff*.] A wooden pin stuck anciently on sides of the bedstead to hold the cloaths from slipping on either side.

Hostess, accommodate us with a *bedstaff*.
B. Jonson, Every A Man in his Humour.

BE'DSTEAD. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *stead*.] The frame on which the bed is placed.

Chimnies with scorn rejecting smoke;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedsteads* broke. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *straw*.] The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

Fleas breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture; or the chamber or *bedstraw* kept close, and not aired. *Bacon.*

B E E

BEDSWE'NER. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *swerve*.] One that is false to the bed; one that ranges or swerves from one bed to another.

She's a *bedswerner*, even as bad as those,
That vulgar give the boldest titles to. *Shakspeare.*

BEDTIME. *† n. s.* [from *bed* and *time*; formerly *bedtide*, from the Sax. *bedtid*.] The hour of rest; sleeping time.

What masks, what dances shall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-supper and *bedtime*? *Shakspeare.*

After evening repasts, till *bedtime*, their thoughts will be best
taken up in the easy grounds of religion. *Milton on Education.*

The scouring drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his *bedtime*, takes no rest that night. *Dryden.*

To **BEDU'CK.** ** v. a.* [from *be* and *duck*.] To put under water.

The varlet saw, when to the flood he came,
How without stop or stay he fierly leapt,
And deepe himself *beducked* in the same. *Spenser, A. Q. ii. vi. 42.*

To **BEDU'NG.** *† v. a.* [from *be* and *dung*.] To cover, or manure with dung.

Leaving all but his [Goliath's] head to *bedung* that earth,
which had lately shaken at his terror.

Bp. Hall, Causes of Cons. ii. 2.

If they will fall quaking and groaning intolerably, and
appear in the streets, as some have done, soundly *be-dunged*
with calumny and filth; such may make some people believe
any Romish tenets as revelations from God.

Puller's Moderation of the Ch. of England, p. 485.

To **BEDU'SK.** ** v. a.* [from *be* and *dusk*.] To smutch; to make brown, swart, or blackish. Not now in use. *Cotgrave, in V. Basaner.*

To **BEDU'ST.** *† v. a.* [from *be* and *dust*.] To sprinkle with dust. *Sherecord.*

BE'DWARD. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward*.] Toward bed. In heart

As merry, as when our nuptial-day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward*. *Shakspeare.*

To **BEDWA'RF.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf*.] To make little; to hinder in growth; to stunt.

'Tis shrinking, not close weaving, that hath thus
In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Donne.*

BE'DWORK. *n. s.* [from *bed* and *work*.] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike,
When fitness call them on, and know, by measure
Of their observant toil, the enemy's weight;
Why this hath not a finger's dignity:
They call this *bedwork*, mappery, closet war. *Shakspeare.*

To **BEDYE.** ** v. a.* [of *be* and *dye*.] To stain; to colour.

Fayre goddesse, lay that furious fitt asyde,
Till I of warres and bloody Mars doe sing,
And Briton fields with Sarazin blood *bedyde*.
Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 7.

BEE. *n. s.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its industry and art.

So work the honey *bees*,
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakspeare.*

From the Moorish camp,
There has been heard a distant humming noise,
Like *bees* disturb'd, and arming in their hives. *Dryden.*

A company of poor insects, whereof some are *bees*, delighted
with flowers, and their sweetness; others beetles, delighted
with other viands. *Locke.*

2. An industrious and careful person. This signification is only used in familiar language.

BEE-EATER. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *eat*.] A bird that feeds upon bees.

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B E E

BEE-FLOWER. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *flower*.] A species of foolstones. *Miller.*

BEE-GARDEN. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *garden*.] A place to set hives of bees in.

A convenient and necessary place ought to be made choice
of, for your apiary, or *bee-garden*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BEE-HIVE. *† n. s.* [from *bee* and *hive*.] The case, or box, in which bees are kept.

Drones suck not eagles' blood, but rob *beehives*.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

I find, in the school of nature, no better emblem of this commendable
resignation of ourselves to publick service, than the *beehive*.
Whitlock's Manners of the English, p. 375.

Or rob the *beehive* of its golden hoard.

Tickell, to a Lady before Marriage.

BEE-MASTER. *n. s.* [from *bee* and *master*.] One that keeps bees.

They that are *bee-masters*, and have not care enough of
them, must not expect to reap any considerable advantage by
them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BEECH. *n. s.* [bece, or boc, Saxon; *fagus*.]

There is but one species of this tree at present known, except two varieties, with striped leaves. It will grow to a considerable stature, though the soil be stony and barren; as also, upon the declivities of mountains. The shade of this tree is very injurious to plants, but is believed to be very salubrious to human bodies. The timber is of great use to turners and joiners. The mast is very good to fatten swine and deer. *Miller.*

Black was the forest, thick with *beech* it stood. *Dryden.*

Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes,

Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech*. *Thomson.*

BEECHEN. *adj.* [beecen, Sax.] Consisting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

With diligence he'll serve us when we dine,
And in plain *beechen* vessels fill our wine.

Congreve, Jew. Sat. xi.

BEEF. *† n. s.* [*beuf*, French.]

1. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food.

What say you to a piece of *beef* and mustard? *Shakspeare.*
The fat of roasted *beef* falling on birds, will baste them. *Swift.*

2. An ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit for food. In this sense it has the plural *beeves*; the singular is seldom found, Dr. Johnson says. The passage in Shakspeare, however, in which he has given *beeves*, has *beefs*. This word, *beef*, was the common language, as Mr. Malone also has observed, for an *ox* or *cow* in the time of queen Elizabeth; since which time it has been disused in England, but was then carried to Scotland, and is still retained there.

These are the beasts which ye shall eat; the *beef*, the sheep, and the goat. *Deut. xiv. 4.* (Tr. of 1578.)

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so estimable, profitable neither,
As flesh of muttons, *beefs*, or goats.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice, 3.

Alcinous slew twelve sheep, eight white-tooth'd swine,
Two crook-naunch'd *beeves*. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals
than we spent there; and yet they had of me fifty *beeves* among
them. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Apology.*

On hides of *beeves*, before the palace gate,
Sad spoils of luxury! the suitors sate. *Pope.*

BEEF. *† adj.* [from the substantive, Dr. Johnson says; but it is only the substantive used adjectively, as Mr. Mason has observed; which is common enough in our language.] Consisting of the flesh of black cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat
of a *beef* stake, and a pot of *ale*, from the butcher. *Swift.*

X X

B E E

BEEF-EATER. † *n. s.* [from *beef* and *eat*, because the commons is *beef* when on waiting. Mr. Steevens derives it thus: *Beef-eater* may come from *beaufetier*, one who attends at the sideboard, which was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. The business of the *beef-eaters* was, and perhaps is still, to attend the king at meals. This derivation is corroborated by the circumstance of the *beef-eaters* having a hasp suspended to their belts for the reception of keys.] A yeoman of the guard.

BEEF-WITTED. *adj.* [from *beef* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid; heavy-headed.

Thou mongrel, *beef-witted* lord! *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

BEELD.* *n. s.* [Sax. *behlidan*, (*Gen. xxix. 3.*) to secure with a covering. *Beeld* is common in the north of England for *shelter*.] Protection; refuge.

I will or bear, or be myself, thy shield;

And, to defend thy life, will lose my own:

This breast, this bosom soft, shall be thy *beeld*

'Gainst storms of arrows. *Fairfax, Tasso, xvi. 49.*

BE'EMOL. *n. s.* This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unless it be a corruption of *bymodule*, from *by* and *modulus*, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be intervenient in the rise of eight, in tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; so as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but seven whole and equal notes. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

BEEN. † [beon, Saxon.]

1. The participle preterite of *To Be*.

Enough that virtue fill'd the space between,
Prov'd by the ends of being to have *been*.

Pope.

2. The present tense plural of *To Be*. Obsolete.

Such earthly metals soon consumed *beene*.

Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 33.

BEER. † *n. s.* [*bir*, Welsh, *bier*, Germ. *beap*, Sax. *bar*, Goth. *barley*.] Liquor made of malt and hops. It is distinguished from ale, either by being older or smaller.

Here's a pot of good *double beer*, neighbour; drink. *Shakspeare.*

Put them all together, they will scarce

Serve to beg single *beer* in. *Braun, and Fl. Captain, ii. 1.*

Try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Flow, Welsted! flow, like thine inspirer, *beer*;

Though stale, nor ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;

So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull;

Heady, not strong; and foaming, though not full. *Pope.*

BEER-BARREL. *n. s.* A barrel which holds beer.

Why, of that loan, whereto he was converted, might they not stop a *beer-barrel*? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

BEERHOUSE.* *n. s.* [from *beer* and *house*.] The sold term for what is now alehouse.

What woman (*even* among the drunken Almshouses) is suffered to follow her in *beer* into the alehouse or *beerhouse*?

Gro. de's Delicate Diet for Drunkards, (1576).

BE'ESTINGS. See **BRESTINGS**.

BEE. *n. s.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The species are; 1. The common white *beet*.

2. The common green *beet*. 3. The common red

beet. 4. The turnep-rooted red *beet*. 5. The great

red *beet*. 6. The yellow *beet*. 7. The Swiss or

Chard *beet*. *Miller.*

BEETLE. *n. s.* [*bytel*, Saxon.]

1. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as shards, and he their *beetle*.

Shakspeare.

The poor *beetle*, that we tread upon,

His corporal sufferance finds a pang as great,

As when a giant dies.

Shakspeare.

Others come sharp of sight, and too provident for that which concerned their own interest, but as blind as *beetles* in foreseeing this great and common danger. *Knollen, Hist. of the Turks.*

B E F

A spot there was with hoary moss o'ergrown,
The clasping ivies up the ruin'd creep,
And there the bat and drowsy *beetle* sleep.

Garth.

The butterflies and *beetles* are such numerous tribes, that I believe, in our own native country alone, the species of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more. *Ray.*

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven, and pavements rammed.

If I do, fillip me with a three man *beetle*.

Shakspeare.

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an image is cleit out of the trunk of some well-grown tree; yet, after all the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine block, it cannot, one moment, secure itself from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. *Stillingfleet.*

TO BE'ETLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you toward the flood, my lord?

Or to the dreadful summit of the cliff,

That *beetle* o'er his base into the sea?

Shakspeare.

Or where the hawk,

High in the *beetling* cliff his airy builds.

Thomson.

BE'ETLEBROW.* *n. s.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] A prominent brow.

He had a *beetle-brow*,

A down-look, middle stature, with black hair.

Sir R. Fanshawe, Tr. of Pastor Fido, p. 175.

They make a wit of their insipid friend;

His blubber-lips and *beetle-brows* commid. *Dryden, Jur. Sat. iii.*

BE'ETLEBROWED. † *adj.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] Having prominent brows. Dr. Johnson cites an example from Swift; but the expression is of great antiquity, as it occurs in the Visions of Pierce Plowman; and I think Dryden, in his adoption of *beetle-brows*, just cited, had not forgotten the passage.

He was *beetle-browed* and baberlypped also. *Vis. of P. Plowman.*

A *beetle-browed* sullen face makes a palace as smoaky as an Irish hut. *Howell's Letters, ii. 25.*

Enquire for the *beetle-browed* critick, &c.

Swift.

BE'ETLEHEADED. † *adj.* [from *beetle* and *head*.] Logger-headed; wooden headed; having a head stupid like the head of a wooden beetle. Hulot uses the phrase "a *beetle-headed* fellow," long before Shakspeare.

A whorson, *beetle-headed*, flap-ear'd knave. *Shakspeare.*

BE'ETLESTOCK. † *n. s.* [from *beetle* and *stock*.] The handle of a beetle.

To crouch, to please, to be a *beetle-stock*

Of thy great master's will. *Spenser, M. Hubbard's Tale.*

BE'ETRAVE. } A plant.

BE'ETRADISH. }

BE'EYES. *n. s.* [The plural of *beef*.] Black cattle; oxen.

One way, a band select from forage drives

A herd of *beeyes*, fair oxen, and fair kine,

From a fat meadow ground.

Milton, P. L.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous, first, in bisculous or cloven-hoofed, as camels; and *beeyes*, whereof there is above a million annually slain in England. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Beeyes, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,

And the huge boar is shrunk into an urn. *Pope, Dunciad.*

TO BEFA'LL. † *v. n.* [Sax. *bepellan*, participle *be-fallen*.] It befell, it hath befallen.]

1. To happen to: used generally of ill.

Let me know

The worst that may befall me in this case. *Shakspeare.*

Other doubt possesses me, lest harm

Befall thee, sever'd from me.

Milton.

This venerable person, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the destruction of Jerusalem, drew his congregation out of those unparalleled calamities, which befall his countrymen. *Addison on the Chr. Religion.*

This disgrace has befallen them, not because they deserved it, but because the people lost new faces. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. To happen to, as good or neutral.

B E F

Bion asked an envious man, that was very sad, what harm had befallen unto him, or what good had befallen unto another man? *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any person, from what befalls him in this world. *Tillotson.*

3. To happen ; to come to pass.

But since the affairs of men are still uncertain, Let's reason with the worst that may befall. *Shakspeare.*

I have reveal'd
This discord which befall, and was in heaven
Among the angelick powers. *Milton, P. I.*

4. It is used sometimes with *to* before the person to whom any thing happens : this is rare.

Some great mischief hath befallen
To that meek man. *Milton, P. I.*

5. To befall of: To become of; to be the state or condition of: a phrase little used.

Do me the favour to dilate at full,
What hath befall'n of them, and thee, till now. *Shakspeare.*

- To BEF'LT. v. a. [from *be* and *fit*.] To suit ; to be suitable to ; to become.

Blind is his love, and best befits the dark. *Shakspeare.*
Out of my sight, thou serpent ! — that name best

Befts thee, with him leagu'd ; thyself as false. *Milton, P. L.*

I will bring you where she sits,
Clad in splendour, us befts
Her deity. *Milton, P. L.*

Thou, what befts the new lord mayor,
Art anxiously inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

- To BEFO'AM. * v. a. [from *foam*.] To cover with foam.

At last the dropping wings, befoam'd all o'er
With flaggy heaviness their master bore. *Eusden, On. Met. iv.*

- To BEFO'OL† v. a. [from *be* and *fool*.] To infatuate ; to fool ; to deprive of understanding ; to lead into error.

Go then, and befool yourselves, for confusedly opposing
common sense and reason. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 185.*

To be so pitifully baffled and befooled. *Hammond, Sermon. p. 567.*

Men befool themselves infinitely, when, by venting a few
sighs, they will needs persuade themselves that they have repented. *South.*

Jeroboam thought policy the best piety, though in nothing
more befooled ; the nature of sin being not only to defile, but to infatuate. *South.*

- BEFO'RE. *prep.* [beforehand, Sax.]

1. Farther onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further before them
than the next line ; whence it will follow that they can drive
to no certain point. *Dryden.*

2. In the front of ; not behind.

Who shall go
Before them in a cloud, and pillar of fire :
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while the obdurate king pursues. *Milton.*

3. In the presence of: noting authority or conquest.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See we fall before thee !
Prostrate we adore thee. *Dryden.*

The Alps and Pyrenean sink before him. *Addison.*

4. In the presence of: noting respect.

We see that blushing, and the casting down of the eyes tell,
are more when we come before many. *Bacon.*

They represent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier,
when he dress'd himself in his best habit, to appear before his
patron. *Dryden.*

5. In sight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle. *Shakspeare.*

6. Under the cognizance of: noting jurisdiction.

If a suit be begun before an archdeacon, the ordinary may
license the suit to an higher court. *Ayliffe.*

7. In the power of: noting the right of choice.

The world was all before them, where to chuse
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide. *Milton.*

B E F

Give us this evening ; thou hast morn and night,
And all the year before thee for delight. *Dryden.*

He hath put us in the hands of our own counsel.
death, prosperity and destruction are before us. *Life and Tillotson.*

8. By the impulse of something behind.

Her part, poor soul ! seeming as burdened
With lesser weight, but not with lesser woe,
Was carried with more speed before the wind. *Shakspeare.*

Hurried by fate, he cries, and borne before
A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore. *Dryden.*

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has before all the books which have
appeared before it in this kind. *Dryden.*

10. In preference to.

We should but presume to determine which should be the
fittest till we see he hath chosen some one, which one we may
then boldly say to be the fittest, because he hath taken it be-
fore the rest. *Hooker.*

We think poverty to be infinitely desirable before the tor-
ments of covetousness. *Bp. Taylor.*

11. Prior to ; nearer to any thing : as, the eldest son is before the younger in succession.

12. Superiour to : as he is before his competitors both in right and power.

BEFO'RE. *adv.*

1. Sooner than ; earlier in time.

Heav'nly born,
Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,
Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse. *Milton.*

Before two months their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

2. In time past.

Such a plenteous crop they bore
Of purest and well winnow'd grain,
As Britain never new before. *Dryden.*

3. In sometime lately past.

I shall resume somewhat which hath been before said, touch-
ing the question beforegoing. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

4. Previously to ; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatise can become of use to my coun-
try, two points are necessary. *Swift.*

5. To this time ; hitherto.

The peaceful citis of th' Ausonian shore,
Lull'd in her ease, and undisturb'd before,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew before,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the shore. *Dryden.*

7. Farther onward in place.

Thou'rt so far before,
The swiftest wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee. *Shakspeare*

BEFO'REHAND. *adv.* [from *before* and *hand*.]

1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation ; some-
times with the particle *with*.

Quoth Hudibras, I am beforehand
In that already, with your command. *Hu.*

Your soul has been beforehand with your body,
And drunk so deep a draught of promis'd bliss,
She slumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden.*

I have not room for many reflections ; the last cited author
has been beforehand with me, in its proper moral. *Addison.*

2. Previously ; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profession is to deliver precepts necessary to eloquent
speech ; yet so, that they which receive them, may be taught
beforehand the skill of speaking. *Hooker.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger used
to bargain beforehand, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any
part of the bill. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

3. Antecedently ; aforesometimes.

It would be resisted by such as had beforehand resisted the
general proofs of the gospel. *Atterbury.*

4. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has
been received than expended.

B E G

Stranger's house is at this time rich, and much *beforehand*;
for it hath laid up revenue these thirty-seven years. *Bacon.*

5. At first; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with insuperable difficulties,
but the rolling of Sisyphus's stone up the hill, which is soon
beforehand to return upon him again? *L'Estrange.*

BEFO'RETIME. *adv.* [from *before* and *time*.] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God,
thus he spake. *1 Samuel, ix. 9.*

To BEFO'RTUNE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *fortune*.] To happen to; to betide.

I give consent to go along with you;

Reeking as little what betideth me,

As much I wish all good *befortune* you. *Shakspeare.*

To BEFO'UL. *v. a.* [Sax. *berýlan*.] To make foul; to soil; to dirt.

To BEFRI'END. *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend*.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to shew friendship to; to benefit.

If it will please Cæsar

To be so good to Cæsar, as to hear me,

I shall beseech him to *befriend* himself. *Shakspeare.*

Now if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*
With opportunity. *Denham.*

See them embarked,
And tell me if the winds and seas *befriend* them. *Addison.*

Be thou the first true merit to *befriend*;

His praise is lost, who stays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother-servants must *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

To BEFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe*.] To de- corate, as with fringes.

Having a brave lass, like another Penthesilea, for their leader,
so *befringed* with gold, that they called her Golden-foot.

Fuller, Hist. of the Holy War, p. 78.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Clothe spice, line trunks, or, flutt'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope, Imit. of Horace.*

To BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ. *bidjan*, Goth.] To live upon alms; to live by asking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am ashamed. *Luke, xvi. 3.*

To BEG. *v. a.*

1. To ask; to seek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body of Jesus.
Matthew, xxvii. 58.

See how they *beg* an alms of flattery. *Young.*

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or suppositions, for the
proof of this; but taking that common ground, which both
Moses and all antiquity present. *Burnet.*

To BEGET. *v. a.* *begot*, or *begat*; I have *begotten*, or *begot*. [*bezettan*, Saxon, to obtain; Goth. *gela*, and *bigat*, S. John, x. 9. See *To GER*.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of, as children.

But first come, ye fair hours, which were *begot*
In Jove's sweet paradise, of day and night,
Which do the seasons of the year allot. *Spenser, Epithal.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantasy. *Shakspeare.*

Who hath *begotten* me these, seeing I have lost my children,
and am desolate? *Isaiah, xlix. 21.*

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begat*. *Dryden.*

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred
By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Glanville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Begot you happiness, be happy then;
For it is done. *Shakspeare.*

My whole intention was to *begot*, in the minds of men, mag-
nificent sentiments of God and his works. *Cheyne.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

B E G

Is it a time for story, when each minute
Begets a thousand dangers? *Denham.*

4. It is sometimes used with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

Begot upon
His mother Martha by his father John. *Spectator.*

BEGE'TTER. *n. s.* [from *beget*.] He that procreates, or begets; the father.

For what their prowess gain'd, the law declares

Is to themselves alone, and to their heirs;

No share of that goes back to the *begetter*, *Dryden.*

But if the son fights well, and plunders better—

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the
intention, and often against the consent and will of the *beget-*

ter. *Locke.*

BE'GGABLE. ** adj.* [from *beg*.] That which may be obtained by begging.

He finds it his best way to be always craving, because he
lights many times upon things that are disposed of for not *beg-*

gable. *Butler's Characters.*

BE'GGAR. *n. s.* [from *beg*.] It is more properly written *begger*; but the common orthography is re- tained, because the derivatives all preserve the *a*, Dr. Johnson says. They certainly now ~~do~~, but formerly the principal derivative, *beggary*, was written *beggery*. Milton, Hammond, and other excellent writers so spelt it.]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He raiseth up the poor out of the dust, and lifteth up the
beggar from the dunghill, to set them among princes. *Sam.*

We see the whole equipage of a *beggar* so drawn by Homer,
as even to retain a nobleness and dignity. *Broom.*

2. One who supplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which, *beggar* is a harsh and contemptuous term.

What subjects will precarious kings regard?

A *beggar* speaks too softly to be heard. *Dryden.*

3. One who assumes what he does not prove.

These shameful *beggars* of principles, who give this preca-
rious account of the original of things, assume to themselves
to be men of reason. *Tillotson.*

To BE'GGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to *beggary*; to impoverish.

Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* your's for ever. *Shakspeare.*

They shall spoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the present
spinners. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

The miser
With heav'n, for twopence, cheaply wipes his score,
Lifts up his eyes, and hastes to *beggar* more. *Gay.*

2. To deprive.

Necessity, of matter *beggar'd*,
Will nothing stick our persons to arraign
In ear and ear. *Shakspeare.*

3. To exhaust.

For her person,
It *beggar'd* all description; she did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakspeare.*

4. To drive by impoverishing, with out.

A wicked administration may propose to *beggar* them out of
their sturdiness. *Bolingbroke, Diss. on Parties, L. 19.*

BE'GGAR-MAID. ** n. s.* A maid who is a beggar.

Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so trimly

When King Cophetua lov'd the *beggar-maid*. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Juliet.*

BE'GGAR-MAN. ** n. s.* A man who is a beggar.

Glo. Is it a *beggar-man*?

Old M. Madman and *beggar* too. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

BE'GGAR-WOMAN. ** n. s.* She who is a beggar; a vagrant.

The elder of them, being put to nurse,
Was by a *beggar-woman* stol'n away. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.*

BEGGARLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *beggarly*.] The state of being beggarly; meanness; poverty.

BEGGARLY. *adj.* [from *beggar*.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: used both of persons and things.

I ever will, though he do shake me off
To *beggarly* divorcement, love him dearly. *Shakspeare.*
A *beggarly* account of empty boxes. *Shakspeare.*

Who, that beheld such a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament house, with a thread bare torn cloak, and greasy hat, could have suspected, that he should, by the murder of one king, and the banishment of another, ascend the throne? *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and *beggarly*. *Addison on Italy.*

Corusodes, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowship. *Swift.*

BEGGARLY. *adv.* [from *beggar*.] Meanly; despicably; indigently.

Touching God himself, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly*? and that he taketh no pleasure to be worshipped, saving only in poor cottages? *Hooker.*

BEGGARY. *n. s.* [from *beggar*.] Indigence; poverty in the utmost degree.

On he brought me into so bare a house, that it was the picture of miserable leppiness and rich *beggary*. *Sidney.*

While I am a beggar, I will rail,
And say there is no sin, but to be rich:
And being rich, my virtue then shall be,
To say there is no vice, but *beggary*. *Shakspeare.*

We must become not only poor for the present, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a state of *beggary* for endless years to come. *Swift.*

BEGILT.* *part. adj.* [from *be* and *gild*.] Gilded.

Six maids attending on her, attired with buckram bridelaces *begilt*, white sleeves, and stammel petticoats, drest after the cleanliest country guise. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

TO BEGIN. *v. n.* I began, or begun; I have begun. [*beginnan*, Sax. from *be*, or *by to*, and *gan*, *gan*, or *zan*, to go.]

1. To enter upon something new: applied to persons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou shouldst at all defer it: but all that is past ought to seem little to thee, seeing it is so in itself. *Begin* the next day with the same zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadst never begun before. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. To commence any action or state; to do the first act, or first part of an act; to make the first step from not doing to doing.

They *begin* at the ancient men which were before the house. *Ezekiel, ix. 6.*

By peace we will *begin*. *Shakspeare.*

I'll sing of heroes and of kings;
Begin my muse. *Cowley.*

Of these no more you hear him speak;
He now *begins* upon the Greek:
These rang'd and show'd, shall, in their turns,
Remain obscure as in their urns. *Prior.*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand
Was liberal to the powers of high command.

Rapt into future times, the bard *begun*,
A virgin shall conceive. *Pope.*

3. To enter upon existence; as, the world *began*; the practice *began*.

I am as free as nature first made man
Ere the base laws of servitude *began*,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran. *Dryden.*

4. To have its origin.

And thus the hard and stubborn ace of man,
From animated rock and flint *began*. *Blackmore.*
From Nimrod first the savage chase *began*;
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

5. To take rise; to commence.

Judgement must *begin* at the house of God. 1 *Peter, iv. 17.*
The song *begun* from Jove. *Dryden.*

All *began*,
All ends in love of God, and love of man. *Pope.*

6. To come into act.

Now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

TO BEGIN. *v. a.*

1. To do the first act of any thing; to pass from not doing to doing, by the first act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the song. *Pope.*
They have been awaked, by these awful scenes, to *begin* religion; and, afterwards, their virtue has improved itself into more refined principles, by divine grace. *Watts.*

2. To trace from any thing as the first ground.

The apostle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

3. To *begin with*. To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A lesson which requires so much time to learn, had need be early *begun with*. *Government of the Tongue.*

BEGIN.* *n. s.* Used by Spenser for beginning. Obsolete.

Let no whit thee dismay
The hard *beginne* that meets thee in the dore. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. iii. 21.*

BEGINNER. *n. s.* [from *begin*.]

1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,
To loss of love adjoining loss of friend,
I meant to purge both with a third mischief,
And, in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Socrates maketh Ignatius, the bishop of Antioch, the first *beginner* thereof, even under the apostles themselves. *Hooker.*

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himself nothing like a *beginner*, brought the honour to the Iberian side. *Sidney.*

They are, to *beginners*, an easy and familiar introduction; a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in such as are entered before. *Hooker.*

I have taken a list of several hundred words in a sermon of a new *beginner*, which not one hearer could possibly understand. *Swift.*

BEGINNING. *n. s.* [from *begin*.]

1. The first original or cause.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a consent of all its parts. *Swift.*

2. The entrance into act, or being.

In the *beginning* God created the heavens and the earth. *Genesis, i. 1.*

3. The state in which any thing first is.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth show;
We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham.*

4. The rudiments, or first grounds or materials.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art,
Makes mighty things from small *beginnings* grow:
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,

Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

The understanding is passive; and whether or not it will have these *beginnings*, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.*

5. The first part of any thing.

The causes and designs of an action, are the *beginning*; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the end. *Schell is*

BEGINNINGLESS.* *adj.* [from *beginning*.] *is* so; and to hath no beginning.

Melchisedek, in a typical or mystical .c. Vocab. 1514.] and endless in his existence.

To suppose one continued being oslived under her parents duration, neither self-existent and wn will, the foregoing having its existence founded in any directly absurd and contradictory. *Cl.*

B E G

To **BEGIRD**. † *v. a.* *I begirt, or begirded.* [I have *begirt*.
Sax. *bezynpan*, Goth. *bigardans*, S. Luke xvii. 8.]

1. To bind with a girdle.
2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

Begird the Almighty throne,
Beseeching, or besieging *Milton, P. L. ii. 213.*

Or should she confident,
As sitting queen adorn'd on beauty's throne,
Descend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,
To enamour. *Milton, P. L. v. 868.*

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud:
Abroad *begirt* with men, and swords, and spears;
His very state acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

3. To shut in with a siege; to beleaguer; to block up.
It was so closely *begirt* before the king's march into the west, that the counsel humbly desired his majesty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon.*

To **BEGIRT**. † *v. a.* [This is, I think, only a corruption of *begird*; perhaps by the printer, Dr. Johnson says; but he is mistaken; *begirt* being no corruption in excellent writers, as my examples from *Mede* and *Milton* prove.] To *begird*.

And, *Lentulus*, *begirt* you *Pompey's* house,
To seize his sons alive; for they are they *B. Jonson.*
Must make our peace with him.

Both significations suit well to an army; and the latter, that which beleaguers and *begirts* a city or fort besieged.

Mede on Daniel, p. 41.
Was it that he who came to abrogate the burden of the law, not the equity, should put this yoke upon a blameless person, to league himself in chains with a *begirting* mischief, not to separate till death *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

BEGLERBEG. † *n. s.* [Turkish.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks; or rather of provinces, as Mr. Mason has rightly observed.

Next to the first vizier are the several *beglerbeks*, having under their jurisdiction many provinces. *Ricaut.*

To **BEGNAW**. † *v. a.* [Sax. *begnagan*. Mr. Mason has inadvertently given this word as *beknaw*, charging Dr. Johnson with an omission, where his example from *Shakspeare's* K. Richard, cited by Mr. Mason to exemplify *beknaw* which has no real existence, illustrates the genuine word *begnaw*.]
To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

His horse is stark spoiled with the staggers, *begnawn* with the bots, waid in the back, and shoulder-shotten.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.
The worm of conscience still *begnaw* thy soul.

BEGO'NE. † *interject.* Only a coalition of the words *be gone*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is the old participle also for *gone*; and we yet use "woe *begone*," i. e. far gone in woe; and in the dialect of Norfolk and Suffolk, *begone* is decayed or worn. Go away; hence; haste away.

I was a lusty one,
And faire, and riche, and yonge, and well *begone*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.

Begone! the goddess cries, with stern disdain;
Begone! nor dare the hallow'd stream to stain.
She fled, for ever banish'd from the train. *Addison.*

BEGORE. † *part. adj.* [from *be* and *gore*.] Smeared
Love is *fore*.

By ignorance, ten thousand monsters foule abhor'd
2. To produce, at gaping griesly, all *begor'd*.
If to have done the *Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 3.*

Beget you happiness, be
For it is done. *participle passive of the verb beget.*

My whole intention was *wast begot* of them. *Eccles. vii. 28.*
nificent sentiments of *Gottiphatos* the brave,

3. To produce, as acc. The ban slave. *Dryde*

B E G

To **BEGRAVE**. † [Teut. *begraven*, from *grar*, a grave.]
Frequently used by Gower.

1. To bury. Obsolete.

They arrive

Where that the body was *begrave*

With worship.

Gower, Conf. Am. b. 4.

2. To engrave. Obsolete also.

[He] stood upon a foote on highte
Of borned golde; and with great sleight
Of workmanship it was *begrave*.

Ibid. b. i.

To **BEGREASE**. † *v. a.* [from *be* and *grease*.] To soil
or dawb with unctuous or fat matter. *Minsheu.*

To **BEGRIME**. † *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime*. See
GRIME and *GRIM*.] To soil with dirt deep im-
pressed; to soil in such a manner that the natural
hue cannot easily be recovered.

They did endeavour to purge it [religion] of all such filth as
you and your predecessors had *begrimed* it with.

Cronley's Deliberate Answer, &c. (1587) fol. 80.

Her name that was as fresh

As *Dian's* visage, is now *begrin'd*, and black

As my own face.

Shakspeare.

BEGRIMER. † *n. s.* [from *begrime*.] That which soils
or spots a thing. *Sherwood.*

To **BEGRUDGE**. † *v. a.* [from *be* and *grudge*. See
To *GRUDGE*.] To envy.

None will have cause to *begrudge* the beauty or height of
corner stones, when beholding them to beare a double degree
of weight in the building. *Standard of Equality, § 25.*

To **BEGUILE**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile*.]

1. To impose upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I say, lest any man should *beguile* you with enticing
words. *Colossians, ii. 4.*

The serpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat! *Milton, P. L.*

Whosoever sees a man, who would have *beguiled*, and im-
posed upon him, by making him believe a lie, he may truly
say, that is the man who would have ruined me. *South.*

2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedness depriv'd that benefit,
To end itself by death? 'Tis yet some comfort,
When misery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And frustrate his proud will. *Shakspeare.*

3. To deceive pleasantly; to amuse.

Sweet, leave me here awhile;
My spirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*
The tedious day with sleep. *Shakspeare.*

With these sometimes she doth her time *beguile*;
These do by fits her phantasy possess. *Sir J. Daines.*

To **BEGUILTY**. † *v. a.* [from *be* and *guilty*.] To
render guilty.

By easy commutations of publick penance for a private
pecuniary mulct, [thou] dost at once *beguilty* thine own con-
science with sordid bribery, and embolden the adulterer to
commit that sin again without fear, from which he hath once
escaped without shame, or so much as valuable loss.

Bp. Sanderson, Sermons, p. 275.

BEGUIN. † *n. s.* [Fr. *beguin*, low Lat. *beghina*.
V. Du Cange.] A nun of a particular order, sup-
posed to be so named from *beguin*, old Fr., a kind
of coif, or head-dress; or *begine*, Germ. Matthew
of Westminster says that the order of *beguins* was
very common in Germany. Cotgrave says, that
they "commonly be all old, or well in years," in
V. **BEGUIN**. This word is given on account of
bigot, which see.

Young wanton wenches, and *beguins*, nuns, and naughty priests.

World of Wonders, (1668) p. 184.

BEGUN. † The participle passive of *begin*, Dr.
Johnson says; but the example which he gives,
proves it to be merely the preterperfect tense of
begin. [Sax. *begunne*.]

But thou bright morning star, thou rising sun,
Which in these latter times has brought to light
Those mysteries, that, since the world began,
Lay hid in darkness and eternal night.

Sir J. Davies.

BEHA'LF. † *n. s.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *half*, and interprets it, for my half; as, for my part. It seems to me rather corrupted from *behoof*, profit; the pronunciation degenerating easily to *behave*; which, in imitation of other words so sounded, was written, by those who knew not the etymology, *behalf*. This remark of Dr. Johnson approaches nearly to the genuine Sax. *behere*, which escaped him.]

1. Favour; cause favoured; we say in behalf, but for the sake.

He was in confidence with those who designed the destruction of *Strafford*; against whom he had contracted some prejudice, in the behalf of his nation. *Clarendon.*

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,
Marcus would see it bleed in his behalf. *Addison.*
Never was any nation blessed with more frequent interpositions of Divine Providence in its behalf. *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication; support.

He might, in his presence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the behalf of his mistress's beauty. *Sidney.*

Rest the fiend,
Or in behalf of man, or to invade
Vacant possession, some new trouble raise. *Milton.*

Others believe, that by the two Fortunes, were meant prosperity or affliction; and produce, in their behalf, an ancient monument. *Addison on Italy.*

To BEHA'PPEN. * *v. n.* [from *be* and *happen*.] To happen to; to befall.

This is the greatest shame, and foulest scorn,
Which unto any knight *bechappen* may,
To lose the badge that should his deeds display.

Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 52.

To BEHA'VE. † *v. a.* [Sax. See **BEHALF**. *pel-behofen*, well adorned. *V. Lye* in *behoepen*.] † to employ;

1. To carry; to conduct: used almost always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We behaved not ourselves disorderly among you. *2 Thess. iii. 7.*
Manifest signs came from heaven, unto those that behaved themselves manfully. *2 Maccabees, ii. 21.*

To their wills wedded, to their errors slaves,
No man, like them, they think, himself behaves. *Denham.*

We so live, and so act, as if we were secure of the final issue and event of things, however we may behave ourselves. *Atterbury.*

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to subdue; to discipline: but this is not now used. In these passages, it is the Sax. *behabban*, from the Goth. *haban*, being the primitive sense of the word.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot so easy miss. *Spenser, F. Q.*

With such sober and unnoted passion
He did behave his anger, ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shaksp. Tim. of Athens.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as he behaved well or ill.

BEHA'VIOUR. *n. s.* [from *behave*.]

1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners; carriage with respect to propriety.

Mopsa, curious in any thing but her own good behaviour, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance, with respect to grace.

He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handsome behaviour. *Sidney.*

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions.

Well witnessing the most submissive behaviour, that a thrall'd heart could express. *Sidney.*

When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

One man sees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his behaviour to love. *Shakspeare.*

And he changed his behaviour before them, and feigned himself mad in their hands. *1 Samucl, xxi. 13.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulness.

The beautiful prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study, for the most part, rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

He who adviseth the philosopher, altogether devoted to the Muses, sometimes to offer sacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without behaviour. *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; course of life.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state that attends men after this life, depending on their behaviour here, the measures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. To be upon one's behaviour. A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution; a state in which a failure in behaviour will have bad consequences.

Tyrants themselves are upon their behaviour to a superior power. *L'Estrange, Fables.*

To BEHE'AD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head*.] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

His beheading he underwent with all christian magnanimity. *Clarendon.*

On each side they fly,
By chains connext, and, with destructive sweep,
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of Scots, was beheaded in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addison on Italy.*

To BEHE'L. * *v. a.* [from *be* and *hell*.] To torture as with the pains of hell.

Satan, Death, and Hell, were his inveterate foes, that either drew him to perdition, or did behead and wrack him with the expectation of them. *Heuvel's Serm. (1658) p. 72.*

BEHE'L'D. *particip. passive*, from *behold*; which see.

All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!
Ye stream, beyond my hopes behold again! *Pope, Odyssey.*

BEHEMOTH. *n. s.* *Behemoth*, in Hebrew, signifies beasts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for service. But Job speaks of an animal *behemoth*, and describes its properties. Bochart has taken much care to make it the *hippopotamus*, or river-horse. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The Fathers suppose the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, that it is the elephant.

Behold now *behemoth*, which I made with thee; he eateth grass as an ox. *Job, xl. 15.*

Behold! in plaited mail
Behemoth rears his head. *Thomson.*

BE'HEN. } *n. s.* Valerian roots. Also a fruit resembling the tamarisk, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Dict.*

BEHE'ST. † *n. s.* [Either from *be* and *hæpe*, Sax. a command: or from *beheban*, to behigh; which verb signifies, among other senses, to command; though not so noticed by Dr. Johnson. *Behest* is in the Prompt. Parv. rendered *promissio*; and to behigh, *promitto*, as also in the Ort. Vocab. 1514.] Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents behests, without fraying, out of her own will, the forechoosing of any thing. *Sidney.*

Such joy he had their stubborn hearts to quell,
And sturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,
That his *behest* they fear'd as a proud tyrant's law. *Spenser, F. Q.*
I, messenger from everlasting Jove,
In his great name thus his *behest* do tell. *Fairfax, Tasso.*

To visit oft these happy tribes,
On high *behests* his angels to and fro
Pass'd frequent. *Milton, P. L.*

In heaven God ever blest, and his divine
Behests obey, worthiest to be obey'd! *Milton, P. L.*

To BEH'IGHT.† v. a. pret. *behot*, part. *behight*. [Sax.
behetan, to promise.]

1. To promise: this word is obsolete.
Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight,
Uprose from drowsy couch, and him address'd,
Unto the journey which he had *behight*. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. iii. 1.*

2. To entrust; to commit.
That most glorious house that glist'reth bright, —
Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behight*
By wise Fidelia. *Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 50.*

3. To call; to name; *hight* being often put in old
authors for *named* or *was named*. See *HIGHT*.
But now aread, old father, why of late
Didst thou *behight* me born of English blood,
Whom all a faeries son do nominate? *Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 64.*

4. To command.
So taking courteous congè, he *behight*
Those gates to be unbarr'd; and forth he went.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xi. 17.

5. To adjudge.
There it was judged, by those worthy wights,
That Satyrane the first day best had donne: —
The second was to Triamond *behight*. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 7.*

6. To address; to speak to.
Whom soon as he beheld he knew, and thus *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q. v. iv. 25.

7. To inform; to assure.
In right ill array
She was, with storm and heat, I you *behight*.
Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.

8. To mean; to intend.
The author's meaning should of right be heard,
He knoweth best to what end he enditeth:
Words sometime bear more than the heart *behiteth*.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 461.

9. To reckon; to esteem.
False faitour Scudamour, that hast by flight
And foule advantage this good knight dismayd,
A knight much better than thyself *behight*.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 44.

BEH'IND.† prep. [Goth. *hinder*; Sax. *beundan*,
hmdan.]

1. At the back of another.
Acomates hasted with harquebusiers, which he had caused
his horsemen to take *behind* them upon their horses. *Knolles.*

2. On the back part; not before.
She came in the press *behind*, and touched his garment.
Mark, v. 27.

3. Towards the back.
The Benjamites look'd *behind* them. *Judges, xx. 40.*

4. Following another.
Her husband went with her along, weeping *behind* her.
Samuel, iii. 16.

5. Remaining after the departure of something else.
He left *behind* him, myself, and a sister, both born in one
hour. *Shakspeare.*

Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the present, but
they leave peace and contentment *behind* them. *Tillotson.*

6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it be-
longed.
What he gave me to publish, was, but a small part of what
he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

7. At a distance from something going before.
Such is the swiftness of your mind,
That, like the eagle, it leaves our senses *behind*. *Dryden.*

8. Inferiour to another, having the posteriour place
with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this first house of God, a second
was erected; but with so great odds, that they wept, which
beheld how much this latter came *behind* it. *Hooker.*

9. On the other side of something.
From light retir'd, *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching sleep, compos'd his head. *Dryden.*

BEH'IND. adv.
1. Out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining.
We cannot be sure, that we have all the particulars before
us; and that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unseen, which
may cast the probability on the other side. *Locke.*

2. Most of the former senses may become *adverbial*,
by suppressing the *accusative case*; as, I left my
money *behind*, or *behind me*.

BEH'INDHAND. adv. [from *behind* and *hand*.]
1. In a state in which rent or profit, or any advan-
tage, is anticipated, so that less is to be received,
or more performed, than the natural or just pro-
portion.

Your trade would suffer, if your being *behindhand* has made
the natural use so high, that your tradesmen cannot live upon
his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness.
In this sense, it is followed by *with*.

Consider, whether it is not better to be a half year *behind-*
hand with the fashionable part of the world, than to strain be-
yond his circumstances. *Spectator.*

3. *Shakspeare* uses it as an *adjective*, but licentiously,
for backward; tardy.

And these thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behindhand* slackness. *Shakspeare.*

To BEHOLD. v. a. pret. I *beheld*, I have *beheld*,
or *beholden*. [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to
see; to look upon; to *behold* is to *see*, in an em-
phatical or intensive sense.

Son of man, *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine
ears. *Ezekiel, xl. 4.*

When Thessalians on horseback were *beheld* afar off, while
their horses watered, while their heads were depressed, they
were conceived by the spectators to be one animal.

Brown, Vulgar Errors.
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes,
Beholds his own hereditary skies. *Dryden.*

At this the former tale again he told,
With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold*. *Dryden.*

The Saviour comes by ancient bards foretold.
Hear him ye deaf, and all ye blind *behold*. *Pope.*

BEHOLD. interject. [from the verb.] See; lo: a word
by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Genesis, xxviii. 15.*
When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off,
Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could bestow,
To make her amiable. *Milton, P. L.*

BEHOLDEN. particip. adj. [gehouden, Dutch; that is,
held in obligation. It is very corruptly written
beholding.] Obliged; bound in gratitude: with the
particle *to*.

Horns, which such as you are fain to be *beholden to* your
wives for. *Shakspeare.*

Little are we *beholden to* your love;
And little looked for at your helping hands. *Shakspeare.*

I found you next; in respect of bond both of near alliance,
and particularly of communication in studies: wherein I must
acknowledge myself *beholden to* you. *Bacon.*

I think myself mightily *beholden to* you for the reprehension
you then gave us. *Addison.*

We, who see men under the awe of justice, cannot conceive,
what savage creatures they would be without it; and how
much *beholden* we are to that wise contrivance. *Atterbury.*

BEHO'LDER. *n. s.* [from *behold.*] Spectator; he that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,
That, like the sun, did make beholders wink?
Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.

These beasts among
Beholders rude, and shallow to discern
Half what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who sees thee?
Milton, P. L.

Things of wonder give no less delight
To the wise Maker's, than beholder's sight.
The justling chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair beholder trembling for her knight.
Denham.

The charitable foundations in the church of Rome exceed
all the demands of charity, and raise envy, rather than com-
passion, in the breasts of beholders.
Granville.

BEHO'LDING. *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden.*] Obligated.
See **BEHOLDEN.**

BEHO'LDING. *n. s.* Obligation.
Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings*, hath
expressed this testimony.
Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

BEHO'LDINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *beholding*, mistaken for
beholden.] The state of being obliged.

The king invited us to his court, so as I must acknowledge
a *beholdingness* unto him.
Sudney.

In this my doubt I seem'd loth to confess,
In that I seem'd to shun *beholdingness.* *Donne, Poems, p. 159.*

TO BEHO'NEY.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *honey.*] To
sweeten with honey.
Sherwood.

BEHO'OF. *† n. s.* [Sax. *beheofe*, Germ. *behuf*, Su. *be-
hof*. See also **BEHALF.**] That which behoves;
that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

Her Majesty may alter any thing of those laws, for her own
behoof, and for the good of the people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

No mean recompence it brings
To your *behoof*: if I that region lost,
All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkness, and your sway.
Milton, P. L.

Wert thou some star, which, from the ruin'd roof
Of shak'd Olympus, by mischance didst fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true *behoof*,
Took up, and in fit place did reinstate.
Milton, Ode.

Because it was for the *behoof* of the animal, that, upon any
sudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no shuts
or stopples made for the ears.
Ray.

It would be of no *behoof*, for the settling of government,
unless there were a way taught, how to know the person to
whom belonged this power and dominion.
Locke.

BEHO'OVABLE.* *adj.* [from *behoove.*] So written by
Minshew; by others, *behovable*; which see. Fit;
expedient.

TO BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [*behojan*, Saxon; *it is a
duty.*] To be fit; to be meet; either with respect
to duty, necessity, or convenience. It is used only
impersonally with *it*.

For better examination of their quality, *it behooveth* the very
foundation and root, the highest wellspring and fountain of
them to be discovered.
Hooker.

He did so prudently temper his passions, as that none of
them made him wanting in the offices of life, which *it behoov'd*
or became him to perform.
Atterbury.

But should you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behooves you then to ply your finest art.
Thomson.

BEHO'OVEFUL. *adj.* [from *behoof.*] Useful; profitable;
advantageous. This word is somewhat antiquated.

It is very *behooveful* in this country of Ireland, where there
are waste deserts full of grass, that the same should be eaten
down.
Spenser on Ireland.

Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which
is supposed *behooveful* unto men, proveth oftentimes most per-
nicious.
Hooker.

Madam, we have culled such necessities
As are *behooveful* for our state to-morrow.
Shakspeare.

It may be most *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to
transact the same publicly: so it is as requisite, in matters of

judgement, punishment, and censure, that the same be tran-
acted privately.
Clarendon.

BEHO'OVEFULLY. *adv.* [from *behooveful.*] Profitably;
usefully.

Tell us of more weighty dislikes than these, and that may
more *behoovefully* import the reformation. *Spenser on Ireland.*

BEHO'T. [*preterite*, as it seems, of *behight*, to pro-
mise.]

With sharp intended sting so rude him smote,
That to the earth him drove as stricken dead,
No living wight would have him life *behot*.
Spenser, F. Q.

BEHO'VABLE.* *adj.* [from *behoove.*] Profitable; ex-
pedient; useful.

All spiritual graces *behooveable* for our soul. *Homilies, ii. 227.*

BEHO'VE.* *n. s.* [Sax. *behojan.*] Advantage; in-
terest; convenience; behoof. Obsolete.

To further forth the fruit of my desire,
My friends devis'd this mean for my *behoove*.
Gascoigne's Poems, (1575,) p. 140.

I lothe that I did love;

In youth that I thought swete:

As time requires for my *behoove*

Methinks they are not mete. *Old Ballad, referred to in Hamlet.*

TO BEHO'VE.* *v. n.* [Sax. *behojan.*] This is the
word now used for *behoove*, and was that of our
ancient writers; though Dr. Johnson and Dr. Ash
have not condescended even to notice *behoove*. The
double *o*, indeed, is not analogous to the etymology.
See also **BEHOVEFUL**, **BEHOVELY**, and the subst.
BEHOVE.] To be fit; to be meet.

Thus it is writun, and thus it *bihofte* Christ to suffice.

Wicliffe, (1380,) S. Luke, xxiv. 46.

Thus it is written, and thus it *behooved* Christ to suffer.

Transl. (1578,) S. Luke, xxiv. 46.

Thus it is written, and thus it *behooved* Christ to suffer.

Transl. (1611,) S. Luke, xxiv. 46.

BEHO'VEFUL.* *adj.* [from *behoove* and *full.*] Fit; ex-
pedient.

That freedom of judgement, which was *behooveful* for the
study of philosophy.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermon, p. 306.

BEHO'VELY.* *adj.* [from *behoove.*] Profitable. I cite
this ancient adjective in confirmation of the ortho-
graphy of *behoove*.

Whereof if thou wilt, that I tell,

It is *behovely* for to hear.

Gower, Conf. Am, b. 1.

TO BEHO'WL.* *v. n.* To howl at; a word, Dr. Ash
says, not much used. The fact is, that the exist-
ence of this word is doubtful. It has been proposed
and defended by the commentators on Shakspeare,
beginning with Bishop Warburton, for the reading
of *beholds* or *beoulds* in the following passage of
Shakspeare, as it stands in the old copies; and
modern editions read accordingly *behowls*. Hence
Dr. Ash, I suppose, adopted *behowl*; for I know no
other work in which the word is to be found; and
the commentators themselves support it in its
assumed position, only by observing the propriety
of *howl*.

Now the hungry lion roars,

And the wolf *behowls* the moon;

Whilst the heavy ploughman snores,

All with weary task fordone. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr. v. 2.*

TO BEJA'DE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *jade.*] To tire.

If you have no mercy upon them, yet spare yourself, lest you
bejade the good gallows, your own opiniatre wit.

Milton, Anim. upon the Rem. Defence.

TO BEJA'PE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *jape*, a jest. See
JAPE.] To laugh at; to deceive; to impose upon.
Obsolete.

[Thou] hast *bejaped* here duke Thesens.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

I shall *bejaped* ben a thousand time
More than that foole, of whose folly men rime.
Chaucer, Troil. Cr. i. 532.

BE'ING. † *particip.* [from *be*, beond, Sax. *existing*.]
Those, who have their hope in another life, look upon them-
selves as *being* on their passage through this. *Alterbury.*

BE'ING. *n. s.* [from *be*.]
1. Existence; opposed to nonentity.
Of him all things have both received their first *being*, and
their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker.*
Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Though author of her *being*, and being there. *Davies.*
There is none but he,
Whose *being* I do fear: and under him
My genius is rebuked. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Thee, Father, first they sung, omnipotent,
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king! Thee, Author of all *being*,
Fountain of light! *Milton, P. L.*

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us *being*, raising us from no-
thing to be an excellent creation. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*
Consider every thing as not yet in *being*; then examine, if
it must needs have been at all, or what other ways it might
have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular state or condition.
Those happy spirits, which ordain'd by fate
For future *being*, and new bodies wait. *Dryden.*
Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
From brutes what men, from men what spirits know
Or who could suffer *being* here below? *Pope.*
As now your own, our *beings* were of old,
And once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould. *Pope.*
The person existing.

Ah, fair, yet false; ah, *being* form'd to cheat,
By seeming kindness, mixt with deep deceit *Dryden.*
It is folly to seek the approbation of any *being*, besides the
supreme; because no other *being* can make a right judgement of
us, and because we can procure no considerable advantage from
the approbation of any other *being*. *Addison, Spectator.*

BE'ING. † *conjunct.* [from *be*.] Since. *Dict.*
Now, *being* death is nothing else but the privation or recession
of life, and we are then properly said to die when we cease
to live; *being* life consisteth in the union of the soul unto the
body, from whence, as from the fountain, flow motion, sensa-
tion, and whatsoever vital perfection; death can be nothing
else but the solution of that vital union. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.*

BE'ING-PLACE. * *n. s.* [from *being* and *place*.] A
place in which to be; a state of existence.

Before this world's great frame, in which all things
Are now contain'd, found any *being-place*. *Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.*

BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation, suppose it be so;
or of permission, let it be so.

My gracious duke,
Be't so she will not here, before your grace,
Consent to marry with Demetrius;
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Shakspeare.*
To BEK'ISS. * *v. a.* [from *be* and *kiss*.] To salute.
She's sick o' the young shepherd that bekist her.
B. Jonson, Sad Shep. i. 6.

To BEKNA'VE. * *v. a.* [from *be* and *knave*.] To call
knave.

May satire ne'er besool ye, or beknavc ye. *Pope.*
To BEKNO'W. * *v. a.* [from *be* and *know*.] To ac-
knowledge; to confess. Obsolete.

No wight that excuseth himself wilfully of his sinne, may not
be delivered of his sinne, till that he mekely *beknoweth* his
sinne. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

This messenger turmented was, till he,
Muste *beknowe*, and tellen plat and plain,
Fro night to night, in what place he had lain.
Ib. Man of Law's Tale.

To BELA'BOUR. † [from *be* and *labour*.] To beat; to
thump: a word in low speech, *Dr. Johnson* says;
but used in a very serious poem, I may add.

What several madnesses in m n appear,
Orestes runs from fancy'd furies here;
Ajax belabours there an harmless ox,
And thinks that *Agamemnon* feels the knocks. *Dryden.*

He sees virago Nell *belabour*,
With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift.*

The strong man,
By stronger arm *belabour'd*, gasps for breath. *R. Blair, The Grave.*

To BELA'CE. *v. a.* [Sea term.] To fasten; as to *belace*,
a rope. *Dict.*

BELA'CED. * *part. adj.* [from *be* and *lace*.] Adorned
with lace.

When thou in thy bravest
And most *belaced* servitude dost strut,
Some newer fashion dost usurp; and thou
Unto its antick yoke durst not but bow.
Beaumont's Psyche, 16. 10.

To BELA'M. * *v. a.* [from *be* and *lam*. See *To LAMM*,
which *Dr. Johnson* notices.] *Dr. Ash* says, that
belam is derived from a low word; but no more.
It is a common word in the North of England, and
in the sense which is assigned to it in our old lexi-
cographer, viz. To beat; to bar. *V. Cotgrave*
in *BATEMENT*, and *Sherwood* in *BELAMME*.

BEL'AMY. *n. s.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate.
This word is out of use.

Wise *Socrates*
Pour'd out his life, and last philosophy,
To the fair *Critias*, his dearest *belamy*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

BELAMOUR. *n. s.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; consort;
paramour: obsolete.

Lox lo, how brave she decks her bounteous bow'r,
With silken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to shroud her sumptuous *belamour*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To BELA'TE. * *v. a.* [from *be* and *late*.] To retard a
person, so as to make him too late.

The action cannot waste,
Caution retard, nor promptitude deceive,
Slowness *belate*, nor hope drive on too fast.
Davenant's Gondibert, ii. 2.

BELA'TED. *adj.* [from *be* and *late*.] Benighted; out
of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
Whose midnight revels, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some *belated* peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees. *Milton, P. L.*

Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks
Belated, seems on watch to lie. *Swift,*

BELA'TEDNESS. * *n. s.* [from *belated*.] Slowness;
backwardness.

That you may see I am sometime suspicious of myself, and do
take notice of a certain *belatedness* in me, I am the bolder to
send you some of my nightward thoughts. *Milton, Lett.*

To BELA'VE. * [from *be* and *lave*. See *To LAVE*.] To
wash. *Cockeram.*

To BELA'WGIVE. * *v. a.* [from *be*, *law*, and *give*. An
unusual word.] To give a law to; to legislate for.

The Holy One of Israel hath *belawgiven* his own people
with this very allowance. *Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce.*

To BELA'Y. † *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay*; as, to *waylay*, to
lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to stop the passage.
The speedy horse all passages *belay*,
And spur their smoaking steeds to cross their way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambush. *Dr. Johnson* says; and, in
proof of his assertion, cites a passage in *Spenser*,
which he copied from a corrupted edition, and in
which the word *forces* led him to a wrong defini-
tion. The true word in *Spenser* is *forts*, (see the
edit. of *Spenser*, 1805, vol. 8. p. 124.) and the

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meaning of *belay* is to attack; to besiege; adopted by Spenser from our older poetry, and from Spenser by Sandys. The Scotch use *bely* also for to besiege.

About Thebes, where he laie,
When it of siege was belaine. *Gower, Conf. Am. b. i.*
Gainst such strong castles needeth greater might
Than those small forts which ye were wont belay. *Spenser, Sonn. xiv.*

So when Arabian thieves belaid us round,
And when by all abandon'd, Thee I found. *Sandys, Hymn to God.*

3. To decorate; to lay over.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of Lincolne greene, belay'd with silver lace. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. ii. 5.*

To BELAY a rope. [Sea term.] To splice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BELCH.† v. n. [bealcan, Saxon; formerly written *belk*, *bolke*, or *bealk*. Dict. of Huloet, and of Barret.]

1. To eject the wind from the stomach; to eruct.

Full gorges belk, if not much rather spew,
Most fulsomely. *Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sign. T. 1.*

2. To issue out, as by eructation.

Behold, they belch out with their mouth; swords are in their lips. *Psaln lix. 7.*

The waters boil, and, belching from below,
Black sands as from a forceful engine throw. *Dryden.*

A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,
On which with belching flames Chimæra burn'd. *Dryden.*

To BELCH.† v. a. To throw out from the stomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarseness; hatefulness; or horror.

They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,
They belch us. *Shakspeare.*

The mouth of fools poureth out [in the margin *belcheth*]
foolishness. *Proverbs xv. 2.*

The bitterness of it I now belch from my heart. *Shakspeare.*

Immediate in a flame,
But soon obscur'd with smoke, all heaven appear'd,
From those deep-throated engines belch'd. *Milton, P. L.*

The gates that now
Stood open wide, belching outrageous flame
Far into chaos, since the fiend pass'd through. *Milton, P. L.*

Rough as their savage lords who rang'd the wood,
And, fat with acorus, belch'd their windy food. *Dryden.*

There belcht the mingled streams of wind and blood,
And human flesh, his indigested food. *Pope, Odyssey.*

When I an amorous kiss design'd,
I belch'd an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

BELCH. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquour.

A sudden reformation would follow, among all sorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with belch. *Dennis.*

BELCHING.* n. s. [from *belch*.] The act of eructation; "a bealking or breaking of wind upwards," *Barret*. Bishop Hall seems to use it in the sense of violently throbbing, in allusion, perhaps, to the painful efforts of those diseased persons, whom belching attacks.

Often belkings [are] a token of ill digestion. *Barret, Alr.*
What aches of the bones, what belking of the joints, what convulsion of the sinews! *Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

The symptoms are, a sour smell in their feces, belchings, and distensions of the bowels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

BELDAM.† n. s. [*belle dame*, which, in old French, signified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

1. An old woman; generally a term of contempt, marking the last degree of old age, with all its faults

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and miseries, Dr. Johnson says. The only example which he gives, is that from Milton; which certainly implies no contempt, but merely great age. It is indeed often used by our old writers for the grand-mother; and we have, in our language, *belsire* for *grandsire*, corresponding with *beldam* for *grandam*.

The familiar examples, as of the mother, the *beldame*, the aunt, the sister, the cosyn, or of some other kinswoman or freinde, should be of more force and value.

Vives, Dut. of an Husband, tr. by Paynel, (about 1550.)
To shew the *beldame* daughters of her daughter.

Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

The *beldam* and the girl, the *grandsire* and the boy.

Drayton, Polyolbion, S. 6.

Then sing of secret things that came to pass,
When *beldam* Nature in her cradle was. *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

2. A hag.

Miso his wife, so handsome a *beldame*, that only her face and her splay-foot have made her accused for a witch.

Sidney, Arcadia, B. 1.

Why, how now, Hecat, you look angerly?—
—Have I not reason, *beldams* as you are?

Saucy and overbold? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

The resty sieve wagg'd ne'er the more;

I weep for woe, the testy *beldam* swore. *Dryden.*

To BELEAGUER.† v. a. [*belggeren*, Dutch, *gahukan*, Goth. *to shut up, to inclose*.] To besiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their business, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then *beleaguer'd* by Turnus and the Latins.

Against *beleaguer'd* heav'n the giants move:
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky. *Dryden, Ovid.*

BELEAGURER.† n. s. [from *beleaguer*.] One that besieges a place. *Sherwood.*

To BELEAVE.* v. a. [from *be* and *leave*; an old English, as well as a Scottish, verb. See Jamieson's Dict. in BELEIF. Not disused in the time of Milton.] To leave.

Wondering at fortune's turns, and scarce is he

Beleft, relating his own misery. *May's Lucan, B. 8.*

To BELEE.† v. a. [a term in navigation.] To place in a direction unsuitable to the wind. One vessel is said to be in the *lee* of another, when it is so placed that the wind is intercepted from it. This remark has been rendered subservient to the establishment of *belee'd*, by the commentators, as the genuine text of Shakspeare in Othello; *belee'd* being the reading of the old quarto; *belee'd*, that of the first folio, which Warburton wished to reject, but his successors have adopted. Iago, the speaker of the following lines, means that Cassio had got the wind of him.

He, sir, had the election:
And I,—of whom his eyes had seen the proof,
At Rhodes, at Cyprus; and on other grounds
Christian and heathen,—must be *belee'd* and calm'd
By debtor and creditor, this counter-caster. *Shakspeare, Othello, i. 1.*

BELEMN'TES. n. s. [from *βέλος*, a dart or arrow, because of its resemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or finger-stone, of a whitish and sometimes a gold colour.

To BELEPER.* v. a. [from *be* and *leper*.] To infect as with a leprosy.

You have a law, lords, that without remorse
Dooms such, as *beleper'd* with the curse
Of foul ingratitude, to death. *Baum. and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

Imparity, and church-revenue, rushing in, corrupted and belepered all the clergy with a worse infection than Gehazi's.

Milton, *Eiconocl.* Ch. 14.

BELFLOWER. *n. s.* [from *belle* and *flower*, because of the shape of its flower; in Latin *campanula*.] A plant.

There is a vast number of the species of this plant. 1. The tallest pyramidal *bellflower*. 2. The blue peach-leav'd *bellflower*. 3. The white peach-leaved *bellflower*. 4. Garden *bellflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Canterbury bells*. 5. Canary *bellflower*, with orrach leaves and a tuberos root. 6. Blue *bellflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampions*. 7. Venus looking-glass *bellflower*, &c. Miller.

BELFOUNDER. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *found*.] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

Those that make recorders know this, and likewise *bellfounders* in fitting the tune of their bells. Bacon.

BELFRY.† *n. s.* [*Belfroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till those, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, because bells were in it, Dr. Johnson says. But our *belfry* is not a corruption, but comes from the old French *belfroit*, or low Latin *belfredus*. V. Du Cange. And Roquefort in *BERROL*.] The place where the bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belfry*; that is curiously painted before, and will make a figure. Gay.

BELGAR'D. *n. s.* [*belle egard*, Fr.] A soft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly disused.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows,
Working *belgar'ds*, and amorous retrait. Spenser, *F. Q.*

To BELIBEL.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *libel*.] To traduce; to libel; to slander.

The pope, hearing thereof, *belibelled* him [the emperor] more foully than ever before.

Fuller's *Hist. of the Holy War*, p. 163.

To BELIE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie*.]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimic.

Which durst, with horses' hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial brass, *belie* the thunder's sound. Dryden.

The shape of man, and imitated beast

The walk, the words, the gesture could supply,
The habit mimic, and the mien *belie*. Dryden, *Fables*.

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood.

Sure there is none but fears a future state;
And when the most obdurate swear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boastful tongues. Dryden.

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,

At night astronomers agree,

The evening has the day *bely'd*

And Phillis is some forty-three. Prior.

3. To calumniate; to raise false reports of any man.

Thou dost *belie* him, Piercy, thou *beliest* him:
He never did encounter with Glendower. Shakspeare.

4. To give a false representation of any thing.

Uncle, for heav'n's sake, comfortable words.—
—Should I do so, I should *belie* my thoughts. Shakspeare.

Tuscan Valerius by force o'ercame,
And not *bely'd* his mighty father's name. Dryden, *Æneid*.

In the dispute what'er I said,

My heart was by my tongue *bely'd*;

And in my looks you might have read,

How much I argu'd on your side. Prior.

5. To fill with lies. This seems to be its meaning here.

'Tis slander, whose breath
Rides on the posting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. Shakspeare, *Cymbeline*.

BELIEF. *n. s.* [from *believe*.]

1. Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Those comforts that shall never cease,

Future in hope, but present in *belief*.

Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his gospel, commands, threats, and promises. Wotton.

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are sufficient to give us as much as the least spark of light concerning the very principal mysteries of our faith. Wake.

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith.

In the heat of general persecution, whereunto christian *belief* was subject upon the first promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the sufferings of martyrs. Hooker.

4. Persuasion; opinion.

He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;

Yet hope would fain subscribe, and tempts *belief*. Milton, *S. A.*

All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that states will be found in their honour and observance of treaties. Temple.

5. The thing believed; the object of *belief*.

Superstitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk sometimes of wise men. Bacon.

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE.† *adj.* [from *believe*.] Credible; that which may be credited or believed. Sherwood.

To BELIEVE.† *v. a.* [*gelyfan*, Saxon, *galubian*, Gothick.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.

Adherence to a proposition, which they are persuaded, but do not know to be true, is not seeing, but *believing*. Locke.

Ten thousand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of those who have spoken or written of them. Watts, *Logic*.

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I speak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. Exodus, xix. 9.

To BELIEVE. *v. n.*

1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing.

They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. Exodus, vi. 5.

2. To exercise the theological virtue of faith.

Now God be prais'd, that, to *believing* souls,
Gives light in darkness, comfort in despair. Shakspeare.

For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. Romans, x. 10.

3. With the particle *in*; to hold as an object of faith.

Believe in the Lord your God, so shall you be established.

2 Chron. xx. 20.

4. With the particle *upon*; to trust; to place full confidence in; to rest upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that *believe* on his name. St. John, i. 12.

5. *I believe*, is sometimes used as a way of slightly noting some want of certainty or exactness.

Though they are, *I believe*, as high as most steeples in England, yet a person, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. Addison on *Italy*.

BELIEVER. *n. s.* [from *believe*.]

1. He that believes, or gives credit.

Discipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity had been *believers* of it. Hooker.

2. A professor of christianity.

Infidels themselves did discern in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwise. Hooker.

BEL

If he which writeth, do that which is forcible, how should he which readeth, be thought to do that, which, in itself, is of no force to work belief, and to save *believers*? *Hooker.*

Mysteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the universal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apostles, and will be to the resurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail against them. *Swift.*

BELIEVINGLY. *adv.* [from *To believe.*] After a believing manner.

BELIKE. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood.*]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the same woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, *belike*, while the lion was present, came furiously towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*

Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiss in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakspeare.*

Josephus affirmeth, that one of them remained in his time; meaning, *belike*, some ruin or foundation thereof. *Raleigh.*

2. It is sometimes used in a sense of irony; as, *It may be supposed.*

We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meanest of them would disdain. *Hooker.*

God appointed the sea to one of them, and the land to the other, because they were so great, that the sea could not hold them both; for else, *belike*, if the sea had been large enough, we might have gone a fishing for elephants.

Brerewood on Languages.

BELIKELY.* *adv.* [from *belike.*] Probably; still used in the north of England.

Having *belikely* heard some better words of me, than I could deserve. *Bp. Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

BELIVE.† *adv.* [belive, Sax. probably from bi and live, in the sense of vivacity; speed; quickness.] Speedily; quickly: a word out of use, Dr. Johnson says. But it is still common, I must add, in Westmoreland for *presently*; which sense, implying a little delay, like our expression of *by and by*, was formerly the general acceptation of the word; no doubt, from the Sax. *belipan*, to remain.

By that same way the direful dames to drive Their mournful chariot, fill'd with rusty blood, And down to Pluto's house are come *belive*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

BELL.† *n. s.* [bel, Saxon; supposed, by Skinner, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a basin. See **BALL.**]

1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the act of a clapper, hammer, or some other instrument striking against it. *Bells* are in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.

Your flock assembled by the *bell*, Encircled you to hear with reverence. *Shakspeare.*

Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyself, And bid the merry *bells* ring to thy ear, That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shakspeare.*

Four *bells* admit twenty-four changes in ringing, and five *bells* one hundred and twenty. *Holder, Elements of Speech.*

He has no one necessary attention to any thing, but the *bell*, which calls to prayers twice a-day. *Addison, Spectator.*

2. It is used for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I, In a cowslip's *bell* I lie. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The humming bees that hunt the golden dew, In summer's heat on tops of lilies feed, And creep within their *bells* to suck the balmy seed. *Dryden.*

3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken, by bounding against the sides, gives a sound.

BEL

As the ox hath his yoke, the horse his curb, and the falcon his *bells*, so hath man his desires.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

4. *Bell, book, and candle*; the old phrase for execration, adopted from the directions given, in elder times, that sentence of excommunication against delinquents should be "throughout explained in order in English, with *bells* tolling, and *candles* lighted, that it may cause the greater dread." See Johnson's *Ecclesiast. Laws*, vol. 2. And note on Shakspeare's *K. John*, A. iv. S. 2.]

Bell, book, and candle shall not drive me back, When gold and silver beck me to come on.

Shakspeare, K. John.

Out with your beads, Curate; The devil's in your dish: *bell, book, and candle!*

Beaumont and Fl. Spanish Curate.

5. *To bear the bell.* To be the first; from the wether, that carries a *bell* among the sheep, or the first horse of a drove that has *bells* on his collar, Dr. Johnson says. But his solitary example from Hakewill explains neither assertion; and exhibits not the precise expression *bear the bell*. Some think, that a *bell* was formerly a common prize. In the reign of K. James I. the prize at a horse-race in Chester was a silver *bell*; and at York, a golden *bell*. See Lysons's *Cheshire*, p. 586. And *Gent. Mag.* vol. 50. p. 515. *To bear away the bell* is also found in our old writers, and has given rise to a conjecture that the expression may mean "carrying or winning the fair lady," *belle*. See Brand's *Popular Antiq.* But this is rather far-fetched; and the example, which I give from Howell, discountenances the conjecture. That from B. Riche justifies the opinion, that it comes from the *sheep* bearing the *bell*.

So Satyrane that day was judg'd to *bear the bell*.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 25.

My prickear'd *eue*, since thou dost *bear the bell*, And all thy mates do follow at thy call, Keepe still this lute, &c.

B. Riche, Adventures of Simonides, (1584,) P. i. sign. N. iij.

The ale bore away the *bell* among the doctors.

Howell's Letters, B. 1. § 2. L. 21.

The Italians have carried away the *bell* from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works. *Hakewill.*

6. *To shake the bells.* A phrase, in Shakspeare, taken from the *bells* of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him best, The proudest he that holds up Lancaster, Dares stir a wing, if Warwick *shakes his bells*. *Shakspeare.*

TO BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

Hops, in the beginning of August, *bell*, and are sometimes ripe. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BELL-FASHIONED. *adj.* [from *bell* and *fashion.*] Having the form of a bell; campaniform.

The thorn apple rises with a strong round stalk, having large *bell-fashioned* flowers at the joints. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BELLADONNA.* *n. s.* [Ital.] In botany, the deadly nightshade. This name is said by Ray to have been given to it by the Italians, because the ladies make a cosmetick of the juice, or distilled water, which they use to make their complexion fair and white.

BELLE.† *n. s.* [*beau, belle*, Fr.] A smart or gay young lady.

B E L

What motive could compel

A well-bred lord to assault a gentle *belle*?
O say, what stranger cause yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord? *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*
My beans are now shepherds, and my *belles* wood-nymphs.
Tatler, No. 182.

BELLED.* [In heraldry.] Having bells affixed to it; as, a hawk rising, jessed and *bell'd*.

BELLES LETTRES. *n. s.* [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no *singular*.

The exactness of the other, is to admit of something like discourse, especially in what regards the *belles lettres*. *Tatler.*

BELLIBONE. *n. s.* [from *bellus*, beautiful, and *bonus*, good, Lat. *belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. A word now out of use.

Pan may be proud, that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*,

And Syrinx rejoice, that ever was her lot

To bear such an one. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

BELLIED.* *adj.* [from *belly*.] Sometimes used in composition. See **BIGBELLIED**, **CORBELLIED**.

BELLIGERANT.† *adj.* [Lat. *belligerans*, *belliger*.]
BELLIGERQUS. } Waging war. *Dict.*

To BELLIGERATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *belligero*.] To make war. *Cockeram.*

BELLIGERENT.* *adj.* This is the word most in use, as Mr. Mason has observed on the two preceding synonymous adjectives.

Père Bougeant's third volume will give you the best idea of the treaty of Munster, and open to you the several views of the *belligerent* and contracting parties. *Id. Chesterfield.*

BELLING.† *n. s.* [Sax. *bellan*, to roar. *Belling* is indeed only *bellowing* contracted, and it is sometimes written *bellowing* by those who describe the present term.] A hunting term, spoken of a roe, when she makes a noise in rutting time. *Dict.*

BELLIPOTENT. *adj.* [*bellipotens*, Lat.] Puissant; mighty in war. *Dict.*

BELLIQUE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *bellique*, militaire; from the Lat. *bellicus*.] Warlike; martial,

The *bellicque* Cesar, as Suetonius tells us, was noted for singularity in his apparel. *Fellham's Resolves, ii. 52.*

BELLITUDE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *bellitudo*.] Handsomeness; beauty. Obsolete. *Cockeram.*

To BELLOW. *v. n.* [*bellan*, Saxon.]

1. To make a noise as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull, and *bellow'd*; the green Neptune a ram, and bleated. *Shakspeare.*

What bull dares *bellow*, or what sheep dares bleat
Within the lion's den? *Dryden, Sp. Friar.*

But now, the husband of a herd must be
Thy mate, and *bellowing* sons thy progeny. *Dryden.*

2. To make any violent outcry.

He fasten'd on my neck, and *bellow'd* out,
As he'd burst heav'n. *Shakspeare.*

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this sense it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
Would *bellow* out a laugh in a base note. *Dryden.*

This gentleman is accustomed to roar and *bellow* so terribly loud, that he frightens us. *Tatler.*

4. To roar as the sea in a storm; or as the wind; to make any continued noise, that may cause terror.

Till, at the last, he heard a dreadful sound,
Which through the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound. *Spenser.*

The rising rivers float the nether ground;
And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling seas rebound. *Dryden.*

B E L

BELLOW.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Roar; as, the *bellow* of the wind or sea.

BELLLOWER.* *n. s.* [from *bellow*.] He who roars or bellows.

BELLOWING.* *n. s.* [from *bellow*.] Loud noise; roaring.

Captain Brown thundered out his farewell in a hundred great shot, whose echo not only made *Gornbrook* tremble, but seemed to rend the higher regions with their *bellowings*.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 111.

The beasts that haunt those springs,
Of whom I hear the dreadful *bellowings*.

Brown, Brit. Past. B. 1. S. 1.

BELLOWS.† *n. s.* [bilz, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or *belly*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is no corruption, being from the Goth. *balgs*, *balgris*. It has no *singular*; for we usually say, a pair of *bellows*; but Dryden has used *bellows* as a *singular*.]

1. The instrument used to blow the fire.

Since sighs into my inward furnace turned,
For *bellows* serve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*

One, with great *bellows*, gather'd filling air,
And, with forc'd wind, the fuel did enflame. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the lung'd *bellows* hissing fire provoke. *Dryden.*

The lungs, as *bellows*, supply a force of breath; and the *aspera arteria* is as the nose of *bellows*, to collect and convey the breath. *Holder.*

2. In the following passage, it is *singular*.

Thou neither, like a *bellows*, swell'st thy face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning mass
Of melting ore. *Dryden.*

BELLUINE.† *adj.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beastly; belonging to a beast; savage; brutal.

There have been the fearfillest distractions here, that ever happened upon any part of the earth; a *belluin* kind of immaturity never ranged so among men. *Houell's Letters, iii. 15.*

If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beasts. At this rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the best. *Atterbury.*

BELLY.† *n. s.* [*balgs*, Goth. *balg*, Dutch; *bol*, *bola*, Welsh.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels.

The body's members
Rebell'd against the *belly*; thus accus'd it;—
That only like a gulf it did remain,
Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the rest. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

2. In beasts, it is used, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.

And the Lord said unto the serpent, Upon thy *belly* shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life. *Genesis, iii. 14.*

3. The womb: in this sense, it is commonly used judiciously or familiarly.

I shall answer that better, than you can the getting up of the negro's *belly*: the Moor is with child by you. *Shakspeare.*
The secret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Primly's big *belly*. *Congreve, Way of the World.*

4. That part of man which requires food, in opposition to the *back*, or that which demands clothes.

They were content with a licentious life, wherein they might fill their *bellies* by spoil, rather than by labour. *Hayward.*

• Whose god is their *belly*. *Phil. iii. 19.*

He that sows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry *belly* before harvest. *Arbutnot.*

5. The part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity.

B E L

Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is easy to be taken hold of; and, after the belly, which is hard to grasp. *Bacon, Orn. Rat.*

An Irish harp hath the concave, or belly, not along the strings, but at the end of the strings. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

6. Any place in which something is enclosed.
Out of the belly of hell cried I, and thou heardest my voice. *Jonah, ii. 2.*

To **BE'LLY**. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell into a larger capacity; to harg out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day wastes, signs cease to rise,
For *bellying* earth, still rising up, denies
Their light a passage, and confines our eyes. *Creesh, Manilius.*

The power appears'd, with winds suffic'd the sail,
The *bellying* canvas strutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

Loud rattling shakes the mountains and the plain,
Heav'n bellies downwards, and descends in rain. *Dryden.*

'Midst these disports, forget they not to drench
Themselves with *bellying* goblets. *Philips.*

To **BE'LLY**.* *v. a.* To fill; to swell out.
Your breath with full consent bellied his sails. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

BE'LLYACHE.† [from *belly* and *ache*.] The cholick;
or pain in the bowels.

The *belly-ache*,
Caused by an inundation of pease-porridge!
Beaum. and Fl. Mors. Thomas.

BE'LLYBAND.* *n. s.* [from *belly* and *bind*.] The
girth which fastens the saddle of a horse in
harness, or gears. *Sherwood.*

BE'LLYBOUND. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound*.] Diseased,
so as to be costive, and shrunk in the belly.

BE'LLYCHEER.* *n. s.* [An old word in our language;
from *belly* and *cheer*, though it may also be thought
a corruption of the Fr. *belle chere*. It has escaped
the notice of our lexicographers.] Good cheer;
entertainment for the belly.

Belle-chere,
That he hath had ful often times here.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale.

O cyries of Englands, whose glory standeth more in *belly-
cheere*, than in the serche of wysdome godlye!
Bale's Pref. to Leland's Journey.

Demure civility
Shall seem to say, Good brother, sister dear;
As for the rest, to snort in *belly-cheer*.

Senseless of divine doctrine, and capable only of loaves and
bellycheer. *Milton, Anima. Rem. Defence.*

BE'LLY-FRETTING. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *fret*.]

1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horse's belly
with the foregirt.

2. A great pain in a horse's belly caused by worms.
Dict.

BE'LLYFUL. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *full*.]

1. As much food as fills the belly, or satisfies the
appetite.

2. It is often used ludicrously for more than enough;
thus, King James told his son that he would have
his *bellyful* of parliamentary impeachments.

BE'LLYGOD. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *god*.] A glutton;
one who makes a god of his belly.

What infinite waste they made this way, the only story of
Apicius, a famous *bellygod*, may suffice to shew.
Hakewill on Providence, p. 378.

BE'LLY-PINCHED. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch*.] Starved.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the *belly-pinched* wolf;
Keep their fur dry; unbonnetted he runs. *Shakspeare.*

B E L

BE'LLYROLL. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *roll*.] A roll so
called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.

They have two small harrows that they clap on each side of
the ridge, and so they harrow right up and down, and roll it
with a *bellyroll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have
sown it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

BE'LLYSLAVE.* *n. s.* [from *belly* and *slave*.] A
slave to the appetites.

Beastly *belly-slaves*, which, void of all godliness or virtuous
behaviour, not once but continually, day and night, give them-
selves wholly to bibbing and banqueting.

Homily against Gluttony and Drunkenness.
BE'LLYTIMBER. *n. s.* [from *belly* and *timber*.] Food;
materials to support the belly.

Where *belly-timber*, above ground
Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras.*

The strength of every other member
Is founded on your *belly-timber*. *Prior.*

BE'LLYWORM.† *n. s.* [from *belly* and *worm*.] A
worm that breeds in the belly.

Of *belly-worms* there be three usual sorts. 1. The round
ones called *teretes*. 2. The flat ones called *lati*. 3. Those
called *ascarides*; for *ascarides* is not the general name of all
belly-worms. *Ray, Dict. Trilingue.*

BE'LMAN. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whose busi-
ness it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to
gain attention by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal *belman*
Which gives the stern'st good night. *Shakspeare.*

Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd;
Now hangs the *belman's* song, and pasted here
The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay.*

The *belman* of each parish, as he goes his circuit, cries out
every night, Past twelve o'clock! *Swift.*

BE'LMETAL. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal
of which bells are made; being a mixture of five
parts copper with one of pewter.

Belmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin from three
hundred to two hundred pounds, brass one hundred and fifty
pounds. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

Colours which arise on *belmetal*, when melted and poured
on the ground in open air like the colours of water bubbles,
are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton, Opt.*

To **BELO'CK**.; *v. a.* [Sax. *belocen*.] To fasten, as
with a lock, one of our oldest verbs.

And after of his own choys,
He took his death upon the croys;
And how in grave he was *belocke*,
And how that he hath hell broke. *Gower, Conf. Am. b. 2.*

This is the hand, which with a vow'd contract
Was fast *belock'd* in thine. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

BE'LOMACY. *n. s.* [from *βελος* and *μακ*.] *Belomancy*, or divination by arrows, hath been in request
with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and
Turks of Algier. *Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

To **BELO'NG**. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.
To fight on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth, ii. 3.*

2. To be the province or business of.
There is no need of such redress;
Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shakspeare,*

The declaration of these latent philosophers *belngs* to an-
other paper. *Boyle.*

To Jove the care of heaven and earth *belongs*. *Dryden.*

3. To adhere, or be appendant to.
He went into a desert *belonging* to Bethsaida. *St. Luke, ix. 10.*

4. To have relation to.
To whom *belongest* thou? whence art thou? *1 Sam. xxx. 13.*

5. To be the quality or attributes of.
The faculties *belonging* to the Supreme Spirit, are unlimited
and boundless, fitted and designed for infinite objects.

Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

B E L

6. To be referred to; to relate to.

He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. 1 *Corinth.* vii. 32.
BELO'NGING. * *n. s.* [from *belong*.] Quality; endowment; faculty.

Thyself and thy *belongings*
 Are not thine own so proper, as to waste
 Thyself upon thy virtues, them on thee.
 Heaven doth with us, as we with torches do;
 Not light them for ourselves; for if our virtues
 Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
 As if we had them not. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Measure.*

BELO'VED. *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*.]
 It is observable, that though the *participle* be of
 very frequent use, the *verb* is seldom or never ad-
 mitted; as we say, you are much *beloved* by me,
 but not, I *belove* you.] Loved; dear.

I think, it is not meet,
 Mark Anthony, so well *belov'd* of Cæsar,
 Should outlive Cæsar. *Shakspeare.*

In likeness of a dove
 The Spirit descended, while the Father's voice
 From heaven pronounc'd him his *belov'd* Son. *Milton, P. R.*

BELO'W. † *prep.* [from *be* and *low*.]

1. Under in place; not so high.
 For all *below* the moon I would not leap. *Shakspeare.*
 He'll beat Anfidius' head *below* his knee,
 And tread upon his neck. *Shakspeare.*

2. Under in point of time.
 The most eminent scholars, which England produced before
 and *even below* the twelfth century, were educated in our
 religious houses. *T. Warton.*

3. Inferiour in dignity.
 The noble Venetians think themselves equal at least to the
 electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings. *Addison.*

4. Inferiour in excellence.
 His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below* his Manilius,
 as the fields are below the stars. *Felton.*

5. Unworthy of; unbecoming.
 'Tis much *below* me on his throne to sit;
 But when I do, you shall petition it. *Dryden.*

BELO'W. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place nearest the
 centre.

To men standing *below* on the ground, those that be on the
 top of Paul's, seem much less than they are, and cannot be
 known; but, to men above, these *below* seem nothing so much
 lessened, and may be known. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the
 matter of the tempests and winds before the air here *below*;
 and therefore the obscuring of the smaller stars, is a sign of
 tempest following. *Bacon, Ib.*

His sultry heat infects the sky;
 The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryden.*

This said, he led them up the mountain's brow,
 And shew'd them all the shining fields *below*. *Dryden.*

2. On earth, in opposition to heaven.
 And let no tears from erring pity flow.
 For one that's bless'd above, immortaliz'd *below*. *Smith.*
 The fairest child of Jove,
Below for ever sought, and bless'd above. *Prior.*

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead: opposed to
 heaven and earth.

The gladsome ghosts in circling troops attend,
 Delight to hover near; and long to know
 What bus'ness brought him to the realms *below*. *Dryden.*
 "When suff'ring saints aloft in beams shall glow,
 And prosperous traitors gnash their teeth *below*. *Tickell.*

To **BELO'WT.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *lowt*, or *lout*, a word
 contempt.] To treat with opprobrious language;
 "names. Obsolete.

B E M

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that at
 a supper, they had not only good cheer, but also savoury epi-
 grams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belov'd*
 his cook, as an ignorant scullion, that never dressed him either
 epigrams or anagrams. *Camden's Remains.*

BEL'RINGER. * *n. s.* [from *bell* and *ring*.] He who
 rings bells.

Pardoners, parysh clarkes, and *bellryngers*.
Bale, Yet a Course at the Rom. Fose, fol. 24.

His grandfather, one of the king's guard, kept the best inn
 in Stamford; himself first of all *bell-ringer* in St. John's Col-
 lege in Cambridge. *Lord Halifax, Miscell. p. 170.*

BE'LOPE. * *n. s.* [from *bell* and *rope*.] The rope
 appendant to the bell, by which the bell is rung.

I'll serve a priest in Lent first, and eat *bellropes*.
Beaum. and Fl. Chances.

BELSWA'GGER. *n. s.* A cant word for a whore-
 master.

You are a charitable *belswagger*; my wife cried out fire, and
 you cried out for engines. *Dryden.*

BELT. *n. s.* [belt, Sax. *balthcus*, Lat.] A girdle; a
 cincture in which a sword, or some weapon, is com-
 monly hung.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
 Within the *belt* of rule. *Shakspeare.*

Ajax slew himself with the sword given him by Hector,
 and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the *belt*
 given him by Ajax. *South.*

Then snatch'd the shining *belt*, with gold inlaid;
 The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made. *Dryden.*

To **BELT.** * *v. a.* [from the subst.] To encircle; to
 enclose us with a belt.

These ramparts seem intended to have had some effect even
 on the eye. Being dug out of a bed of chalk, and *belting* the
 hills far and wide with white, more especially if we suppose
 some assistance from an artificial facing, they must have been
 visible at a vast distance. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 67.*

BE'LTWETHER. *n. s.* [from *bell* and *wether*.] A sheep
 which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will serve my sheep to gather,
 And drive to follow after their *belwether*. *Spenser, M. Hubb. Tale*
 To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be
 a bawd to a *belwether*. *Shakspeare.*

The flock of sheep and *belwether* thinking to break into an-
 other's pasture, and being to pass over another bridge, jostled
 till both fell into the ditch. *Howell.*

To **BELY'.** See To **BELIE.**

BE'MA. * *n. s.* [Gr. *βημα*.] Chancel.

The *bema* or chancel was with thrones for the bishops and
 presbyters. *Sir G. Wheeler, Account of Churches, p. 79.*

To **BEMA'D.** *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad*.] To make
 mad; to turn the brain.

Making just report.
 Of how unnatural and *bemadding* sorrow,
 The king hath cause to plain. *Shakspeare.*

To **BEMA'NGLE.** * *v. a.* [from *be* and *mangl*.] To
 tear asunder; to lacerate.

Those *bemangled* limbs, which scatter'd be
 About the picture, the sad ruins are
 Of sev'n sweet but unhappy babes

Beaumont, Psyche, C. 9. st. 64.

To **BEMA'SK.** * *v. a.* [from *be* and *mask*.] To hide;
 to conceal.

The causes were of no small moment, which have thus *be-*
masked your singular beauty under so unworthy an array.
Shelton, Tr. of D. Quixote, t. iv. 1.

To **BEMA'ZE.** * *v. a.* [from *be* and *maze*.] To be-
 wilder; to confound; to perplex.

With intellects *bemaz'd*, in endless doubt.
Cowper's Task, b. 5.

To **BEME'TE.** * *v. a.* [from *be* and *mete*.] To
 measure. A word ludicrously applied to a tailor.

B E N

Away, thou rag, thou quantity, thou remnant;
Or shall I so *bemete* thee with thy yard,
As thou shalt think on prating while thou liv'st?

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

To **BEMINGEE**. * *v. a.* [from *be* and *minge*.] To mix.

This blade, in bloody hand which I do bear,
And all his gore *bemingled* with this glew.

Mir. for Mag. p. 106.

To **BEMIRE**. † *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire*.] To drag, or encumber in the mire; to soil by passing through dirty places.

Bemired with sins, and naked of good deeds, I, that am the meat of *scorns*, cry vehemently in spirit.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 7.

He that either uses or delights in obscene and filthy discourse, it is a certain sign that the frame and temper of his soul is strangely sunk and *bemired* in flesh and blood.

Hallywell's Discourses, p. 59.

Away they rode in homely sort,
Their journey long, their money short,
The loving couple well *bemir'd*;

The horse and both the riders tir'd.

Swift.

To **BEMIST**. * *v. a.* [from *be* and *mist*.] To obscure; to cover as with a mist.

How can that judge walk right, that is *bemisted* in his way?

Feltham's Resolves, ii. 4.

To **BEMOAN**. † *v. a.* [Sax. *hemānan*.] To lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

They *bemoaned* him, and comforted him.

Job, xlii. 11.

Ninevah is laid waste, who will *bemoan* her?

Nahum, iii. 7.

He falls, he fills the house with heavy groans,

Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans*.

Dryden.

The gods themselves the ruin'd seats *bemoan*,

And blame the mischiefs that themselves have done.

Addison.

BEMOANABLE. * *adj.* [from *bemoan*.] That which may be lamented.

Sherwood.

BEMOANER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the person that laments.

BEMOANING. * *n. s.* [from *bemoan*.] Lamentation.

How didst thou spend that restless night in mutual exhortations and *bemoanings* of your loss!

Bp. Hall, Works, ii. 30.

To **BEMOCK**. *v. a.* [from *mock*.] To treat with mocks.

Bemock the modest moon.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

To **BEMOCK** *at*. * To laugh at.

The elements

Of whom your swords are temper'd, may as well

Wound the loud winds, or with *bemock'd at* stabs

Kill the still-closing waters, as diminish

One dowe that's in my plume; my fellow ministers

Are like invulnerable.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

To **BEMOIL**. *v. a.* [*be* and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.]

To bedrizzle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou shouldst have heard in how miry a place, how she was *bemoiled*, how she left her with the horse upon her.

Shakespeare.

To **BEMONSTER**. *v. a.* [from *be* and *monster*.] To make monstrous.

Thou chang'd, and self-converted thing! for shame,

Bemonster not thy feature.

Shakespeare.

To **BEMOURN**. * *v. a.* [Sax. *bimornan*.] To weep over; to bewail; to lament. One of our oldest verbs.

And there sude him muche people: and wymmen that welliden and *bimorneden* him.

Wicliffe, S. Luke, xxiii. 27.

BEMUSED. *adj.* [from *To muse*.] Overcome with musing; dreaming: a word of contempt.

Is there a parson much *bemus'd* in *thee*?

A maudlin poetess, a rhyming peer?

Pope.

BEN. * [Sax.] In our old language, often used for *are*, *been*, *and to be*.

B E N

BENCH. *n. s.* [benc, Sax. *banc*, Fr.]

1. A seat, distinguished from a *stool* by its greater length.

The seats and *benches* shone of ivory,

An hundred nymphs sat side by side about.

Spenser.

All Rome is pleas'd, when *Statius* will rehearse,

And longing crowds expect the promis'd verse;

His lofty numbers, with so great a gust,

They hear, and swallow with such eager lust:

But while the common suffrage crown'd his cause,

And broke the *benches* with their loud applause,

His muse had starv'd, had not a piece unread,

And by a player bought, supply'd her bread.

Dryden.

2. A seat of justice; the seat where judges sit.

To pluck down justice from your awful *bench*;

To trip the course of law.

Shakespeare.

Cyriac, whose grandsire on the royal *bench*

Of British Themis, with no mean applause,

Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,

Which others at their bar so often wrench.

Milton.

3. The persons sitting on a *bench*; as, the whole *bench* voted the same way.

Fools to popular praise aspire,

Of publick speeches, which worse fools admire;

While, from both *benches*, with redoubl'd sounds,

The applause of lords and commoners abounds.

Dryden.

To **BENCH**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furnish with benches.

'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and goodly to be seen,

The thick young grass arose in fresher green.

Dryden.

2. To seat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form

Have *bench'd* and rear'd to worship.

Shakespeare.

BENCHER. † *n. s.* [from *bench*.]

1. Those gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are also called inner barristers. The *benchers*, being the seniors of the house, are intrusted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treasurer yearly chosen.

Blount and Chambers.

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, a favour that is indulged me by several *benchers*, who are grown old with me.

Tatler.

2. Used also for the alderman of a corporation.

This corporation [New Windsor] consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-eight other persons, who are to be chosen out of the inhabitants of the borough, thirteen of which are called *fellows*, and ten of them *aldermen* or chief *benchers*.

Ashmole, Berkshire, iii. 58.

3. A judge; one who sits on the bench of justice.

You are well understood to be a perfecter giber for the table, than a necessary *bencher* in the Capitol.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

To **BEND**. † *v. a.* pret. *bended*, or *bent*; part. pass. *bended*, or *bend*; [benban, Saxon; *bunder*, Fr. as Skinner thinks, from *pandar*, Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.

The rainbow compasseth the heavens with a glorious circle, and the hanks of the Most High hath *bended* it.

Ecclus. xliii. 12.

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their slings around;

Heaps of spent arrows fall, and strew the ground;

And helms, and shields, and rattling arms resound.

Dryden.

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius and Mark Anthony

Came down upon us with a mighty power,

Bending their expedition toward Philippi.

Shakespeare.

Why dost thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,

And start so often, when thou sitt'st alone?

Shakespeare.

Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend*.

Fairfax.

To that sweet region was our voyage *bent*,

When winds and every warring element,

Disturb'd our course.

Dryden.

B E N

Then, with a rushing sound, the assembly *bend*,
Diverse, their steps; the rival rout ascend
The royal dome.

Pope.

3. With the particle *down*.

The Almighty Father from above,
From the pure empyrean where he sits
High thron'd above all highth, *bent down* his eye
His own works and their works at once to view.

Milton, P. L. iii. 58.

4. To apply to a certain purpose; to intend the mind.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things,
wherewith they have been accustomed, be good or evil. Hooker.
He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation. Shakespeare.
When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend*
his mind or thoughts to any publick business. Temple.

5. To put any thing in order for use; a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm settled, and *bend up*
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. Shakespeare.
As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird asked him what
he was doing? L'Estrange.

6. To incline.

But when to mischief mortals *bend* their will,
How soon they find fit instruments of ill! Pope.

7. To bow, in token of submission.

'Would'st thou be window'd in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus with pleach'd arms, bending down
His corrigible neck? Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.

8. To subdue; to make submissive: as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

9. To *bend* the brow. To knit the brow; to frown.
Some have been seen to bite their pen, scratch their head,
bend their brows, bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their
paper. Camden.

To BEND. † v. n.

1. To be incurvated.

Great God, stoop from the *bending* skies;
The mountains touch, and clouds shall rise.
Sandy, Psalm cxliv.

I can fly, or I can run,
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd welkin slow doth *bend*.

Milton, Com. v. 1015.

On smooth the seal
And *bended* dolphins play. Milton, P. L. vii. 410.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whose high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. Shakespeare.

3. To resolve; to determine: in this sense the participle is commonly used.

Not so, for once, indulg'd they sweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on mischief, bear the waves before. Dryden.

While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's still severely *bent* against himself;

Renouncing sleep, and rest, and food, and ease. Addison.
A state of slavery, which they are *bent* upon with so much
eagerness and obstinacy. Addison.

He is every where *bent* on instruction, and avoids all manner
of digressions. Addison.

4. To be submissive; to bow.

The sons of them that afflicted thee, shall come *bending* unto
thee. Isaiah, lx. 14.

BEND. n. s. [from To bend.]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did shake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that same eye, whose *bend* doth awe the world,
Did lose its lustre. Shakespeare.

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.

[ith heralds.] One of the eight honorable
containing a fifth when uncharged;

B E N

but when charged, a third part of the escutcheon.
It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from
the dexter chief to the sinister base point. Harris.

BEND.* n. s. [Sax. *benba*, a chain or knot; hence
the figurative sense.] A band or company.

Lady Flora, on whom did attend
A fayre flock of faeries, and a fresh *bend*
Of lovely nymphes. Spenser, Shep. Cal. May, v. 32.

BEND.* n. s. A provincialism for *bent*. "To the
true *bend*," i. e. to the purpose. Exm. Dial. But
this sense is also found in our elder poetry.

Farewel, poor swain; thou art not for my *bend*;
I must have quicker souls. Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess.

BENDABLE. † adj. [from *bend*.] That may be incur-
vated; that may be inclined. Sherwood.

BENDER. † n. s. [from To bend.]

1. The person who bends.

The eugh, obedient to the *bender's* will.
Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 9.

2. The instrument with which any thing is bent.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use
amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength,
without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are used to
others. Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.

3. The muscles called *benders*.

Sherwood.

BENDLET.* n. s. [In heraldry.] The diminutive of
bend; which see.

BENDWITH. n. s. An herb.

Dict.

BENEAPED. adj. [from *neap*.] A ship is said to be
beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough
to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a
dock. Dict.

BENEATH. prep. [beneoð, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place: opposed to above.

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to rest retir'd. Dryden.
Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow. Prior.

2. Under, as overborne or overwhelmed by some pressure.

Our country sinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash
Is added to her wounds. Shakespeare.
And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And sink *beneath* the burdens which they bear. Dryden.

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reason to be persuaded, that there are far more
species of creatures above us, than there are *beneath*. Locke.

4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high station, nor omit
doing any thing which becomes it. Atterbury.

BENEATH. adv.

1. In a lower place; under.

I destroyed the Amorite before them; I destroyed his fruits
from above, and his roots from *beneath*. Amos, ii. 9.
The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and
unfruitful. Mortimer.

2. Below, as opposed to heaven.

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth
beneath. Exodus, xx. 4.

Trembling I view the dread abyss *beneath*,
Hell's horrid mansions, and the realms of death. Yalden.

BENEDICT. † adj. [benedictus, Lat.] Having mild and
salubrious qualities: an old physical term.

It is not a small thing won in physick, if you can make rhu-
barb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as strong purgers
as those that are without some malignity. Bacon.

If the more *benedict* and *benedict* medicines will not work,
nor stir us at all, we must prepare us a rougher receipt, or a
stronger dose. Alp. Salmagundi, Serm. p. 110.

BENEDICTINE. * *n. s.* [from the name of the founder, *Benedictus.*] A monk of the order of Saint Benedict.

He not only augmented the number of colleges and professors in his universities, but erected, as he had promised, out of the revenues gotten hereby, [the dissolution of monasteries,] divers new bishopricks; whereof one at Westminster, one at Oxford, one at Peterborough, one at Bristol, one at Chester, and one at Gloucester; all remaining at this day, save that of Westminster; which, being revoked to its first institution by Queen Mary and *Benedictines* placed in it, was by Queen Elizabeth afterwards converted to a collegiate church, and a school for the teaching and maintenance of young scholars. *Ld. Herbert, Hist. of Hen. VIII.*

BENEDICTINE. * *adj.* Belonging to the order of St. Benedict.

Wherein Theobald, the successor of Corbeil, placed *Benedictine* monks. *Weever's Fun. Monuments.*

BENEDICTION. *n. s.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Blessing; a decretory pronouncement of happiness.

A sovereign shame so bows him; his unkindness,
That stript her from his *benediction*, turn'd her
To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights
To his dog-hearted daughters.

Shakspeare.

From him will raise
A mighty nation; and upon him shower.
His *benediction* so, that, in his seed,
All nations shall be blest.

Milton.

2. The advantage conferred by blessing.

Prosperity is the blessing of the Old Testament; adversity is the blessing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon.*

3. Acknowledgments for blessings received; thanks.

Could he less expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks? *Milton.*
Such ingenious and industrious persons are delighted in
searching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of
them his due praises and *benedictions*. *Ray.*

4. The form of instituting an abbot.

What consecration is to a bishop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a bishop is not properly such, till consecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly such before *benediction*. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFACCTION. *n. s.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred; which is the more usual sense.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expression of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

BENEFACCTOR. *n. s.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to some public charity: it is used with *of*, but oftener with *to*, before the person benefited.

Then swell with pride, and must be titled gods,
Great *benefactors* of mankind, deliverers,
Worshipp'd with temple, priest, and sacrifice. *Milton.*

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the baseness not to acknowledge his *benefactor*. *Dryden.*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my understanding. *Addison.*

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, must needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift.*

BENEFACRESS. † *n. s.* [from *benefactor*.] A woman who confers a benefit.

Dr. Berkeley, one of her executors, perused these letters carefully, in order to fulfil the will of his *benefactress*.

Delany's Obs. on Ld. Orrery's Acc. of Swift, p. 123.

She was a *benefactress* to many monasteries. *Warton, Hist. of Kildington, p. 30.*

BENEFICE. † *n. s.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all ecclesiastical livings, be they dignities or others. *Comel.*

And of the priest estoons 'gan to enquire,
How to a *benefice* he might aspire.
Much to himself he thought, but little spoke,
And, undepriv'd, his *benefice* forsook. *Spenser.*

2. *Benefice*, in the feudal language, signified an emolument and a duty; but it also formerly meant, generally speaking, *benefit*; and so Wickliffe gives for "partakers of the *benefit*," 1 Tim. vi. 2. "parteneris of *benefice*." *Dryden.*

BENEFICED. *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Possessed of a *benefice*, or church preferment.

The usual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious person, was one moiety of the *benefice*. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFICENCE. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *beneficence*.] The practice of doing good; active goodness.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to so many persons; yet you have lost as few days as Aurelius. *Dryden.*

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miseries of our brethren. *Rogers.*

BENEFICENT. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the disposition; *beneficence* being kindness, or *benignity* exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any less than the most wise and *beneficent* being, the great God. *Hale.*

But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent*,
Delight'st in building cities. *Prior.*

BENEFICENTLY. * *adv.* [from *beneficent*.] In a *beneficent* manner.

BENEFICELESS. * *adj.* [from *benefice* and *less*.] Having no *benefice*.

That competency of means which our *beneficeless* precisians prate of. *Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, p. 190.*

BENEFICIAL. † *adj.* [Fr. *beneficiel*.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful; with *to* before the person benefited.

Not any thing is made to be *beneficial* to him, but all things for him, to shew *beneficence* and grace in them. *Hooker.*

This supposition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, consequently to be very *beneficial* to mankind. *Tillotson.*

The war, which would have been most *beneficial* to us, and destructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the present revolutions in circular orbs, more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the first access of such a disease, any decostruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial*. *Arbuthnot.*

BENEFICIAL. *n. s.* An old word for a *benefice*.

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
How to obtain a *beneficial*. *Spenser, M. Hubb. Tale.*

BENEFICIALLY. † *adv.* [from *beneficial*.] Advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

There is no literary or perhaps no practical useful point of knowledge, to which his literary researches could be more *beneficially* directed. *Pownall on the Study of Antiquities, p. 68.*

BENEFICIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *beneficial*.] Usefulness; profit; helpfulness.

Though the knowledge of these objects be commendable for their contentation and curiosity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their usefulness and *beneficialness*. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

BENEFICIARY. *adj.* [from *benefice*.] Holding something in subordination to another; having a dependent and secondary possession, without sovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no less promise, than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the signory in chief of the pope. *Bacon.*

BENEFICIARY. † *n. s.*

B E N

1. He that is in possession of a benefice.

A benefice is either said to be a benefice with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person.

2. A person beneficed by another.

His *beneficiaries* frequently made it their wonder, how the doctor should either know of them or their distress.

Fell's Life of Hammond, § 2.

BENEFICIENCY. * *n. s.* [Fr. *beneficence*.] Kindness; benignity; graciousness.

They [the ungrateful] discourage the inclinations of noble minds, and make *beneficency* cool unto acts of obligation, whereby the grateful world should subsist and have their consolation.

Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 17.

BENEFICIENT. * *adj.* [from *beneficence*.] The French have also the verb *beneficier*. V. Cotgrave.

As its tendency is necessarily *beneficient*, it is the proper object of gratitude and reward. A. Smith, *Theor. of Hum. Sent.*

BENEFIT. *n. s.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]

1. A kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble *benefits* shall prove

Not well dispos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms.

Shakspeare.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his *benefits*.

Psaln ciii. 2.

Offer'd life

Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace,

By faith, not void of works.

Milton, P. L.

2. Advantage; profit; use.

The creature abateth his strength for the *benefit* of such as put their trust in thee.

Wisdom, xvi. 24.

3. [In law.] *Benefit of clergy* is an ancient liberty of the church, when a priest, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in case of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy* is much altered: for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of such felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary's commissioner, or deputy, standing by, do say, *Legit ut clericus*; or otherwise suffereth death for his transgression.

Cowel.

To **BENEFIT**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What course I mean to hold,

Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge.

Shakspeare.

He was so far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine.

Arbuthnot.

To **BENEFIT**. *v. n.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old and renowned authors, I shall spare.

Milton on Educ.

To **BENEGROE**. * *v. d.* [from *be* and *negro*; an unusual but forcible word.] To make extremely dark.

And if at the coming and appearance of the humanity of Christ, the sun shall be *benegroed* in darkness, as a petty light at the coming of a greater; how if you cast an eye upon the life of God!

Hewyt, Sermons, (1638.) p. 79.

Surrounded with miseries, *benegroed* in more than Cimmerian, and that perpetual darkness too, &c.

Ibid. p. 109.

To **BENEME**, or **BENEMPNE**. * *v. a.* [from *be* and *nempe*, Sax. *numan*, *neimnan*, to name; pret. and pt. *benempt*, *bynempt*. Chaucer uses the verb *nuc*, for name, *Squire's Tale*, ver. 10632. Dr.

B E N

Johnson gives *benempt* as an adjective, when his example clearly proves it to be a verb; and defines it *named, marked out*, when it there means *promised or given*. The word in any sense is now obsolete.]

1. To name; to pronounce.

But say me, what is Alcind, he

That is so oft *bynempt*?

Spenser, Shep. Cal. July.

But, ere they did their utmost obsequy,

Sir Guyon, more affection to increase,

Bynempt a sacred vow, which none should ay release.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. i. 60.

2. To promise; to give.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt gayne,

Thah kid or cosset, which I thee *bynempt*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. November.

BENEMPT. † See To **BENEME**.

BENEPLACITURE. * *n. s.* [from *beneplacitum*, Lat. good pleasure.] Will; choice.

Hath he by his holy penmen told us, that either of the other ways was more suitable to his *beneplaciture*?

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, ch. 4.

To **BENET**. *v. a.* [from *net*.] To ensnare; to surround as with toils.

Being thus *benetted* round with villains,

Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane

They had begun the play.

Shakspeare.

BENEVOLENCE. † *n. s.* [*benivolentia*, Lat. *benivolence*, old Fr.]

1. Disposition to do good; kindness; charity; good will.

If Sir John Falstaff have committed disparagements unto you, I am of the church, and will be glad to do my *benevolence*, to make atonements and compromises between you.

Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.

Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense,

In one close system of *benevolence*.

Pope, Ess. on Man.

The good done; the charity given.

A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was devised by Edward IV. for which he sustained much envy. It was abolished by Richard III.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

BENEVOLENT. *adj.* [*benevolens*, *benevolentia*, Lat.]

Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wise.

Pope.

Nature all

Is blooming and *benevolent* like thee.

Thomson.

BENEVOLENTLY. * *adv.* from *benevolent*.] In a kind manner.

BENEVOLENTNESS. *n. s.* The same with *benevolence*.

BENEVOLOUS. * *adj.* [Lat. *benevolus*, old Fr. *benvole*.] Kind; friendly.

A *benevolous* inclination is implanted into the very frame and temper of our church's constitution.

Puller, Moderation of the Ch. of Eng. p. 509.

BENGAL. *n. s.* [from *Bengal* in the East Indies.] A sort of thin slight stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel.

BENJAMIN. † *n. s.* A plant.

The odour of his sock was like to be neither musk nor *benjamin*.

Milton, Apok. for Smeectymn.

BENJAMIN. *n. s.* A gum. See **BENZOIN**.

To **BENIGHT**. *v. a.* [from *night*.]

1. To involve in darkness; to darken; to shrowd with the shades of night.

He that has light within his own clear breast

May sit in the center, and enjoy bright day;

But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts,

Benighted walks under the mid-day sun;

Himself is his own *benighted*.

Milton, Comus.

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as those dark shades that did *benight* it, vanish.

Boyle.

B E N

A storm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy and benight the sky.
The miserable race of men that live
Benighted half the year, benumm'd with frosts,
Under the polar Bear.

Garth.

2. To surprise with the coming on of night.

Being benighted, the sight of a candle I saw a good way off,
directed me to a young shepherd's house.

Philips.

Sidney.

Here some benighted angel, in his way,
Might ease his wings; and, seeing heaven appear
In its best work of mercy, think it there.

Dryden.

3. To debar from intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance.

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's benighted wit, is sought,
Shall in this age to Britain sure be shown.

Dryden.

BENIGN. *adj.* [*benignus*, Lat. It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine*; but the *g* is preserved in *benignity*.]

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See BENEFICENT.

This turn hath made amends! Thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and benign!
Giver of all things fair.

Milton.

So shall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign.

Milton.

We owe more to Heav'n than to the sword,
The wish'd return of so benign a lord.

Waller.

What Heav'n bestows upon the earth, in kind influences
and benign aspects, is paid it back in sacrifice and adorations

South.

They who delight in the suffering of inferiour creatures, will
not be very compassionate or benign.

Locke.

Diff'rent are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt benign thy various gifts to men.

Prior.

2. Wholesome; not malignant.

These salts are of a benign mild nature, in healthy persons;
but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they discover
in cachexes.

Arbuthnot.

BENIGN Disease, is when all the usual symptoms appear
in the small-pox, or any acute disease, favourably,
and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes.

Quincy.

BENIGNANT. * *adj.* [from *benign*.] Kind; gracious;
actually good.

Defend my heart, benignant Power,
From amorous looks and smiles;
And shield me, in my gayer hour,
From love's destructive wiles.

Maiden's Wish, Collect. of Eng. Songs, i. iv. 20.

If what has now been stated should be urged by the enemies
of Christianity, as if its influence on the mind were not benignant,
let it be remembered, that Johnson's temperament was melancholy,
of which such direful apprehensions of futurity are
often a common effect.

Boswell, Life of Johnson, iv. 314.

BENIGNITY. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *benigneté*.]

1. Graciousness; goodness.

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his benignity
co-operate to their conversions.

Brown.

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned
to value the benignity of him that does it.

South.

2. Actual kindness.

He which useth the benefit of any special benignity, may enjoy
it with good conscience.

Hooker.

The king was desirous to establish peace rather by benignity
than blood.

Hayward.

3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendliness to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in sanguine than in
choleric bodies, by reason of the benignity of the serum, which
sendeth out better matter for a callus.

Wiseman.

BENIGNLY. *adv.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly;
graciously.

B E N

'Tis amazement more than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move;
If less splendour wait on thine,
Yet they so benignly shine,
I would turn my dazzled sight
To behold their milder light.

Waller.

Oh truly good, and truly great!
For glorious as he rose, benignly so he set.

Prior.

BENISON. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *benison*, bonne priere; *bené-ison*, benediction. Lacombe.] Blessing; benediction: not now used, unless ludicrously.

We have no such daughter; nor shall ever see
That face of her's again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our benison. Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Unmuffle, ye fair stars, and thou, fair moon,
That won'tst to love the traveller's benison. Milton, Comus.

BENNET. *n. s.* An herb; the same with *avens*.

BENT. † *n. s.* [from the verb *To bend*.]

1. The state of being bent; a state of flexure; curvity. Strike gently, and hold your rod at a bent a little. Walton's Angler.

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required
to the bending of bows; the force they have in the discharge,
according to the several bents; and the strength required to be in the string of them.

Bp. Wilkins.

3. Declivity. [old Fr. *pente*, the slope of a hill. Dryden has adopted the word from Chaucer.]

A mountain stood,
Threatening from high, and overlook'd the wood:
Beneath the lowering brow, and on a bent,
The temple stood of Mars arripotent.

Dryden.

4. Utmost power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyself,
Or thy affection cannot hold the bent.

Shakspeare.

We both obey,
And here give up ourselves, in the full bent,
To lay our service freely at your feet.

Shakspeare.

5. Application of the mind; strain of the mental powers.

The understanding should be brought to the knotty parts of
knowledge, that try the strength of thought, and a full bent of
the mind, by insensible degrees.

Locke.

6. Inclination; disposition towards something.

O who does know the bent of women's fantasy!
To your own bents dispose you; you'll be found
Be you beneath the sky.

Shakspeare.

He knew the strong bent of the country towards the house of
York.

Bacon.

Soon inclin'd to admit delight,
The bent of nature!

Milton, P. L.

The golden age was first; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reason knew;

And, with a native bent, did good pursue.

Dryden.

Let there be propensity and bent of will to religion, and there
will be the same sedulity and indefatigable industry.

South.

'Tis odds but the scale turns at last on nature's side, and the
evidence of one or two senses gives way to the united bent and
tendency of all the five.

Atterbury.

7. Determination; fixed purpose.

Their unbelief we may not impute unto insufficiency in the
mean which is used, but to the wilful bent of their obstinate
hearts against it.

Hooker.

Yet we saw them forced to give way to the bent, and current
humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful
government.

Temple.

8. Turn of the temper, or disposition; shape, or fashion, superinduced by art.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they scowl at.

Shakspeare.

Two of them have the very bent of honour.

Shakspeare.

Then thy straight rule set virtue in my sight,

The crooked line reforming by the right;

My reason took the bent of thy command,

Was form'd and polish'd by thy skilful hand.

Dryden.

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exercising the understanding, in the several ways of reasoning, teacheth the mind suppleness, to apply itself more dexterously to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its researches.

Locke.

10. A stalk of grass, called *bent-grass*. [Germ. *bintz*, from *binden*, to bind, a rush; so our *bent* may here be from *band*.]

His spear, a *bent* both stiff and strong,
And well ~~ripe~~ of two inches long;

The pile was of a horse-fly's tongue,

Whose sharpness naught reversed.

Drayton, *Nymphid*.

Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little dust, like the dust of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluster, in the first coming forth.

Bacon, *Essay of Gardens*.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass-green, upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair.

Peacham.

BENTING Time. [from *bent*.] The time when pigeons feed on *bents* before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting times*, and moulting months, may come,

When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home.

Dryden.

To BENUM. v. a. [benumen, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid; to take away the sensation and use of any part by cold, or by some obstruction.

So stings a snake that to the fire is brought,

Which harmless lay with cold *benum*'d before.

Fairfax.

The winds blow moist and keen, which bids us seek

Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish

Our limbs *benum*'d.

Milton, *P. L.*

My sinews slaken, and an icy stiffness

Benums my blood.

Denham.

It seizes upon the vitals, and *benums* the senses; and where there is no sense, there can be no pain.

South.

Will they be the less dangerous, when warmth shall bring them to themselves, because they were once frozen and *benumbed* with cold?

L'Estrange.

2. To stupify.

These accents were her last: the creeping death

Benum'd her senses first, then stopp'd her breath.

Dryden.

BENUMMEDNESS. * n. s. [from *benum*. A very old Eng. substantive, occurring in Barret's *Alvearie*.]

The state of being benumbed.

Preternatural sleep is a committing a rape upon the body and mind, whereby the offensive superfluities, by their violent assaults, force the brain to a *benumbedness* for its destruction.

Smith's *Old Age*, p. 131.

When there is a *benumbedness*, or scaredness, upon the grand principle of spiritual sense, as it is expressed in Ephes. xix. 4. we come "to be past feeling," no wonder then if sin and Satan inflict blow after blow, in the most fatal manner, upon the soul.

South, *Sermons*, ix. 55.

BENZO'IN. n. s. A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*.

It is procured by making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the lemon tree.

The best comes from Siam, and is called *amygdaloides*, being interspersed with white spots, resembling broken almonds.

Trevoux, and Chambers.

The liquor we have distilled from *benzoin*, is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness.

Boyle.

BENZOIN Tree. See **BENJAMIN TREE**.**To BEPA'INT**. v. a. [from *paint*.] To cover with paint.

Thou know'st, the mask of night is on my face,

Else would a maiden blush *bepaint* my cheek.

Shakspeare.

To BEPA'LE. * v. a. [from *be* and *pale*.] To make pale.

When first those perjur'd lips of thine,

Be'p'd with blasting sighs, did seal

Their violated faith on mine.

Carew, *Poems*, p. 56.

To BER'NCH. v. a. [from *pinch*.] To mark with pinches.

*In their sides, arms, shoulders, all *berpincht*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to start out.

Chapman.

To BEP'ISS v. a. [from *piss*.] To wet with urine.

One caused, at a feast, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight *berpiss* himself, to the great diversion of all then present, as well as confusion of himself.

Derham.

To BEPO'WDER. * v. a. [from *be* and *powder*.] To dress out; to powder. A ludicrous word.

Is the beau compelled against his will to practise winning airs before the glass, or employ for whole hours all the thought within his noddle to *berpowder* and becurl the outside!

Search on *Freewill*, *Foreknowledge*, &c. p. 98.

To BEPRA'ISE. * v. a. [from *be* and *praise*.] To praise greatly, hyperbolically.

Generals, who once had crowds hallooing after them, wherever they went; who were *berpraised* by newspapers and magazines;—have long sunk into merited obscurity.

Goldsmith, *Ess*. 8.

To BEPU'RPLE. * v. a. [from *be* and *purple*.] To render of a purple colour.

Like to beauty, when the lawn,

With rosy cheeks *berpurple* d'er, is drawn

To boast the loveliness it seems to hide.

Dudley Digges, *Verses prefixed to Sundys's Psalms*.

To BEQUEATH. † v. a. [Sax. *becwæðan*, to bequeath; *cwæðan*, to pronounce; *cwida*, a gift by word of mouth, a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been disinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had so liberally *bequeathed* to her.

Sidney.

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills;

And yet not so—for what can we *bequeath*,

Save our deposed bodies to the ground?

Shakspeare.

My father *bequeath*'d me by will but a poor thousand crowns.

Shakspeare.

Methinks this age seems resolved to *bequeath* posterity somewhat to remember it.

Glanville.

For you, whom best I love and value most,

But to your service I *bequeath* my ghost.

Dryden, *Fables*.

BEQUE'ATHER. * n. s. [from *bequeath*.] A testator. *Huloet*.**BEQUE'ATHMENT**. n. s. [from *bequeath*.] A legacy.

Dict.

BEQUE'ST. n. s. [from *bequeath*.] Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himself; pretending an adoption, or *bequest*, of the kingdom unto him by the Confessor.

Hale.

To BERA'IN. * v. a. [from *be* and *rain*.] To rain upon; to wet. Obsolete.

So after that he long had her complained,

His hondis wronged, and said that was to say,

And with his tearis salt her breast *berained*,

He gan those tearis wipin off full drey.

Chaucer, *Tr. and Cress*. iv. 1172.

To BERA'TTLE. v. a. [from *rattle*.] To fill with noise; to make a noise at in contempt.

These are now the fashion, and so *berattle* the common stages, so they call them, that many wearing rapiers are afraid of goosequills, and dare scarce come thither.

Shakspeare.

To BERA'Y. * v. a. [Perhaps originally from the Icelandic *hrá*, a corpse. Teut. *bern*, filth. It is one of our oldest verbs; and, though rightly written *beray* in the dictionaries of Barret, Minshew, and others, is often misspelt by old authors *beraray*.] To foul; or, as Minshew seems to paraphrase etymologically the word, "to array with filthiness;" to soil.

Beraying the font and water, while the bishop was baptizing him.

Milton, of *Ethelred*, *Hist. of Eng*. B. 6.

It is a fill bird that *berays* its own nest.

Ray's *Proverbs*.

BER'NERRY. n. s. [from *berberis*, sometimes written *barberry*, which see.] A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

B E R

Some never ripen to be sweet, as tamarinds, *berberies*, crabs, sloes, &c. Bacon, *Natural History*.

BERE. * *n. s.* [Goth. *bar*, Sax. *bene*.] Barley; "beer corn, barley bygge, or moncorne." *Fulcott*. Cultivated every where to the foot of the hills with oats, or *bere*, a species of barley. *Gray's Letters*.

To BEREAVE. † *v. a. preter. I bereaved, or bereft* part. *bereft*. [Goth. *birauban*; Teut. *beraiven*; Saxon *beneapian*, *beneapob*, *benýrte*; Dutch, *berooven*; all referrible to the Lat. *rapere*.]

1. To strip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle of before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me of all words, Only my blood speaks to you in my veins. *Shakspeare*.

That when thou com'st to kneel at Henry's feet, Thou may'st *bereave* him of his wits with wonder. *Shakspeare*.

There was never a prince *bereaved* of his dependencies by his council, except there hath been an overgreatness in one counsellor. Bacon, *Essays*.

The sacred priests with ready knives *bereave* The beasts of life. Dryden.

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere savages; it is to *bereave* us of all arts and sciences, of history and letters, nay of revealed religion too, that inestimable favour of Heaven. Bentley, *Sermons*.

2. Sometimes it is used without of.

Abroad the sword *bereave*th. Lam. i. 20.

Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid, Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress. Milton, *P. L.*

3. To take away from.

All your interest in those territories Is utterly *bereft* you, all is lost. Shakspeare, *K. Hen. VI. P. II.*

BERE'AVEMENT. *n. s.* [from *bereave*.] Deprivation. Dict.

BERE'FT. part. pass. of *bereave*.

The chief of either side, *bereft* of life, Or yielded to the foe, concludes the strife. Dryden.

BERG. See BURROW.

BER'GAMOT. *n. s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

A sort of pear, commonly called *burgamot*. See PEAR.

2. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon tree on a bergamot pear stock.

3. A sort of snuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of the essence rubbed into it.

BERGERET. * *n. s.* [Fr. *bergrette*, a pastoral song, song "du berger."] A song: Bullokar calls it "a kind of dance." Obsolete.

There began anon A lady for to sing right womanly A *bergeret* in praising the daisie. Chaucer, *Flower and Leaf*.

BER'GMASTER. *n. s.* [from *berg*, Sax. and *master*.] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners.

BER'GMOTE. *n. s.* [of *berg*, a mountain, and *mote*, a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controversies among the Derbyshire miners. Blount.

To BERHY'ME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme*.] To mention in rhyme, or verses: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in; Laura to his lady was but a kitchen wench; marry, she had a better love to *berhy'me* her. Shakspeare.

I sought no homage from the race that write; I kept, like Asian monarchs, from their sight: Poems I heeded, now *berhy'm'd* so long.

No more than thou, great George! a birthday song. Pope.

B E S

BERL'N. *n. s.* [from *Berlin*, the city where they were first made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all! Nor think your verses sterling, Though with a golden pen you scrawl, And scribble in a *berlin*. Swift.

BERME. *n. s.* [Fr. in fortification.] A space of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without between the foot of the rampart and the side of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; sometimes palisadoed. Harris.

To BERO'B. † *v. a.* [Goth. *birauban*, Teut. *rauben*, to plunder. See *To ROB*.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away something from him by stealth or violence. Not used.

She said; ah dearest lord! what evil star On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence bad, That of yourself you thus *berobbed* are. Spenser, *F. Q.*

BE'RRY. † *n. s.* [*beriz*, Sax. from *beran*, to bear.]

1. Any small fruit, with many seeds or small stones.

She smote the ground, the which straight forth did yield A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* spread, That all the gods admir'd. Spenser.

The strawberry grows underneath the nettle, And wholesome *berries* thrive and ripen best, Neighbour'd by fruit of best quality. Shakspeare.

2. An hillock; a mound. A corruption of *barrow*, which see.

This little *berry* some ycleep An hillock. W. Browne.

To BE'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BE'RRY-BEARING Cedar. [*cedrus baccifera*, Lat.] The leaves are squamose, somewhat like those of the cypress. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The fruit is a berry, inclosing three hard seeds in each. The wood is of great use in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the shittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made. Miller.

BE'RRY-BEARING Orach. See MULBERRY BLIGHT.

BERT, Sax. *beopt*, is the same with our *bright*; in the Latin, *illustris* and *clarus*. So Ecbert, eternally famous, or bright; Sigbert, famous conquerour. And she who was termed by the Germans *Bertha*, was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, as is observed by Iquitprandus. Of the same sort were these, Phædrus, Epiphanius, Photius, Lampridius, Fulgentius, *Illustris*. Gibson's Camden.

BERTH. *n. s.* [with sailors.] See BIRTH.

BE'RTAM. *n. s.* [*pyræthrum*, Lat.] A sort of herb, called also *bastard pellitory*.

BE'RYL. *n. s.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

May the billows roul ashore The *beryl* and the golden ore. Milton.

The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine sort of cornelian of a more deep bright red, sometimes with a cast of yellow, and more transparent than the common cornelian. Woodward.

To BESAI'NT. * *v. a.* [from *be* and *saint*.] To make a saint of.

As absurd, no doubt, is their canonizing, securing and *besainting* themselves in this life, upon every slight premature persuasion that they are in Christ. Hammond's *Serm.* p. 611.

Make antiquity A patron of black patches, and deny That peruke are unlawful, and *besaint* Old Jezebel for shewing how to paint.

John Hall's Poems, p. 3.

To BESCA'TTER.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *scatter*.] To throw loosely over.

Her goodly lockes adowne her backe did flow
Unto her waiste, with flowres bescattered.
Spenser, F. Q. iv. xi. 46.

To BESCO'RN.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *scorn*.] To mock at: to scorn.

Then was he bescorned, that onely should have been
honoured in all things. *Chaucer, Pars. Tale, ed. Urry, p. 195.*

To BESCRACH.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *scratch*; one of our oldest verbs.] To tear with the nails, or with any thing pointed.

Nor she had nothing slow ybe
For to bescrachin of hir face,
And for to rent in many place
Hir clothes. *Chaucer, Rom. of the Rose.*
For sore he swat, and, runting through that same
Thick forest, was bescracht, and both his feet nigh lame.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. v. 3.

To BESCRAWL.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *scrawl*. See **To SCRAWL**.] To scribble over.

These wretched projectors of ours, that bescrawl their
pamphlets every day with new forms of government for our
church. *Milton, Reason of Church Gov. i. 1.*

To BESCRE'EN. *v. a.* [from *screen*.] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that thus bescreen'd in night,
So stumblest on my counsel! *Shakespeare.*

To BESCRIBBLE.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *scribble*. See **To SCRIBBLE**.] To write on.

That power the undiscerning canonist hath improperly
usurped in his court-lect, and bescribed with a thousand
trifling impertinences. *Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce, ii. 12.*

To BESCU'MBER.* *v. a.* [from *cumber*.] To load with something useless or impertinent.

Did Block bescumber
Statutes' white suit, wi' the parchment lace there?
B. Jonson, Staple of News.
Mortimer's numbers
[The pedant] with much Esculine filth bescumbers.
Marsdon's Satires, iii. 9.

To BESE'E.* *v. n. part. beseen.* [Sax. *bejeon*.] To look; to mind. One of our oldest verbs.

I have synned betrayinge rightfull blood. And they saiden,
What to us? *Bisee* thee. [In our established version, *Sie*
thou to that.] *Wichffe, S. Matt. xxvii.*

To BESE'ECII. *v. a. pret. I besought, I have besought.* [from *jean*, Sax. *versocken*, Dutch.]

1. To intreat; to supplicate; to implore: sometimes before a person.

I beseech you, Sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my
brother, that I have not all over-read. *Shakespeare.*
I beseech thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten
in my bonds. *Philemon, 10.*
I, in the anguish of my heart, beseech you
To quit the dreadful purpose of your soul. *Addison.*

2. To beg; to ask: before a thing.
But Eve fell humble, and besought
His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint. *Milton, P. I.*
Before I come to them, I beseech your patience, whilst I
speak something to ourselves here present. *Spratt.*

BES'ECH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Request.
Good madam, hear the suit that Edith urges
With such submiss beseeches. *Beaum. and Fl. Bloody Brother.*

BES'ECHER.* *n. s.* [from *beseech*.] The person who makes request or supplication.

Let no unkind, no fair beseechers kill. *Shakespeare, Sonn. 135.*
Thou art the God, have pity on thy humble beseechers.
Wh. Duty of Man, Pr. for the Peace of the Church.

To BESE'EK.* *v. a.* [Sax. *jeacan*. See **To SEEK**.] To request; to beseech. The old and genuine word for *beseech*.

We beseke you of mercie and socour:
Have mercie on our woe and our distresse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale.
Recounting which, how would he sob and shriek!
And to be young again of Jove beseech.
Sackville's Induct. Mirour for Magistrates.

He, arriving with the fall of day,
Drew to the gate, and there with prayers meeke
And myld entreaty lodging did for her beseeke.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 37.

To BESE'EM. *v. a.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of speech, or behaviour, beseeemeth us in our
prayers to Almighty God? *Hooker.*
This oversight
Beseeem thee not, in whom such virtues spring. *Fairfax.*
Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their brave beseeeming ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
What thoughts he had, beseeem not me to say;
Though some surmise he went to fast and pray. *Dryden.*

BESE'EMING.* *n. s.* [from *beseeem*.] Comeliness. *Barret.*

BESE'EMLY.* *adj.* [from *beseeem*.] Fit; becoming; decent.

See to their seats they hie with merry glee,
And in beseeemly order sitten there. *Shenstone, Schoolmistress.*

BESE'EN† *particip.* [from *besee*, Skinner. This word I have found only in Spenser, Dr. Johnson says. But see **BESEE**. In our older writers, this participle is *besey*; as "evil besey," ill besey; "richly besey," of a rich appearance. V. Tyrwhitt, Gloss. Chauc. Spenser uses it more than once.] Adapted; adjusted; becoming.

Then her they crowne their goddesse and their queene,
And decke with flowers thy altars well bescene.
Spenser, Hymn in Hon. of Love.
Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Armed in antique robes down to the ground,
And sad habiliments, right well bescen. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To BESE'T.† *v. a. pret. I beset; I have beset.* [Goth. *bisatjan*, Mar. xii. 1. Sax. *bejætan*, *bejæt*.]

1. To besiege; to hem in; to inclose; as with a siege.

Follow him that's fled;
The thicket is beset, he cannot scape. *Shakespeare.*
Now, Cæsar, let thy troops beset our gates,
And bar each avenue——
Cato shall open to himself a passage. *Addison.*
I know thou look'st on me, as on a wretch
Beset with ills and cover'd with misfortunes. *Addison.*

2. To waylay; to surround.
Draw forth thy weapon, we're beset with thieves;
Rescue thy mistress. *Shakespeare.*

The only righteous in a world perverse,
And therefore hated, therefore so beset
With foes, for daring single to be just. *Milton.*
True fortitude I take to be the quiet possession of a man's
self, and an undisturbed doing his duty, whatever evil besets, or
danger lies in his way. *Locke.*

3. To embarrass; to perplex; to entangle without any means of escape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard beset. *Shakespeare.*
Thus Adam, sore beset, reply'd. *Milton.*
Sure, or I read her visage much amiss,
Or grief besets her hard. *Rowe.*
We be in this world beset with sundry uneasinesses, distracted
with different desires. *Locke.*

4. To fall upon; to harass. Not used.
But they him spying, both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him beset
With strokes of mortal steel. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To BESHINE.* *v. n.* [from *be* and *shine*.] To shine upon. An unusual word.

He had a wyf,
That he lov'd as hertlich as his *own* lyf;
[She] was as fair a creature as sun might *beshine*.

Hist. of Bergh, Urry's Ch. p. 403.

To BESHREW.* *v. a.* The original of this word is somewhat obscure; as it evidently implies to *wish ill*, some derive it from *beschryen*, Germ. to enchant. Topsel, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *shrew mouse*, an animal, says he, so poisonous, that its bite is a severe curse. A *shrew* likewise signifies a scolding woman; but its origin is not known. This is Dr. Johnson's account of the etymology. But see SHREW. *Beshrew* is probably from the Sax. verb *berýpepan*, *particip. berýppe*, *ensnared*; the verb properly meaning to take by stratagem or snare. Mr. Tooke thinks *beshrew* to be the imperative of this verb, *berýpepe*, and to mean, *be thou vexed*, Div. of Purley, vol. ii. p. 210. To this I cannot accede. — "That they might take Jesus by subtilty," S. Matt. xxvi. 4. is in the Sax. *maene berýppan*. *Be thou taken in some snare* is, therefore, an explanation of better authority than Mr. Tooke's unsupported assertion; and is moreover illustrated, I think, by a passage in Gower, where *beshrewed* seems to mean *full of subtilty*, and is a just picture of hypocrisy.

This double hypocrisy,
With his devout apparancie,
A vylar set upon his face,
Whereof, toward the world's grace,
He seemeth to be right well thewed;
And yet his herte is all *beshrewed*.

Gower, Conf. Am. b. i.

1. To wish a curse to.

Nay, quoth the cock; but I *beshrew* us both,
If I believe a saint upon his oath. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. To happen ill to.

Beshrew thee, cousin, which did'st lead me forth
Of that sweet way I was in to despair. *Shakspeare.*
Now much *beshrew* my manners, and my pride,
If Hermia meant to say Lysander lied. *Shakspeare.*

To BESHUT.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *shut*.] To shut up. Obsolete.

They have my joie fully let,
Sith Bialacoil they have *beshet*
Fro me in prison wickedly. *Chancer, Rem. R. 4488.*

BESIDE.* *prep.* [from *be* and *side*.]

1. At the side of another; near.

Beside the hearse a fruitful palmtree grows,
Ennobled since by this great funeral. *Fairfax.*
He caused me to sit down *beside* him. *Bacon.*
At his right hand, Victory
Sat eagle-wing'd *beside* him hung his bow. *Milton, P. L.*
Fair Lavinia fled the fire
Before the gods, and stood *beside* her sire. *Dryden.*
Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;
Fair is the daisy that *beside* her grows. *Gay, Pastorals.*
Now under hanging mountains,
Beside the falls of fountains,
Unheard, unknown,
He makes his moan. *Pope, Ode, St. Cecilia.*

2. Over and above.

Doubtless, in man there is a nature found,
Beside the senses, and above them far. *Sir J. Davies.*
In brutes, *besides* the exercise of sensitive perception and imagination, there are lodged instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty. *Hale.*
We may be sure there were great numbers of wise and

learned men, *beside* those whose names are in the Christian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's history.

Addison on the Christian Religion.

Precepts of morality, *besides* the natural corruption of our tempers, are abstracted from ideas of sense.

Addison on Virg. Geor.

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we say, some things are *beside* nature, some are *contrary* to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a necessary connexion of causes; but they believed, that God doth act *præter & contra naturam*, *besides* and against nature. *Ep. Bramhall, against Hobbes.*

To say a thing is a chance, as it relates to second causes, signifies no more, than that there are some events *beside* the knowledge, purpose, expectation, and power of second causes.

South.

Providence often disposes of things by a method *beside*, and above the discoveries of man's reason. *South.*

It is *beside* my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. *Locke.*

4. Out of; in a state of deviating from.

You are too wilful blame,
And, since your coming here, have done
Enough to put him quite *beside* his patience. *Shakspeare.*

Of vagabonds we say,
That they are ne'er *beside* their way. *Hudibras.*

These may serve as landmarks, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite *besides* it. *Locke.*

5. Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; as *beside himself*; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

They be carried *besides themselves*, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not discover somewhat more fitness in men of gravity, than in children. *Hooker.*

Only be patient, till we have appeas'd
The multitude, *beside themselves* with fear. *Shakspeare.*

Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beside thyself*: much learning doth make thee mad. *Acts, xxvi. 24.*

BESIDE.* *adv.*

1. More than that; over and above.

If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly; and, *besides*, the Moor
May unfold me to him; there stand I in peril. *Shakspeare.*
Besides, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. *Dryden.*

That man that doth not know those things, which are of necessity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know *besides*. *Tillotson.*

Some wonder, that the Turk never attacks this treasury. But, *besides* that he has attempted it formerly with no success, it is certain the Venetians keep too watchful an eye. *Addison.*

2. Not in this number; out of this class; not included here.

The men said unto Lot, Hast thou here any *besides*?

Genesis, xix. 12.

Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world *beside*, must keep faith among themselves. *Locke.*

All that we feel of it, begins and ends
In the small circle of our foes or friends;
To all *beside* as much an empty shade,
An Eugene living, as a Caesar dead. *Pope.*

And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm those who charm the world *beside*. *Pope.*

3. Except.

We would have omniscience and all parts of divinity *besides* the holiness; yet alas, those without these would prove fatal acquiescences. *Decay of Christian Piety, p. 349.*

BESIDERY. *n. s.* A species of pear.

To BESIEGE. *v. a.* [from *siege*.] To beleaguer; to lay siege to; to beset with armed forces; to endeavour to win a town or fortress, by surrounding it with an army, and forcing the defendants, either by violence or famine, to give admission.

B E S

And he shall *besiege* thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down. *Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 52.

The queen, with all the northern earls and lords,
Intend here to *besiege* you in your castle. *Shakespeare*.

BESIEGER. *n. s.* [from *besiege*.] One employed in a siege.

There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the *besiegers* have not the worse of the bargain. *Swift*.

To **BESIT**.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *sit*. See *To SIT*.]

To suit; to become. Not now in use; and ignorantly converted into *besit* by some editors of *Spenser*, who supposed the author not to know the language of his own and former times. Chaucer and Gower repeatedly use *sit* in this sense of *become*.

Me ill *besits*, that in derdoing arms
And honour's suit my vowed days do spend,
Unto thy bounteous baytes and pleasing charmes,
With which weake men thou witchest, to attend.
Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. vii. 10.

And that which is for ladies most *besit*ing,
To stint all strife, and foster friendly peace,
Was from those dames so farre and so unfitting,
As that, instead of praying them surcease,
They did much more their cruelty encrease. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 19.

To **BESLA'VE**.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *slave*.] To subjugate; to make a slave of.

He that hath once fixed his heart upon the face of an harlot, and hath *beslaved* himself to a bewitching beauty, casts off at once all fear of God, respect to laws, shame of the world, regard of his estate, care of wife, children, friends, reputation, patrimony, body, soul. *Bp. Hall*, *Works*, ii. 116.

Whom sad diseases have *beslaved* to drugs and diets.
Quarles, *Judgement and Mercy*.

It [covetousness] blinds justice, poisons charity, strangles conscience, *beslaves* the affections, betrays friendship, breaks all relations. *Ibid.*

To **BESLIME**.* *v. a.* [from *be* and *slime*.] To soil; to dawb.

Our try of writers may *beslime* his fame,
And give his action that adulterate name.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, *Prol.*

To **BESLUBBER**. *v. a.* [from *slubber*.] To dawb; to smear.

He persuaded us to tickle our noses with speargrass, and make them bleed; and then *beslubber* our garments with it, and swear it was the blood of true men. *Shakespeare*.

To **BESMEAR**.† *v. a.* [from *smear*. See *To SMEAR*.]

1. To bedawb; to overspread with something that sticks on.

He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Besmeared with precious balm, whose virtuous might
Did heal his wounds. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*

That face of his I do remember well;
Yet when I saw it last, it was *besmeared*
As black as Vulcan. *Shakespeare*.

First Moloch! horrid king! *besmeared* with blood
Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears.
Her fainting hand let fall the sword, *besmeared*
With blood. *Denham*.

Her gushing blood the pavement all *besmeared*. *Dryden*.

2. To soil; to foul.

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *besmeare* it. *Shakespeare*.

Then should a great deal of good paper escape the misery of being *besmeared* by his pen.

Bp. Hall, *Honour of the Married Clergy*, ii. 14.

BESMEARER.* *n. s.* [from *besmeare*.] He which soils or besmeares any thing. *Sherwood*.

To **BESMIRCH**.† *v. a.* [from *be* and *smirch*. See *To SMIRCH*.] To soil; to discolour. Not in use.

B E S

Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no soil of cautel doth *besmirch*
The virtue of his will.

Shakespeare.

Our gayness, and our gilt are all *besmirch'd*
With many marching in the painful field. *Shakespeare*.

To **BESMOK'E**. *v. n.* [from *smoke*.]

1. To foul with smoke.

2. To harden or dry in smoke.

To **BESMU'T**.† *v. a.* [*Goth.* *bismait*, he anointed, *S. John*, ix. 11. *Sax.* *bejmytan*. Formerly written *besmolre*, from the Dutch *besmodderen*.] To soil or blacken with smoke or soot.

Of fustian he wered a gipon,
Alles *besmotred* with his habergeon. *Chaucer*, *Canterb. T. Prol.*

To **BESNO'W**.* *v. a.* [*Sax.* *bejnuped*, from *jnipan*, to snow.] To scatter in abundance like snow; to whiten as snow.

The presents every day ben newed,

He was with giftes al *besnewed*,

The people was of him so glad.

Gower, *Con. Am.* b. 6.

Another shall

Impearl thy teeth, a third thy white and small
Hand shall *besnow*.— *Carew*, *Poems*, p. 95.

BESNU'FFED.* *adj.* [from *snuff*.] Smear'd with snuff.

Unwash'd her hands, and much *besnuff'd* her face.

Young, *Satire* 6.

BE'SOM. *n. s.* [*bejm*, *bejma*, *Sax.*] An instrument to sweep with.

Bacon commended an old man that sold *besoms*: a proud young fellow came to him for a *besom* upon trust; the old man said, Borrow of thy back and belly, they will never ask thee again; I shall dun thee every day. *Bacon*.

I will sweep it with the *besom* of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts. *Isaiah*, xiv. 22.

To **BESORT**. *v. a.* [from *sort*.] To suit; to fit; to become.

Such men as may *besort* your age,
And know themselves and you.

Shakespeare, *K. Lear*.

BESO'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
With such accommodation and *besort*,
As levels with her breeding.

Shakespeare, *Othello*.

To **BESOT**. *v. a.* [from *sot*.]

1. To infatuate; to stupify; to dull; to take away the senses.

Swinish gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous feast,
But, with *besotted* base ingratitude,
Craves and blasphemous his feeder. *Milton*, *Comus*.

Or fools *besotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to shift betimes.

Hudibras.

He is *besotted*, and has lost his reason; and what then can there be for religion to take hold of him by? *South*.

2. To make to doat, with on. Not much used.

Paris, you speak

Like one *besotted* on your sweet delights. *Shakespeare*.

Trust not thy beauty; but restore the prize,
Which he, *besotted* on that face and eyes,
Would rend from us. *Dryden*.

BESO'TTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *besotted*.] In a foolish, besotted manner.

After ten or twelve years' prosperous war and contestation with tyranny, basely and *besottedly* to run their necks again into the yoke which they have broken.

Milton, *Ready Way to establish a Free Commonwealth*.

BESO'TTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *besotted*.] Stupidity; infatuation.

God, when men sin outrageously and will not be admonished, gives over chastising them, perhaps by pestilence, fire, sword, or famine, which may all turn to their good; and takes up his

B E S

severest punishments, hardness, *besottedness* of heart, and idolatry, to their perdition. *Milton, of True Religion, &c. ad fin.*
BESOU'GHT. † [part. passive of *besech*, and of *beseek*; which see.]

Hasten to appease
 The incensed Father, and the incensed Son,
 While pardon may be found, in time *bessought*. *Milton.*

To BESPA'NGLE. v. a. [from *spangle*.] To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle with something shining.

Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright,
 The heav'ns *besspangling* with dishevell'd light. *Pope.*

To BESPA'TTER. † v. a. [from *spatter*.]

1. To soil by throwing filth; to spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.

Those who will not take vice into their bosoms, shall yet have it *bespatter* their faces. *Government of the Tongue.*

His weapons are the same which women and children use; a pin to scratch, and a squirt to *bespatter*. *Swift.*

2. To asperse with reproach.

Fair Britain, in the monarch blest,
 Whom never faction could *bespatter*. *Swift.*

If the calumniator *bespatters* and belyes me, I will endeavour to convince him by my life and manners, but not by being like himself. *South, Sermons, viii. 198.*

To BESPA'WL. † v. a. [from *spawl*.] To dawb with spittle.

This remonstrant would invest himself conditionally with all the rheum of the town, that he might have sufficient to *bespawl* his brethren. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

To BESPE'AK. v. a. *bespoke*, or *bespake*; I have *bespoke*, or *bespoken*. [from *speak*.]

1. To order, or entreat any thing beforehand, or against a future time.

If you will marry, make your loves to me;
 My lady is *bespoke*. *Shakspeare.*

Here is the cap your worship did *bespoke*. *Shakspeare.*
 When Baboon came to Strutt's estate, his tradesman waited upon him to *bespoke* his custom. *Arbuthnot.*

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were *bespoke*. *Swift.*

2. To make way by a previous apology.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by so tedious a *bespoking* of him. *Dryden.*

3. To forebode; to tell something before hand.

They started fears, *bespoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognosticks, in order to scare the allies. *Swift.*

4. To speak to; to address. This sense is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight she gan to chear,
 And, in her modest manner, thus *bespake*,
 Dear knight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

At length with indignation thus he broke
 His awful silence, and the powers *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

Then staring on her with a ghastly look,
 And hollow voice, he thus the queen *bespoke*. *Dryden.*

5. To betoken; to shew.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little of the figure of a man, that it *bespoke* him rather a monster. *Locke.*

He has dispatched me hence,
 With orders that *bespoke* a mind composed. *Addison.*

BESPE'AKER. n. s. [from *bespoke*.] He that bespeaks any thing.

They mean not with love to the *besppeaker* of the work, but delight in the work itself. *Wotton.*

To BESPE'CKLE. † v. a. [from *speckle*.] To mark with speckles, or spots.

[They] in a flaming tire *bespheckled* her with all the gaudy allurements of a whore. *Milton, of Ref. in England, B. 1.*

To BESPE'T.* v. a. [from *be* and *spet*. See *To SPET*.
 This is the old word, which continued in use till Milton's time, who uses it for *spit* in his mask of *Comus*.] To dawb with spittle.

B E S

Then was his visage, that ought to be desired to be seen of all mankind, villainously *bespel*. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*
 To *bespel* one all over. *Barret, Alvearie.*

The dragon womb
 Of Stygian darkness *bepels* her thickest gloom. *Milton, Com. v. 132.*

To BESPE'W. † v. a. [from *spew*.] To dawb with spew or vomit. *Barret and Minsheu.*

To BESPI'CE. v. a. [from *spice*.] To season with spices.

Thou might'st *bespice* a cup
 To give mine enemy a lasting wink. *Shakspeare.*

To BESPI'T. † v. a. I *bespel*, or *bespit*; I have *bespit*, or *bespitten*. [from *spit*.] To dawb with spittle.

He schal be bitrayed to hethen men; and he schal be scorned, and scourged, and *bispat*. *Wicliffe, S. Luke, xviii.*

BESPO'KE. irreg. particip. from *bespoke*; which see.

To BESPO'T. † v. a. [from *spot*.] To mark with spots.

If this be to labour; to invent scurrilous libels, and with the dregs of wit and their liquour to *bepot* their apparel and temperate neighbours; — then these are never idle.

Bp. Rainbow, Sermon at S. Paul's.
 Mildew rests on the wheat, *bepotting* the stalks with a different colour from the natural. *Mortimer.*

To BESPRED. v. a. preter. *bepread*; part. pass. *bepread*. [from *spread*.] To spread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed,
 With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *bepread*. *Dryden.*

The globe is equally *bepread*; so that no place wants proper inhabitants. *Durham.*

BESPREDT.* part. of the Sax. *berppengan*; Dutch *beprenghen*. Besprinkled. Formerly written *beprengyd*, and noticed by Coles in his Dict. 1677.

My head *bepredt* with hoary frost I find. *Spenser.*

The water-nymphs, not farre, Lin-Teged that frequent,
 With brows *bepredt* with ooze, their locks with dew *bepredt*. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 9.*

The savoury herb
 Of knot-grass dew *bepredt*. *Milton, Comus, ver. 542.*

To BESPRINKLE. † v. a. Dutch *beprenkelen*.]

To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

Herodotus imitating the father poet, whose life he had written, hath *beprinkled* his work with many fabulositities. *Brown.*

A purple flood
 Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood;
 The bed *beprinkles*, and bedews the ground. *Dryden.*

BESPRINKLER.* n. s. [from *beprinkle*.] He that sprinkles any thing. *Sherwood.*

To BESPURT, or BESPURT.* v. a. [from *be* and *spirt*, which see.] To throw out scatteringly.

It will be nothing disagreeing from Christian meekness, to handle such a cue in a rougher accent, and to send home his haughtiness well *bespurted* with his own holy-water.

Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

To BESPURTTER. v. a. [from *sputter*.] To sputter over something; to dawb any thing by sputtering, or throwing out spittle upon it.

BEST. † adj. the superlative from good. [Goth. *batista*; bet, betepa, bett, bett, good, better, best, Saxon.]

1. Most good; that which has good qualities in the highest degree.

And he will take your fields, even the *best* of them, and give them to his servants. *1 Samuel, viii. 14.*

When the *best* things are not possible, the *best* may be made of those that are. *Hooker.*

When he is *best*, he is little more than a man; and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast. *Shakspeare.*

B E S

I think it a good argument to say, the infinitely wise God hath made it so: and therefore it is *best*. But it is too much confidence of our own wisdom, to say, I think it *best*, and therefore God hath made it so. *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the *best* actions, and makes them sins. *Addison.*

2. *The best.* The utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most; the highest perfection.

I profess not talking: only this,

Let each man do his *best*. *Shakspeare.*

The duke did his *best* to come down. *Bacon.*

He does this to the *best* of his power. *Locke.*

My friend, said he, our sport is at the *best*. *Addison.*

3. *To make the best.* To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may make the *best* of them, except there be some special cause of caution. *Bacon.*

His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnaschar, in order to make the *best* of it, laid it out in glasses. *Addison.*

We set sail, and made the *best* of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. *Addison.*

BEST. *adv.* [from *well*.] In the highest degree of goodness.

He shall dwell in that place where he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him *best*. *Deut. xxiii. 16.*

BEST. *†* is sometimes used in composition, Dr. Johnson observes; but in the following and similar words it is arbitrary.

My *best-beloved*, and approved friend.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

These latter *best-betrust* spies had some of them further instructions, to draw off the best friends and servants of Perkin, by making remonstrances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The *best-condition'd* and unwearied spirit
In doing courtesies. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

By this law of loving even our enemies, the christian religion discovers itself to be the most generous and *best-natured* institution that ever was in the world. *Tillotson.*

Which might have aw'd the *best-resolved* of men.

Milton, S. A. v. 847.

His death (whose spirit lent a fire
Even to the dullest peasant in his camp,
Being bruited once, took fire and heat away
From the *best-temper'd* courage in his troops.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

TO BESTA'IN. *v. a.* [from *stain*.] To mark with stains; to spot.

We will not line his thin *bestained* cloke
With our pure honour. *Shakspeare.*

TO BESTE'AD. *† v. a.* I *bested*; I have *bested*, and *bestad*. [from *stead*.]

1. To profit.

Hence vain deluding joys,
The brood of folly, without father bred,
How little you *bestead*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys. *Milton, Il Pens.*

2. To treat; to accommodate. This should rather be *bested*.

They shall pass through it hardly *bestead*, and hungry. *Isaiah, viii. 21.*

3. To dispose.

What the foule evil hath thee so *bestad*?
Spenser, Shep. Cal. August.

BESTIAL. *adj.* [from *beast*.]

1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

His wild disorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,
Did all the *bestial* citizens surprize. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of beasts; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains
is *bestial*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

B E S

Moreover, urge his hateful luxury,

And *bestial* appetite, in change of lust. *Shakspeare.*

For those, the race of Israel oft forsook
Their living strength, and unfrequented loft
His righteous altar, bowing lowly down
To *bestial* gods. *Milton, P. L.*

The things promised are not gross and carnal, such as may court and gratify the most *bestial* part of us. *Decay of Piety.*

BESTIA'LITY. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *bestialité*.] The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater absurdity, than to affirm *bestiality* to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light?
Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scribl.

TO BE'STIALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *bestial*.] To make like a beast.

In all the true pleasures which ever fell to my lot, they [reason and reflection] had a considerable share; and where they are wanting, there is no such thing as pleasure of any kind for me; and humanity is debased and *bestialized* where it is otherwise. *Phil. Letters on Physiognomy, (1751,) p. 87.*

BESTIA'LLY. *† adv.* [from *bestial*.] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

TO BESTI'CK. *† v. a.* preter. I *bestuck*, I have *bestuck*. [from *stick*.] To stick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or spots here and there.

Truth shall retire,

Bestuck with slanderous darts; and works of faith

Rarely be found. *Milton, P. L.*

I have gained a name *bestuck*, or, as I may say, bedecked with the reproaches and reviles of this modest confuter.

Milton, Apol. for Smeatymn.

TO BESTI'NK.* *v. n.* part. *bestunk*. To stink.

Sherwood.

TO BESTI'R. *† v. a.* [from *stir*.]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is seldom used otherwise than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men went to watch

On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouse and *bestir* themselves ere well awake. *Milton, P. I.*

Bestirs her then, and from each tender stalk
Whatever earth, all-bearing mother yields,
She gathers. *Milton, P. I.*

But, as a dog that turns the spit,
Bestirs himself, and plies his feet
To climb the wheel, but all in vain,
His own weight brings him down again. *Hudibras.*

What aileth them, that they must needs *bestir* themselves to get in air, to maintain the creature's life? *Req.*

2. It is used by *Shakspeare* with a common word, Dr. Johnson says; and so it is in Ben. Jonson, with a word often vulgarly applied to it in modern times.

I am scarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel you have so *bestirred* your valour, you cowardly rascal! *Shakspeare.*

How should we bustle forward? Give some counsel

How to *bestir* our stumps i'these cross ways.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

BE'STNESS.* *n. s.* [from *best*.] The most excellent state of a thing.

Generally the *bestness* of a thing (that we may so call it) is best discerned by the necessary use.

Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, § 4.

TO BESTO'RM.* *v. n.* [from *be* and *storm*.] To rage; to storm.

All is sea besides,
Sinks under us, *bestorms*, and then devours.

Young, Night Th. 4.

TO BESTOW. *† v. a.* [Sax. *berstandan*, *berstob*, Dutch, *bestedan*.]

1. To give; to confer upon: commonly with *upon*.

All men would willingly have yielded him praise; but his nature was such as to *bestow* it upon himself, before any could give it. *Sidney.*

All the dedicate things of the house of the Lord, did they *bestow* upon Baalim. *2 Chron. xxiv. 7.*

B E S

2. Sometimes with *to*.

Sir Julius Caesar, had, in his office, the disposition of the six clerks' places; which he had *bestowed* to such persons as he thought fit. *Clarendon.*

3. To give as charity or bounty.

Our Saviour doth plainly witness, that there should not be as much as a cup of cold water *bestowed* for his sake, without reward. *Hooker.*

And though he was unsatisfied in getting, Which was a sin; yet in *bestowing*, madam, He was most princely. *Shakspeare.*

Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes;

For what the pow'ful takes not, he *bestows*. *Dryden.*

You always exceed expectations: as if yours was not your own, but to *bestow* on wanting merit. *Dryden.*

4. To give in marriage.

Good reverend father, make my person yours; And tell me how you would *bestow* yourself. *Shakspeare.*

I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her. *Tatler.*

5. To give as a present.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw, And fat of victims which his friends *bestow*. *Dryden.*

6. To apply.

The sea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwise the whole force of the war would infallibly have been *bestowed* there. *Swift.*

7. To lay out upon.

And thou shalt *bestow* that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, sheep, or for wine. *Deut. xiv. 26.*

8. To lay up; to stow; to place.

And when he came to the Tower, he took them from their hand, and *bestowed* them in the house. *2 Kings, v. 24.*

BESTOWAL.* *n. s.* [from *bestow*.] Disposal.

BESTOWER.† *n. s.* [from *bestow*.] Giver; he that confers any thing; disposer.

They all agree in making one supreme God; and that there are several beings that are to be worshipped under him; some as the *bestowers* of thrones, but subordinate to the Supreme. *Stillington.*

Where benefits

Are ill conferr'd, as to unworthy men

That turn them to bad uses, the *bestower*

For wanting judgement how, and on whom, to place them,

Is partly guilty. *Beaum. and Fl. Qu. of Corinth.*

To BESTRA'DDLE.* *v. a.* To BESTRIDE, which see.

See also To STRADDLE.

BESTRAUGHT.† *particip.* [Of this *participle* I have not found the *verb*; by analogy we may derive it from *bestract*; perhaps it is corrupted from *distract*. Such is Dr. Johnson's remark. He might have found the part. *bestract*, however, in the old dictionaries of Minshew and Sherwood; in that of the former, with the interpretation "*distractus mente*," i. e. distracted; in that of the latter, "*bestract* or *bestraught*, distract or distraught." Our elder language exhibits also *bestraughted* in the sense of *distracted*.] Distracted; mad; out of one's senses; out of one's wits.

Bestraughted heads relief hath found

By musick's pleasant swete delights.

Paradise of Dainty Devises, (1576.) No. 53.

Ask Marian, the fat alewife, if she knew me not. What! I am not *bestraught*. *Shakspeare*

STREW.† *v. a.* *particip. pass.* *bestrewed*, or *estrown*. [Sax. *berstyped*. See To STREW.] To sprinkle over.

So thick *bestrown*,

Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood. *Milton, P. L.*

To BESTRIDE.† *v. a.* I *bestrid*, I have *bestrid*, or *bestridden*. [Sax. *berstriban* *hoj*; to *bestride* an horse.]

B E T

1. To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.

Why, man, he doth *bestride* the narrow world

Like a colossus. *Shakspeare.*

Make him *bestride* the ocean, and mankind

Ask his consent to use the sea and wind. *Waller.*

2. To step over.

That I see thee here,

Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,

Than when I first my wedded mistress saw

Bestride my threshold. *Shakspeare.*

3. It is often used in the consequential sense for to ride on.

He *bestrides* the lazy pacing clouds,

And sails upon the bosom of the air. *Shakspeare.*

That horse, that thou so often hast *bestrid*:

That horse, that I so carefully have dress'd.

Venicians do not more unquietly ride,

Than did their lubber state mankind *bestride*. *Dryden.*

The bounding steed you pompously *bestride*,

Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride. *Pope.*

4. It is used sometimes of a man standing over something which he defends: the present mode of war has put this sense out of use.

He *bestrid*

An'o'erpress'd Roman, and i' the consul's view

Slew three opposers: Tarquin's self he met,

And struck him on his knee. *Shakspeare.*

If thou see me down in the battle and *bestride* me, so; 'tis a point of friendship. *Shakspeare.*

He doth *bestride* a bleeding land,

Gasping for life, under great Bolingbroke. *Shakspeare.*

To BESTUD.† *v. a.* [from *stud*.] To adorn with studs, or shining prominences.

Her star-*bestudded* crown.

Drayton, Ep. of K. John to Matilda

The unsought diamonds

Would so emblaze the forehead of the deep,

And so *bestud* with stars, that they below

Would grow inur'd to light.

Milton, Comm.

To BESWIKE.* *v. a.* [Sax. *berpican*, to *entice*; Icelandic. *sækiat*. One of our oldest verbs, repeatedly used by Gower; in the following passage well applied to the Syrens.] To allure.

In women's voice they singe,

With notes of so great likynge,

Of such measure, of such musicke,

Whereof the shippes they *beswike*,

That passen by the costes there.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 1.

BET.† *n. s.* [peddian, to wager; ped, a wager, Sax. from which the etymologists derive *bet*. I should rather imagine it to come from *betan*, to mend, encrease, or *mitter*, as a *bet* encreases the original wager, Dr. Johnson says. What is meant by a *bet* encreasing the wager, I know not. The etymology might belong to *bidan*, to *abide by*, full as well as to *betan*; and perhaps the Goth. *beita*, to strive against, may not be disregarded.] A wager; something laid to be won upon certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days,

Has struggl'd with continu'd sorrow,

Renews his hope, and blindly lays

The desp'rate *bet* upon to-morrow.

His pride was in piquette,

Newmarket fame, and judgement at a *bet*. *Pope.*

To BET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a wager.

He drew a good bow: and dead? John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much upon his head. *Shakspeare.*

He flies the court for want of clothes,

Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot *bet*. *B. Jonson.*

B E T

The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'd, and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Lost every earthly thing he *betted*.

BET. The old *preterite* of *beat*.

He staid for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought and
bet the party more pliant.

To BETA'KE. † *v. a.* [preter. I *betook*; part. pass. *be-*
taken. [Sax. *betæcan*.]

1. To commit, or entrust, or deliver. This is the
meaning of the Sax. word, is so given in our old
lexicography, and is what Spenser intends (as he
elsewhere repeatedly intends) in the following
passage, which Dr. Johnson has cited to illustrate
his erroneous definition of *betake* in the first instance,
viz. to take or seize. The sense of *deliver*, or *com-*
mit, is of the highest authority in our language.
See Chaucer, *Canterb. Tales*, ver. 3748. Wickliffe,
S. Matt. xxvi. "What wolen ye give to me, and
I schal *bitake* him to you?" See also Barret's *Alv.*
1580.

Then to his handes that writt he did *betake*,
Which he disclosing read. *Spenser, F. Q. i. xii. 25.*

Give them the threefold charity, which thou once demandest
of Peter, what time thou didst *betake* unto him the charge of
thy sleep. *Wh. Duty of Man, Pr. for the Peace of the Church.*

2. To have recourse to: with the reciprocal pronoun.
The adverse party *betaking* *itself* to such practices as men
embrace, when they behold things brought to desperate ex-
tremities. *Hooker.*

Thou tyrant!
Do not repent these things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can stir: therefore *betake* thee
To nothing but despair.

The rest, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills up tore. *Milton.*

3. To apply: with the reciprocal pronoun.
With ease such fond chimeras we pursue,
As fancy frames for fancy to subdue;
But when *ourselves* to action we *betake*,
It shuns the mint, like gold that chymists make. *Dryden.*
As my observations have been the light whereby I have
steered my course, so I *betake* myself to them again. *Woodward.*

4. To move; to remove. With the pronoun; under-
stood in Spenser.
Then to her iron waggon she *betakes*,
And with her bears the foul well-favour'd witch.

Soft she withdrew; and, like a wood nymph light,
Orcad or Dryad, or of Delia's train,

Betook her to the groves *Milton, P. L.*

They both *betook* them several ways;
Both to destroy. *Milton, P. L.*

I observed to the windward of me a black cloud falling to
the earth in long trails of rain, which made me *betake* myself
for shelter to a house. *Tatler, No. 218.*

* BETA'UGHT. * *pret.* of *betake*, in the sense of *commit*
or *entrust*. [Sax. *betachte*.] Obsolete.

In Hope I woul comfortid be;
For Love when he *betaught* her me,
Said that Hope, where so I go,
Should aie be reles to my wo. *Chaucer, Rom. of the R. 4438.*

That is, when Love committed or gave her to me.
Spenser uses *betake* in the same way, omitting *to*.

Into those theevish dens he went,
And thence did all the spoyle and treasures take,—
Of which the best he did his Love *betake*. *F. Q. vi. xi. 51.*

That is, did give to his Love.

To BETA'EM. *v. a.* [from *teem*.] To bring forth; to
bestow; to give.

So would I, said th' enchanter, glad and fain
Beteem to you this sword, you to defend;—
But that this weapon's powre I well have kend,
To be contrary to the work that ye intend.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 19.

B E T

Rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.
BETEL. * *n. s.* An Indian shrub, growing like
a vine, of great celebrity in the East; the leaf of
which long has been, and is to this day, highly
prized by the natives and others. The *betel-mut* is
the produce of a different tree. See BETLE.

Opium, coffee, the root of *betel*, tears of poppy, and tobacco,
condense the spirits. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 312.*

To BETHINK. † *v. a.* I *bethought*; I have *bethought*.
[Goth. *bithagan*, Sax. *beðencan*, *beðoht*.] To
recal to reflection; to bring back to consideration,
or recollection. It is generally used with the reci-
procal pronoun, and of before the subject of thought.

They were sooner in danger than they could almost *bethink*
themselves of change. *Sidney.*

I have *bethought* me of another fault. *Shakspeare.*

I, better *bethinking* myself, and misliking his determination,
gave him this order. *Balegh.*

He himself,
Insatiable of glory, had lost all:
Yet of another plea *bethought* him soon. *Milton, P. R.*
The nets were laid, yet the birds could never *bethink* them-
selves, till hamper'd, and past recovery. *L' Etrange.*

Cherippus, then in time yourself *bethink*,
And what your rags will yield by auction sink. *Dryden.*
A little consideration may allay his heat, and make him *be-*
think himself, whether this attempt be worth the venture. *Locke.*

To BETH'NK. * *v. n.* To consider.

Cease then, my tongue! and lend unto my mynd
Leave to *bethinke* how great that Beautie is,
Whose utmost parts so beautifull I fynd.

Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.
BETHLEHEM. *n. s.* [See BEDLAM.] An hospital
for lunaticks.

BETHLEHEMITE. * *n. s.* [See BEDLAMITE.] A luna-
tick; an inhabitant of a madhouse; also one of an
order of friars so called.

BETHOUGHT. *particip.* [from *bethink*; which see.]

To BETHRAL. *v. a.* [from *thrall*.] To enslave; to
conquer; to bring into subjection.

Ne let that wicked woman 'scape away,
For she it is that did my lord *bethral*. *Spenser, F. Q. i. viii. 28.*

To BETHUMP. *v. a.* [from *thump*.] To beat; to lay
blows upon: a ludicrous word.

I was never so *bethumpt* with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father dad. *Shakspeare.*

To BETIDE. * *v. a.* *pret.* It *betided*, or *betid*; part.
pass. *betid*, and *betight*, [from *tid*, Sax. See
TIDE.] 'Dr. Johnson had not noticed the active
verb, but had given both the following definitions,
with their examples, (excepting that which gives
betight, and was unknown to him,) as belonging to
the verb neuter.

1. To happen to; to befall; to bechance, whether
good or bad: with the person.

Said he then to the palmer, reverend sire,
What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight? *Spenser, F. Q.*
But say, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Must re-ascend, what will *betide* the few,
His faithful, left among the unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? *Milton, P. L.*

2. Sometimes it has *to*.

Neither know I,
What is *betid* to Cloten; but remain
Perplex in all. *Shakspeare.*

Why wearie we the gods with plaintes,
As if some evil were to her *betight*?

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov. v. 174.

To BETIDE. † *v. n.*

B E T

1. To come to pass; to fall out; to happen: without the person.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a strange adventure that betided,
Betwixt the fox and th' ape by him misguided.

Spenser, *M. Hubb. Tale.*

In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woful ages, long ago betid.

Shakspeare.

Let me hear from thee by letters,
Of thy success in love; and what news else
Betid here in absence of thy friend.

Shakspeare.

2. To become; to be the fate: with of.

If he were dead, what would betide of thee?

Shakspeare.

BETIDE. } *adv.* [from *by* and *time*; that is, by the
BETIDES. } proper time.]

1. Seasonably; early; before it is late.

Send succours, lords, and stop the rage betime.

Shakspeare.

To measure life, learn thou betimes, and know

Toward solid good what leads the nearest way.

Milton, *P. R.*

2. Soon; before long time has passed.

While they are weak, betimes with them contend;

For when they once to perfect strength do grow,

Strong wars they make.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

He tires betimes, that spurs too fast betimes.

Shakspeare.

There be some have an over early ripeness in their year,
which fadeth betimes: these are first, such as have brittle wits,
the edge whereof is soon turned.

Bacon.

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth; that is,
enter upon a religious course betimes.

Tillotson.

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes:

And 'tis but just to let them live betimes.

Pope.

3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged betimes in the morn-
ing, may sleep the sounder next day.

Shakspeare.

They rose betimes in the morning, and offered sacrifice.

1 Macc. iv. 52.

BETLE. } *n. s.* [*Piper adullerinum.*] An Indian

BETRE. } plant, called water pepper.

Dict.

To BETOKEN. *v. a.* [from *token.*]

1. To signify; to mark; to represent.

We know not wherefore churches should be the worse, if, at
this time, when they are delivered into God's own possession,
ceremonies fit to betoken such intents, and to accompany such
actions, be usual.

Hooker.

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow,

Conspicuous with three listed colours gay,

Betokening peace from God.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. To foreshew; to presignify.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,

Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach

Betoken glad.

Thomson, *Summer.*

BETONY. *n. s.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant, greatly
esteemed as a vulnerary herb.

Miller.

BETO'OK. [*irreg. pret.* from *betake*; which see.]

BETO'RN.* *part. adj.* [from *torn.* See *To TEAR.*]
Violently separated.

Could none in Britain land,

Whose heart betorn out of his panting breast

With thine own hand, or work what death thou would'st,

Suffice to make a sacrifice to appease

That deadly mind and murderous thought in thee?

Sackville, *Trag. of Gorboduc.*

To BETO'SS.† *v. a.* [from *toss.*]

1. To disturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What said my man, when my betossed soul

Did not attend him as we rode?

Shakspeare.

2. Literally, to toss into the air.

The outcries of the miserable betossed squire were so many,
and so loud, as they arrived at last to his lord's hearing.

Shelton, *Tr. of D. Quixote*, i. iii. 3.

To BETRA'P.* *v. a.* [*betrappen*, Germ. *treppan*, Sax.]

To ensnare. Not now in use.

B E T

This clerke, this subtil Ovide,
And many an othir discevid have be
Of women, as it is known full wide,
And othir mo, that condin full wel preche.

Betrapped were, for aught that the proud reche.

Occleve, *Letter of Cupide*, ver. 252.

To BETRAY.† *v. a.* [Dr. Johnson merely gives the
Fr. trahir. But we must seek the etymology else-
where. Goth. *wrahan*, to accuse; Sax. *betreozan*,
to accuse, to ensnare; Germ. *betragen*, *triegen*, from
trug, deceit. Of similar application are *treppan*,
Sax. *betrappen*, Germ.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or
breach of trust: with *to* before the person, otherwise
into.

If ye be come to betray me to mine enemies, seeing there is
no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon,
and rebuke it.

1 Chronicles, xii. 17.

Jesus said unto them, The Son of man shall be betrayed into
the hands of men.

St. Matthew, xvii. 22.

For fear is nothing else but a betraying of the succours which
reason offereth.

Wisdom, xvii. 12.

He was not to be won, either by promise or reward, to be-
tray the city.

Knolles.

2. To discover that which has been entrusted to
secrecy.

3. To expose to evil by revealing something entrusted.

How [would'st thou] again betray me,

Bearing my words and doings to the lords!

Milton, *S. A.*

4. To make known something that were better con-
cealed.

Be swift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, lest you
betray your ignorance.

Watts.

5. To make liable to fall into something inconvenient.

His abilities created him great confidence; and this was like
enough to betray him to great errors.

King Charles.

The bright genius is ready to be so forward, as often betrays
itself into great errors in judgement.

Watts.

6. To shew; to discover.

Ire, envy, and despair,

Which marr'd his borrow'd visage, and betray'd

Him counterfeit, if any eye beheld.

Milton, *P. J.*

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs shall fall,

And one promiscuous ruin cover all;

Nor, after length of years, a stone betray

The place where once the very ruins lay.

Addison on Italy.

BETRAYER. *n. s.* [from *betray.*] He that betrays; a
traitor.

The wise man doth so say of fear, that it is a betrayer of the
forces of reasonable understanding.

Hooker.

You cast down your courage through fear, the betrayer of all
succours which reason can afford.

Sir J. Hayward.

They are only a few betrayers of their country; they are to
purchase coin, perhaps, at half price, and vend it among us to
the ruin of the publick.

Swift.

To BETRI'M. *v. a.* [from *trim.*] To deck; to dress;
to grace; to adorn; to embellish; to beautify; to
decorate.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,

Which spongy April at thy best betrim's,

To make cold nymphs chaste crowns

Shakspeare.

To BETROTH. *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betrouwen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to
affiance: used either of men or women.

He, in the first flower of my freshest age,

Betrothed me unto the only heir

Of a most mighty king, most rich and sage.

Spenser *F. Q.*

To her, my lord,

Was I betrothed, ere I *Hermia* saw.

Shakspeare.

My soul's publick promise she

Was sold then, and betroth'd to Victory.

Chapley.

2. To have as affianced by promise of marriage.

And what man is there that hath betrothed a wife, and hath
not taken her? let him go and return into his house.

Deut. xx. 7.

B E T

3. To nominate to a bishoprick, in order to consecration.

If any person be consecrated a bishop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betrotted*, he shall not receive the habit of consecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Ayliffe.*

BETROT'TMENT. * *n. s.* [from *betrotth.*] The act of betrothing.

Sometimes setting out the speeches that pass between them, making as it were thereby the *betrothment*; otherwhiles declaring the mutual duties, one of them towards another, but specially that same great love of the bridegroom to his spouse.

Exposition of the Canticles, (1585,) p. 5.

To BETRUST. † *v. a.* [from *trust.*] To entrust; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

He who is *betruſted* with the cure of our souls, should, besides other witnesses, be both present and active in, and at our domestick contracts of matrimony. *Ep. Hall, Cusa of Conco.*

Betruſt him with all the good, which our own capacity will allow us, or his sufficiency encourage us to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. *Greene.*

Whatsoever you would *betruſt* to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. *Watts.*

BETT. * *adv.* [Sax. *bet*, Teut. *bet*, better.] The old English word for *better*.

Bet is to dien than have indigence.

Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale.

The happier duties, that I wout devise
To feede youth's fancy and the flocking fry,
Delighten much; what I the *bett* thereby? *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

BETTER. *adj.* The comparative of good. [*bet*, good, *betepa*, better, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. See **GOOD**.

He has a horse *better* than the Neapolitan's; a *better* bad habit of frowning than the Count Palatine.

Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.

I have seen *better* faces in my time,
Than stand on any shoulders that I see

Before me at this instant. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Having a desire to depart, and be with Christ; which is far *better*. *Philippians, i. 23.*

The BETTER.

1. The superiority; the advantage: with the particle *of* before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had the *better*. *Sidney.*

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in such sort, as doth not break our prescription, to have had the *better* of the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him the *better* of Thucydides.

Brown, Vulg. Errours.

You think fit

2. To get the *better* of me, and you shall;
Since you will have it so—I will be yours. *Southerne.*

The gentleman had always so much the *better* of the satyrst, that the persons touched did not know where to fix their resentment. *Prior.*

2. Improvement; as, for the *better*, so as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where for the *better*, I must at the same time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him. *Dryden.*

BETTER. † *adv.* [comparative of *well*.]

1. Well, in a greater degree.

Then was it *better* with me than now. *Hosca, ii. 7.*

Better a mechanick rule were stretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryden.*

The *better* to understand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be observed. *Locke.*

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better*, than by considering to what infinity is attributed. *Locke.*

2. More; in greater degree or quantity; "It is true and *better* true, *vero verius est*," Vulg. Hormanni,

B E T

1530. sign. O. iiii. often used in familiar discourse; as, I gave *better* than ten pounds for it; it is *better* than half past twelve o'clock.

The pearle of price which Englishmen have sought
So farre abroad, and cost them there so deare,
Is now found out within our country here,
And *better* cheap amongst us may be bought.

Gascogne to Hollyband, The Freuche Littleton, (1581,) p. 7.

To teach us this lesson at the dearest rate, if we will not learn it *better* cheap. *Abp. Sauerost, Serm. p. 130.*

To BETTER. † *v. a.* [Sax. *betpuan.*]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The cause of his taking upon him our nature, was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker.*

He is furnished with my opinion, which is *bettered*, with his own learning. *Shakspeare.*

Heir to all his lands and goods,
Which I have *better'd*, rather than decreased. *Shakspeare.*

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,
With well-tun'd zeal, and with an artful care,
Restor'd, and *better'd* soon, the nice affair. *Cowley.*

The church of England, the purest and best reformed church in the world; so well reformed, that it will be found easier to alter than *better* its constitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew out a passage for these lakes to discharge themselves, for the *bettering* of the air. *Addison.*

2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *bettered*. *Hooker.*

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age; he hath, indeed, *better* *bettered* expectation, than you must expect of me to tell you. *Shakspeare.*

What you do
Still *better*s what is done; when you speak sweet.
I'd have you do it ever. *Shakspeare.*

3. To advance; to support.

The king thought his honour would suffer, during a treaty, to *better* a party. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

BETTER. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Superiour; one to whom precedence is to be given.

Their *bettors* would be hardly found, if they did not live among men, but in a wilderness by themselves. *Hooker.*

The courtesy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the first-born. *Shakspeare.*

That ye thus hospitably live,
Is mighty grateful to your *bettors*,
And makes e'en gods themselves your debtors. *Prior.*

I have some gold and silver by me, and shall be able to make a shift, when many of my *bettors* are starving. *Swift.*

BETTERING. * *n. s.* [Sax. *betpuung.*] The act of meliorating or improving.

BETTING. * *n. s.* [from *To bet.*] The act of betting, or proposing a wager. *Sherwood.*

BETTOR. *n. s.* [from *To bet.*] One that lays bets or wagers.

I observed a stranger among them of a genteeler behaviour than ordinary; but notwithstanding he was a very fair *bettor*, nobody would take him up. *Addison, Spect.*

BETTRY. † *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson says, this is "probably a cant word, signifying an instrument which does what is too often done by a maid within." It is certainly a cant word, called also a *Bess* in the

Canting Dictionary of 1725, without reflecting, however, on the poor maids! Dr. Johnson was not aware that a *jenny* is another instrument of plunder, or he would have backed his unknown etymology by a reference also to *Jane*.] A small engine to force open the doors of houses. *Canting Dict.*

Record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalades of needy heroes, describing the powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

BETUMBLLED. * *part. adj.* [from *tumble.*] Disordered; rolled about.

B E V

From her *betumbled* couch she starteth,
To find some desperate instrument of death.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

BETWEEN.† *prep.* [*betwēnan*, *betwīnan*, Saxon; from the original word *twā*, *two*, or *twegen*, *twain*.]

1. In the intermediate space.

What modes

Of smell the headlong lioness *between*,
And hound sagacious on the tainted green? *Pope.*

2. From one to another; noting intercourse.

He should think himself unhappy, if things should go so
between them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of
ingratitude towards them both. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. Belonging to two in partnership.

I ask, whether Castor and Pollux, with only one soul *between*
them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is
never conscious of, are not two distinct persons? *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two.

If there be any discord or suits *between* them and any of the
family, they are compounded and appeased. *Baron, Atlantis.*
Friendship requires, that it be *between* two at least; and there
can be no friendship where there are not two friends. *South.*

5. Noting difference, or distinction of one from the
other.

Their natural constitutions put so wide a difference *between*
some men, that art would never master. *Locke.*

Children quickly distinguish *between* what is required of
them, and what not. *Locke.*

6. *Between* is properly used of two, and *among* of
more; but perhaps this accuracy is not always
preserved.

7. *Between*, as well as *betwixt*, is sometimes used to
denote participation; as, the colour is *between* green
and yellow.

BETWIXT.† *prep.* [*betwīx*, Saxon, from the Goth.
twos, *two*. It has the same signification with *between*,
and is indifferently used for it.]

1. In the midst of two.

Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes,
From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton, I. Al.*

Methinks, like two black storms on either hand,
Our Spanish army and your Indians stand;
This only place *betwixt* the clouds is clear. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

If contradicting interests could be mixt,
Nature herself has cast a bar *betwixt*. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

2. From one to another.

Five years since there was some speech of marriage
betwixt myself and her. *Shakspeare.*

BEVEL.† *n. s.* In masonry and joinery, a kind of
BEVEL. } square, one leg of which is frequently
crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or
vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and so
may be set to any angle. An angle that is not
square, is called a *bevel angle*, whether it be more
obtuse, or more acute, than a right angle.

Builder's Dict.

Their houses are very ill built, their walls *bevel*, without
one right angle in any apartment. *Swift.*

To BEVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to
bevel angle.

These rabbits are ground square; but the rabbits on the
groundsel are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freelier
fall off. *Moxon.*

BEVER. See BEAVER.

BEVER.† *n. s.* [Ital. *bevere*, to drink. In the
Prompt. Parv. *bever* is called *drynkyng* time, Lat.
biberium. Huloet, in his old dictionary, calls it
"a drinking, or potation." Others, "a drink-
ing between dinner and supper." It is still used,
among workmen, for their repast, between dinner

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B E W

and the time of ending work.] A collation or
refreshment between meals.

Mr. What, at your *bever*, gallants?
Mr. Will't please your ladyship to drink? 'tis of the new
fountain water. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Re.*

The *bever* being ended, and the table-cloths taken away.

Sheldon, Tr of D. Quixote, 1. 4. 11.

The French, as well men as women, besides dinner and
supper, use breakfasts and *bevers*. *Moryson's Itinerary.*

To BEVER.† *v. n.* [Ital. *bevere*.] To partake of a *bever*.

Your gallants never sup, breakfast, or *bever* without me.

[appetite.] *Brewer's Lingua, ii. 1.*
BEVERAGE.† *n. s.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital. or
rather from the old Fr. *beverage*.]

1. Drink; liquor to be drunk in general.

I am his cupbearer;

If from me he have wholesome *beverage*,
Account me not your servant. *Shakspeare.*

Grains, pulses, and all sorts of fruits, either bread or *bever-
age*, may be made almost of all. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A pleasant *beverage* he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden, Fob.*

The coarse lean gravel on the mountain sides,
Scarce dewy *beverage* for the bees provides. *Dryden, Virg.*

Beverage, or water cyder, is made by putting the
mure into a fat, adding water, as you desire it
stronger or smaller. The water should stand
forty-eight hours on it, before you press it; when
it is pressed, tun it up immediately. *Mortimer.*

A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes.

4. A treat at first coming into a prison, called also
garnish.

BEVY.† *n. s.* [*beva*, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.

They say, a *bevy* of larks, even as a covey of partridges, or
an eye of pheasants. *E. K. on Spenser's Shrp. Cal. April.*

Bevy [is] a troop of ladies, quails, or of deer. *Cockeram.*

2. A company; an assembly; Dr. Johnson says.

But it seems to be applied exclusively to the fair sex.

And in the midst thereof upon the floor,

A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies sat,

Courted of many a jolly paramour. *Spenser, F. Q.*

O, but to satisfy this *bevy* of ladies,

Of which a *brace*, here, long'd to bid you welcome.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

A *bevy* of young lasses. *Beaumont and Fl. Bloody Brother.*

A heavenly *bevy* of sweet English dames.

Browne, Brit. Past. B. 2. S. 2.

A *bevy* of nimble Dryads.

Milton, Apol. for Smeectymnus.

They on the plain

Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold

A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor rode the nymph alone,

Around a *bevy* of bright damsels shone. *Pope.*

To BEWAIL. *v. a.* [from *weil*.] To bemoan; to

lament; to express sorrow for.

In this city he

Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,

Which to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shakspeare.*

Yet wiser Ennius gave command to all

His friends, not to *bewail* his funeral. *Sir J. Denham.*

I cannot but *bewail*, as in their first principles, the miseries

and calamities of our children. *Addison.*

To BEWAIL. *v. n.* To express grief.

Thy ambition,

Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this *bewailing* land

Of noble Buckingham, my father-in-law. *Shakspeare.*

BEWAILABLE.† *adj.* [from *bewail*.] That which may

be lamented. *Sherwood.*

BEWAILING.† *n. s.* [from *bewail*.] Lamentation.

As if he had also heard the sorrowings and *bewailings* of every

surviving soul. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

To BEWAKE.† *v. a.* [from *wake*.] To keep awake.

I wote that night was well *bewaked*. *Gower, Conf. Am. B.*

B E W

To BEWARE.† *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*, or that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatise, I have found, *be ye ware*. Dr. Johnson says. He might have added, 2 Tim. iv. 15. "of whom *be thou ware* also." See **WARN.** [Sax. *beþapian*, *beþapianian*; Germ. *bewaren*.]

1. To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from; generally the particle *of* goes before the thing which excites caution.

You must *beware* of drawing or painting clouds, winds and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. *Dryden*.

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke*.

Warn'd by the sylph, oh, pious maid, *beware*!

This to disclose is all thy guardian can;

Beware of all, but most *beware* of man. *Pope, Rape of the Lock*.

2. It is observable, that it is only used in such forms of speech as admit the word *be*: thus we say, *he may beware, let him beware, he will beware*; but, not *he did beware, or he has been ware*. The following example from Ben Jonson, as Mr. Mason has also noticed, invalidates the preceding remark of Dr. Johnson.

These studies alter now in one, grown man:
His better'd mind seeks wealth and friendship; then
Looks after honours, and *bewares* to act
What straightway he must labour to retract.

B. Jonson, Art of Poetry.

To BEWEEP.† *v. a.* [Sax. *beþepan*.] To weep over or upon; to bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,
Beweept this cause again; I'll pluck ye out,
And cast you, with the waters that you lose,
To temper clay. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*.

Larded all with sweet flowers,
Which *beweept* to the grave did go,
With true love showers. *Shakspeare, K. Lear*.

Lo! how my hurts afresh *beweept* this wanted wight.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 485.

To BEWEEP.* *v. n.* To weep; to make lamentation.

I do *beweept* to many simple gulls. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. III*.

To BEWET. *v. a.* [from *wet*.] To wet; to moisten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet*,
Can do no service on her sorrowful cheeks. *Titus Andronicus*.

To BEWHORE.* *v. a.* [from *whore*.]

1. To corrupt with regard to chastity.

Were your's the loss,
Had you a daughter, [and] perhaps *bewhor'd*,
(For to what other end would come the thief?)
You'd play the miller then, be loud, and high.
Braun. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

2. To pronounce a whore.

Alas! Iago, my lord hath so *bewhor'd* her.
Shakspeare, Othello.

To BEWILDER. *v. a.* [from *wild*.] To lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward sped my way,
Bewilder'd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden*.

We no solution of our question find;
Your words *bewilder*, not direct the mind. *Blackmore*.

Our understanding traces 'em in vain,
Lost and *bewilder'd* in the fruitless search. *Addison*.

It is good sometimes to lose and *bewilder* ourselves in such studies. *Watts*.

To BEWINTER.* *v. a.* [from *winter*.] To make like winter.

Tears that *bewinter* all my year. *Cowley*.

B E W

To BEWITCH. *v. a.* [from *witch*.]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or fascination, or charms.

Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm
Is like a blasted sapling wither'd up. *Shakspeare*.
I have foresworn his company hourly this twenty years, and yet I am *bewitch'd* with the rogue's company. If the rascal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hang'd!

My flocks are free from love, yet look so thin;
What magick has *bewitch'd* the woolly dawns,
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs? *Dryden, Virg.*

2. To charm; to please to such a degree, as to take away the power of resistance.

Doth even beauty beautify,
And most *bewitch* the wretched eye. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The charms of poetry our souls *bewitch*;
The curse of writing is an endless itch. *Dryden, Juv.*

I do not know, by the character that is given of her works, whether it is not for the benefit of mankind that they were lost; they were filled with such *bewitching* tenderness and rapture, that it might have been dangerous to have given them a reading. *Addison, Spect. No. 223*.

BEWITCHER.* *n. s.* [from *bewitch*.] One who enchants or bewitches.

Were it not that I should be a bar to those *bewitchers* of beautie, I would wish ladies to be niggards of their countenances to those who are prodigal of their words and profane praises. *Stafford's Niobe dissolved into a Nilus*, p. 117.

BEWITCHERY.† *n. s.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; charm; resistless prevalence.

There is a certain *bewitchery*, or fascination in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *South, Sermon. ii. 333*.

The pinch of any present pain, or the *bewitchery* of some present pleasure. *South, Sermon. vi. 327*.

BEWITCHFUL.* *adj.* [from *bewitch* and *full*.] Alluring; bewitching.

There is, on the other side, ill more *bewitchful* to entice away. *Milton, Lell.*

BEWITCHING.* *n. s.* [from *bewitch*.] The act of bewitching. *Sherwood*.

BEWITCHINGLY.* *adv.* [from *bewitch*.] In an alluring manner.

All that time that his brains are turgid and full of this humour, he is wonderful eloquent, and *bewitchingly* taking. *Hallywell's Account of Familism*, p. 106.

BEWITCHMENT *n. s.* [from *bewitch*.] Fascination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the desirers. *Shakspeare*.

BEWONDERED.* *part. adj.* [from *wonder*.] Amazed; filled with much wonder.

The other seeing his astonishment,
How he *bewondered* was. *Fairfax, Tasso*.

To BEWRAP.* *v. a.* [from *wrap*.] To cover over; to wrap round.

O wretched wight, *bewrapt* in webs of woe,
That still in dread wast tost from place to place!
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 32.

His sword, that many a pagan stout had shent,
Bewrapt with flowers hung idly by his side. *Fairfax, Tasso*.

To BEWRAY.† *v. a.* [pnezan, beþnezan, Saxon.]

1. To betray; to discover perfidiously.

Fair feeling words he wisely 'gan display,
And, for her humour fitting purpose, fain
To tempt the cause itself for to *bewray*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Hide the outcasts; *bewray* not him that wandereth. *Isaiah, xvi. 3*.

2. To shew; to make visible: this word is now little in use, Dr. Johnson says. But this is the original meaning of the word; and I confirm this simple

usage of it by examples added to those given by Dr. Johnson.

She saw a pretty blush in Philodea's cheeks *beuray* a modest discontentment.

Men do sometimes *beuray* that by deeds, which to count they are hardly drawn.

Next look on him that seems for counsel fit,

Whose silver locks *beuray* his store of days.

Thy speech *beurayeth* thee.

Look as a sweet rose fairly budding forth

Beurays her beauties to the enamour'd more.

Brown, Shepherd's Pipe, Eccl. 4.

BEWRA'YER. *n. s.* [from *beuray*.] Betrayer; discoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *beurayer* of secrets, the world is just enough to accuse the perfidiousness of the friend.

2b BEWRE'CK.* *v. a.* [from *wreck*.] Figuratively, from a wreck at sea, to ruin; to destroy.

Was I, or I parted thence, *beureckt*.

Mir. for Magistrates, p. 120.

BEWRO'UGHT.* *part.* [from *wrought*.] Worked.

Their maids and their nukes,

At dancings and wakes,

Had their napkins and posies,

And the wipers for their noses,

And their snooks all *beuwrought*

With his thread which they bought.

B. Jonson, Marquer.

BEY.* *n. s.* [Turkish, *beg*.] A governour of a Turkish province.

The several beglerbegs having under their jurisdiction many provinces, *beys*, *agas*, and others.

BEYOND.* *prep.* [bezeonb, bezeonban, of be and zau, to go; of which, zeonb is the participle passive; corresponding with our *begone*.]

1. Before; at a distance not yet reached.

What's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath,

A thing *beyond* us, ev'n before our death:

Just what you hear, you have.

Popc, Ess. on Man.

2. On the farther side of.

Neither is it *beyond* the sea, that thou shouldst say, Who

shall go over the sea for us, and bring it unto us?

Deut. xxx. 13.

Now we are on land, we are but between death and life; for

we are *beyond* the old world and the new.

We cannot think men *beyond* sea will part with their money

for nothing.

Bacon.

3. Farther onward than.

He that sees a dark and shady grove,

Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the sky.

Herbert.

4. Past; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundless reach

Of mercy, if thou did'st this deed of death,

Art thou damn'd, Hubert.

Shakespeare, K. John.

Yet these declare

Thy goodness *beyond* thought, and pow'r divine.

The just, wise, and good God, neither does, nor can require

of man any thing that is impossible, or naturally *beyond* his

power to do.

Consider the situation of our earth; it is placed so conveniently,

that plants flourish, and animals live; this is matter of

fact, and *beyond* all dispute.

Bentley.

5. Above; proceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage,

goodness, and love of his people, *beyond* any of the great men

of my country.

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I must confess, to

me *beyond* all wonder.

To his expences, *beyond* his income, add debauchery, idleness,

and quarrels amongst his servants, whereby his manufactures

are disturbed, and his business neglected.

As far as they carry conviction to any man's understanding,

my labour may be of use: *beyond* the evidence it carries with

it, I advise him not to follow any man's interpretation.

Locke.

6. Above in excellence.

His satires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's; if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to railing and declaiming.

7. Remote from; not within the sphere of.

With equal mind, what happens, let us bear;

Nor joy, nor grieve too much for things *beyond* our care.

Drayden, Fables.

8. To go *beyond*, is to deceive; to circumvent.

She made earnest benefit of his jest, forcing him to do her

such services, as were both cumbersome and costly; while he

still thought he went *beyond* her, because his heart did not com-

mit the idolatry.

That no man go *beyond*, and defraud, his brother in any

matter.

BEYOND.* *adv.* At a distance; yonder.

Lo! where *beyond* he lyeth languishing,

Deadly engorged of a great wilde boar.

Spenser, F. Q. i. 38.

BEZANT, or BESANT.* *n. s.* [Fr. *besant*.] The current

coin of old Byzantium, which was of gold.

Welfliffe uses *besant* for a piece of silver, St. Luke, xv. 8. But

see **BIZANTINE**. Also the heraldick term for a round-

let, and supposed to have been adopted as an armio-

rial bearing by those who were in the holy war.

BEZEL. *n. s.* That part of a ring in which the

stone is fixed.

BEZOAR. *n. s.* [from *pa*, against, and *zahar*, poison,

Persick.] A medicinal stone, formerly in high

esteem as an antidote, and brought from the East

Indies, where it is said to be found in the dung of

an animal of the goat kind, called *pazan*; the stone

being formed in its belly, and growing to the size

of an acorn, and sometimes to that of a pigeon's

egg. The peculiar manner of its formation, is now

supposed to be fabulous. The name of this stone

is applied to several chymical compositions, designed

for antidotes; as mineral, solar, and jovial *bezours*.

Savary, and Chambers.

BEZOARDICK.* *adj.* [from *bezoar*.] Composed of

bezoar.

When the disease [the plague] was young, it was mitigated

with rob of elder; with crabs eyes; spirits of hartshorn; theriac

and vinegar; *bezoardick* vinegar.

Student, ii. 344.

BEZOARDICKS.* *n. s.* [from *bezoar*.] Medicines com-

pounded with *bezoar*.

The *bezoardicks* are necessary to promote sweat, and drive

forth the putrified particles.

Floyer.

TO BEZZLE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *besler*; beselé, besléz,

embezzled, Kelham, Norm. Dict. This is the pa-

rent of our modern word *embezzle*, which Dr. John-

son strangely thinks to be a corruption of *imbecil*.]

To waste in riot.

They that spend their youth in loitering, *bezzling*, and har-

loting.

I have laid up a little for my younger son Michael, and thou

think'st to *bezzle* that, but thou shalt never be able to do it.

Beaumont, and Fl. Kn. of the Burn, Pestle.

That divine part is sok'd away in sin,

In sensual lust, and midnight *bezzling*.

Marston, Scourge of Villainy.

Time will come,

When wonder of thy error will strike dumb

Thy *bezel'd* sense.

Marston, Malcontent.

BIA'NGULATED. *adj.* [from *binus* and *angulus*, Lat.]

BIA'NGULOUS. *adj.* Having two corners or angles.

Dict.

BIAS.* *n. s.* [*biais*, Fr. said to come from *bihay*,

an old Gaulish word, signifying cross, or thwart,

Dr. Johnson says; but may it not, with as much

probability, be referred to the Gr. *βία*, *impetus*?

1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which

turns it from the straight line.

3 B 2

Madam, we'll play at bowls—

—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs against the bias. *Shakespeare.*

2. Any thing which turns *something* to a particular course; or gives the direction to his measures.

You have been mistook;
But nature to her bias drew in that. *Shakespeare.*

This is that boasted bias of thy mind,
By which one way to darkness 'tis inclin'd. *Dryden.*

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a bias to all their actions. *Locke.*

Vit and humour, that expose vice and folly, furnish useful lessons. Raillery under such regulations, unbends the mind from severer contemplations, without throwing it off from its proper bias. *Addison, Freeholder.*

True nature gives us, let it check our pride,
The virtue nearest to our vice ally'd;
Reason the bias turns to good or ill. *Pope, Ess. on Man.*

3. Propension; inclination.
As for the religion of our poet, he seems to have some little bias towards the opinions of Wickliff. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

To Bi'as.† v. a. [from the noun.] To incline to some side; to balance one way; to prejudice.

O powerful Love! which Heaven or Nature
Writ in the heart of every creature!
Whose amiable violence,
And pleasing rapture of the sense,
Doth bias all things to that good,
Which we desire not under-tood.

Sir R. Phinshawe, Tr. of Pastor Fido, p. 40.

Were I in no more danger to be misled by ignorance, than I am to be biased by interest, I might give a very perfect account. *Locke.*

A desire leaning to either side, biases the judgement strangely; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be excited to examine. *Watts.*

Bi'as. adv. It seems to be used adverbially in the following passage, conformably to the French, *mettre une chose de biais*, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not answering the aim.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.

In the following passage it seems to be an adjective. Swelled, as the bowl on the biased side.
This is not used.

Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias check
Outswell the colick of puffed Aquilon.
Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.

Bi'as-DRAWING.* n. s. [from bias and draw.] Partiality.

In this extant moment, faith and troth,
Strain'd purely from all hollow bias-drawing,
Bids thee, with most divine integrity,
From heart of very heart, great Hector, welcome!

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cressida.

Bi'asNESS.* n. s. [from bias; old Fr. *biaiseure*.] An inclination or tendency to some side. *Sherwood.*

Bi'a.† n. s. [from *bibere*, to drink; because the *bib* doth receive the drink that the child slavers from the mouth, *Minshew*.] A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children over their clothes.

We'll have a *bib*, for spoiling of your doublet.

Beaumont and Fl. The Captain.

I would fain know, why it should not be as noble a task, to write upon a *bib* and hanging-sleeves, as on the *bullæ* and *pretextæ*. *Addison on Medals.*

To BIB. v. n. [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to sip; to drink frequently.

He playeth with *bibbing* mother Meroü, as though so named, because she would drink mere wine without water. *Camden.*

To appease a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; so that he was constantly *bibbing*, and drank more in two or four hours than I did. *Locke.*

BIBA'CIOUS. adj. [*bibas*, Lat.] Addicted to drinking. *Dict.*

BIBA CITY. n. s. [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.

BIBBER.† n. s. [from *To bib*, old Fr. *bibron*.] A tippler; a man that drinks often.

Be not amongst wine-bibbers; amongst riotous eaters of flesh. *Prov. xxiii. 20.*

BIBBLE-BABBLE.* n. s. [A low expression, adopted from *babble*, and yet used in some places.] Prating; idle talk.

Malvollio, Malvollio, thy wits the heavens restore! endeavour thyself to sleep, and leave thy vain *bibble-babble*.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.

BIB'LE.† n. s. [from *βιβλιον*, a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book*.]

1. The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

If we pass from the apostolic to the next ages of the Church, the primitive Christians looked on their *Bibles* as their most important treasure. *Government of the Tongue.*

We must take heed how we accustom ourselves to a slight and irreverent use of the name of God, and of the phrases and expressions of the holy *Bible*, which ought not to be applied upon every slight occasion. *Watson.*

In questions of natural religion, we should confirm and improve, or connect our reasonings by the divine assistance of the *Bible*. *Watts.*

2. Any great book. Obsolete. It is so used by Chaucer, and said by Mr. Tyrwhitt to be adopted from the French; but I am obliged to agree with Dr. Jamieson, in admitting that no such direct usage of the word offers itself.

To tellen all, wold passen any bible,
That o wher is. *Chaucer, Chan. Ycomannes Tale.*

All these armis that there weren.
That they thus on their cotis weren—
Men might make of 'hem a bible.

Chaucer, House of Fame. iii. 244.

BIB'LE-BEARING.* adj. [from *bible* and *bear*.] Carrying a bible; a very significant word to denote a hypocrite thus employing himself "to be seen of men."

A saint-seeming and bible-bearing hypocritical puritan.
Mountagu's Appeal to Cæsar, p. 43.

Bi'BLICAL.* adj. [from *bible*.] Relating to the Bible.

To make a *biblical* version faithful and exact, so that it may represent the true text of the original in the best manner, is very different from giving it "a shewy and modernized" appearance. *Abp. Newcome, Ess. on the Transl. of the Bible, p. 220.*

Augustine and Jerome corresponded upon biblical subjects infinitely less important. *Porson to Travis, p. 305.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. n. s. [from *βιβλις*, and *γραφω*, to write.] A man skilled in literary history, and in the knowledge of books; a transcriber. *Dict.*

BIBLIOGRA'PHICAL.* } adj. [from *bibliography*.] Re-
BIBLIOGRA'PHICK. } lating to the knowledge of books.

BIBLIO'GRAPHY.* n. s. [Gr. *βιβλιον* and *γραφω*, Fr. *bibliographie*.] The science of a bibliographer; the knowledge of literary history.

BIBLIOMANIA.* n. s. [Gr. *βιβλιον* and *μανια*, Fr. *bibliomanie*.] The rage of possessing books; book-madness. The word, both in French and English, is modern; but the *malady*, if it may so be called, is encreasing; and he who wishes to notice the gradations of this *rage*, in order that he may avoid admission into a literary bedlam, or may know how

to manage, without a keeper, his "willing chains and sweet captivity," cannot do better than consult the Reverend Mr. Dibdin's treatise, entitled *Bibliomania*.

BIBLIOMANIAC. * *n. s.* [from *Bibliomania*.

French, determining not to be behind-hand with us in this contest for insanity, have also the modern substantive, *bibliomane*. V. Morin, Gr. and Fr. Dict. Etymolog.] He who is smitten with a rage for books.

BIBLIOPOLIST. * *n. s.* [Gr. βιβλίον and πωλεῖν, Fr. *libraire*.] A bookseller.

BIBLIOTHECAL. *adj.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library. *Dict.*

BIBLIOTHECARY. * *n. s.* [Gr. βιβλίον and θήκη, Fr. *bibliothécaire*.] A librarian. This is no modern word.

Water Doctor James, the incomparably industrious and learned *bibliothecary* of Oxford.

Bp. Hall's Honour of the Married Clergy, i. 28.

BIBLIOTHEKE. * *n. s.* [Fr. *bibliothèque*.] A library. This is a very old word in our language.

He [Alcuinus] much commendeth a *bibliothèque* or library in Yorke. *Bale's Conclvs. Leland's Journey.*

We being present, the king asking him how many thousand volumes he had gotten together in his *bibliothèque*; he answered, that for the present he had no more than two hundred thousand. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint*, (1633,) p. 16.

BIBULOUS. *adj.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moisture; spongy.

Strow'd *bibulous* above, I see the sands,

The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks. *Thomson, Autumn.*

BICAPSULAR. *adj.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.] Having the seed vessel divided into two parts.

BICE. *n. s.* The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue.

Take green *bice*, and order it as you do your blue *bice*, you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green. *Peacham.*

BICIPITAL. } *adj.* [*biceps*, *bicipitis*, Lat.]

BICIPITOUS. }

1. Having two heads.

While men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any species, they admit a genuiputation of principal parts. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

A piece of flesh it exchanged from the *bicipital* muscle of either party's arm. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TO BICKER. † *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welsh, a contest.]

1. To skirmish; to fight without a set battle; to fight off and on. This is a very old Eng. verb, and is noticed in the Prompt. Parv. "*bickerynge* or fightinge, *pugno, dimico*."

Nor is it to be considered to the breaches of confederate nations, whose mutual interest is of such high consequence, though their merchants *bicker* in the East Indies.

Milton, of Ref. in Eng. b. 2.

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effusion rowl'd

Of smoke, and *bickering* flame, and sparkles dire. *Milton, P. L.*

An icy gale, oft shifting, o'er the pool,

Breathes a blue film, and, in its mid career,

Arrests the *bickering* stream.

Thomson, Winter.

BICKERER. * *n. s.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

Sherwood.

BICKERING. * *n. s.* [from *bicker*. This is an old Eng. substantive; two examples of which had been hitherto admitted among the illustrations of the verb.] Quarrel; skirmish.

They fell to such a *bickering* that he got a halting, and lost his picture. *Sidney.*

After many *bickings* betwixt the English and Scottish, a truce first, and afterwards a peace was concluded betwixt our king and king James. *Robt. Hist. of Men. VII.* p. 376.

In thy face

I see thy fury; if I longer stay,

We shall begin our ancient *bickering*.

Shakspeare.

A champion, fitter for a troop of pigmies, to trail a reed in their *bickering* with cranes, than to be committed with any reasonable or scholar-like antagonist.

Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, iii. 18.

The *bickering* was doubtful and intricate, part on the water, part on the sands; not without loss of some eminent men on the English side. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* b. 5.

Then was the war shivered, as it were, into small frays and *bickering*s. *Milton, Hist. of Eng.* b. 2.

BICKERMENT. * *n. s.* [from *bicker*.] Quarrel.

Artogall, arriving happily,

Did stay awhile their greedy *bickermment*,

Till he had questioned the cause of their dissent.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. 6.

BICKERN. *n. s.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron*.]

An iron ending in a point.

A blacksmith's anvil is sometimes made with a *pike* or *bickern*, or *beakiron*, at one end. *Moron.*

BICO'RNE. } *adj.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having two

BICO'RNOUS. } horns.

We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

BICORPORAL. *adj.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

TO BID. † *v. a.* pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [Goth. *biudan*, *anabiudan*, to bid, to command; *biddan*, Sax.]

1. To desire; to ask; to call; to invite.

I am *bid* forth to supper, Jessica;

There are my keys. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you shall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt. xxii. 9.*

We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feasts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand. *Hakewill.*

2. To command; to order: before things or persons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,

He met the nightmare, and her ninefold,

Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

He chid the sisters,

When first they put the name of king upon me,

And *bade* them speak to him. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Haste to the house of sleep, and *bid* the god,

Who rules the nightly visions with a nod,

Prepare a dream. *Dryden, Fables.*

Curse on the tongue that *bids* this general joy.

—Can they be friends of Antony, who revel

When Antony's in danger? *Dryden, All for Love.*

Thames heard the numbers, as he flow'd along,

And *bade* his willows learn the moving song. *Pope.*

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden*. *Watts.*

3. To offer; to propose: as, to *bid* a price; [Dutch, *bieden*, to bid money for;] to promise.

—Come, and be true.—

—Thou *bidst* me to my loss: for true to thee

Were to prove false. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

When a man is resolute to keep his sins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that profession which *bids* fairest to the reconciling those so distant interests. *Decay of Piety.*

As when the goddesses came down of old,

With gifts their young Dardanians judge they try'd,

And each *bade* high to win him to their side. *Græville.*

To give interest a share in friendship, is to sell it by inch of candle; he that *bids* most shall have it: and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it. *Collier on Friendship.*

B I D

4. To proclaim; to offer; or to make known by some publick voice.

Our bans thrice bid, and at our wedding day
My kinsmen bought a French press'd, then forc'd away.

Gay, *When ye come*.

5. To pronounce, to declare.

You are retir'd.

If you were a feast alone, and not
The hostess of the meeting; pray you, bid
These unknown friends to welcome.

Shakspeare.

Divers as we passed by them, put their arms a little abroad;
Which is their gesture when they bid any welcome.

Bacon.

How, Didius, shall a Roman, sore repuls'd,

Greet your arrival to this distant isle?

How bid you welcome to these shatter'd legions? A. Philips.

6. To pronounce.

Myself and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and bid false Edward battle.

Shakspeare, *Hen. VI.*

Shall bid war to all that durst supply

The place of those her cruelty made die.

Waller.

The native cannibal, oppress with chains,

Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;

Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,

He bids defiance to the gaping crowd,

And, spent at last, and speechless as he lies,

With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. Granville.

7. To pray. [Goth. *bida*, prayer. See BEAD.]

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive
him not into your house, neither bid him God-speed. 2 St. John, 10.

When they desired him to tarry longer with them, he con-
sented not, but bade them farewell. Acts, xviii. 21.

8. To bid beads, is to distinguish each bead by a prayer.

By some haycock, or some shady thorn,

He bids his beads both even song and morn.

Dryden.

- BIDDALE. n. s. [from *bid* and *alc.*] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity.

Dict.

- BIDDEN. part. pass. [from *To bid*.]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company bidden to a feast of the fam-
ily.

Bacon.

Madam, the bidden guests are come.

A. Philips.

2. Commanded.

Is these that early taint the female soul,

Instruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,

Teach infants cheeks a bidden blush to know,

And little hearts to flutter at a beam. Pope, *Rape of the Lock*.

- BIDDER. † n. s. [Sax. *bibber*.] One who offers or proposes a price, Dr. Johnson says. But it formerly meant a commander, a prescriber of laws to others. V. Cotgrave and Sherwood.

He looked upon several dresses which hung there, exposed
to the purchase of the best bidder. Addison, *Spect*.

- BIDDING. † n. s. [from *bid*.]

1. Command; order.

How, sayst thou, that Macduff denies his person

At our great bidding? Shakespeare, *Macb*.

At his second bidding, darkness fled,

Light shone, and order from disorder sprung. Milton, *P. L.*

2. [In commercial language.] The proposal of price for what is to be sold.

- TO BIDE. † v. a. [Goth. *beidan*, Sax. *biban*.] To endure; to suffer; commonly to abide.

Poornaked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,

That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm.

Shakspeare.

The wary Dutch this gathering storm foresaw,

And durst not bide it on the English coast,

Dryden.

- TO BIDE. v. n.

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

All things to Thee shall bow of them that bide

In heaven, or earth, or under earth in hell,

Milton, *P. L.*

B I F

2. To remain in a place.

Safe in a ditch he bides.

With twenty trench'd gashes on his head,

The death to nature.

Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

3. To continue in a state.

And they also, if they bide not still in unbelief, shall be
grafted in. Romans, xi. 23.

4. It has probably all the significations of the word *abide*; which see: but it being grown somewhat obsolete, the examples of its various meanings are not easily found.

- BIDE'NTAL. adj. [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth.

Ill management of forks is not to be helped when they are
only bidental. Swift.

- BIDE'T. * n. s. [Fr.] Menage calls it a little house, but says, the etymology is difficult to be found.

I will return to myself, mount my bide't in a dance; and cur-
vet upon my curtal. B. Jonson, *Masques*.

- BI'DING. n. s. [from *bide*.] Residence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant biding been.

Rowe.

- BIENNIAL. adj. [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.

Then why should some be very long lived, others only an-
nual or biennial? Ray on the Creation.

- BIENNIALLY. * adv. [from *biennial*.] At the return of two years.

- BIER. † n. s. [from *To bear*, as *feretrum*, in Latin, from *fero*, Sax. *barpe*, old Fr. *biere*, a coffin.] A carriage or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies,

Nor wail'd of friends, nor laid on groaning bier. Spenser, *F. Q.*

They bore him barefac'd on the bier,

And on his grave rain'd many a tear. Shakspeare, *Hamlet*.

He must not float upon his watery bier

Unwept.

Milton, *Lycidas*.

Griefs always green, a household still in tears;

Sad pomps, a threshold throng'd with daily biers,

And liveries of black.

Dryden, *Juv*.

Make as if you hang'd yourself, they will convey your body
out of prison in a bier. Arbuthnot, *John Bull*.

- BIER-BALK. * n. s. [from *bier* and *balk*. See BALK.]

The church-road for burials, along which the corpse
is carried.

Where their ancestors left, of their land, a broad and suffi-
cient bier-balk to carry the corps to the Christian sepulture;
how men pinch at such bier balks, which, by long use and cus-
tom, ought to be inviolably kept for that purpose.

Honilies, B. ii. 237.

- BI'ESTING. † n. s. [by'ting, Sax. probably from *beists*, Goth. *leaven*, S. Mark, viii. 15.] The first milk given by a cow after calving, which is very thick. Written also *becstning*, and *becsting*. See BEEST-INGS.

So may the first of all our fells be thine,

And both the becstning of our goats and kine.

B. Jonson, *Masques*.

And twice besides, her biestings never fail

To store the dairy with a brimming pail.

Dryden.

- BIFA'RIOUS. adj. [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold; what may be understood two ways.

Dict.

- BI'FEROUS. adj. [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a-year.

- BI'FID. } adj. [*bifidus*, Lat. a botanical term.]

- BI'FIDATED. } Divided into two; split into two; opening with a cleft.

- BI'FOLD. adj. [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold*.] Twofold; double.

If beauty have a soul, this is not she;

If souls guide vows, if vows are sanctimony,

If sanctimony be the gods' deliv'ry,

B I G

If there be rule in unity itself,
This is not she; O madness of discourse!
That cause sets up with and against herself!

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.

BIFORM. * *adj.* [Lat. *biformis*, old Fr. *biforme*.] Having a double form.

From whose monster-teeming womb the Earth
Received, what much it mourn'd, a *biform* birth.

Crowall, Translat. of Ovid, Metam. 8.
BIFORMED. * *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms or bodies.

BIFORMITY. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *biformité*.] A double form; a twofold shape.

Strange things he spake of the *biformity*
Of the Dizotans; what mongrel sort
Of wights; how monstrous-shap'd they be;
And how that man and beast in one consort.

More, Song of the Soul, P. 3. C. 3. st. 70.

BIFRONTED. * *adj.* [Lat. *bifrons*.] Having two fronts.

For a case of vizards o'er his head,
That he may look *bifronted* as he speaks.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 3.

BIFURCATED. * *adj.* [from *binus*, two, and *furca*, a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a division, into two heads.
A small white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over.

Woodward.

BIFURCATION. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *bifurcation*.] Division into two; opening into two parts.

The first catachrestical and far derived similitude, it holds with man; that is, in a *bifurcation*, or division of the root into two parts.

Bro. Vulg. Fr.

BIG. * *adj.* [This word Junius derives from *βαρυς*; Skinner from *bug*, which, in Danish, signifies the belly. Minshew says, it is contracted from the Dutch *buycigh*, i. e. great-bellied. "He looks very *bug* of it," i. e. *big* of it, is an old Eng. phrase. See *Etym. Dict.* 1691. V. *Big*. "A *bug* fellow" is also a bold, sawey fellow. See Ray's Eng. Words.]

1. Having comparative bulk, greater or less.
A troubled ocean, to a man who sails in it, is, I think, the *bigger* object that he can see in motion.

Spectator.

2. Greater bulk; large.
Both in addition and division, either of space or duration, when the idea under consideration becomes very *big*, or very small, its precise bulk becomes obscure and confused.

Locke.

3. Teeming; pregnant; great with young; with the particle *with*.

A bear *big with* young hath seldom been seen.

Bacon.

Big on yonder swelling bush,
Big with many a common rose,
The early bud began to blush.

Waller.

4. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.
His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theme, deccas'd
As he was born.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

5. Without any particle.
Like a *big* at sight of loathsome meat
Ready to cast, I yawn, I sigh, and sweat.

Pope, Satire of Donne Versified.

6. Full of something; and desirous, or about, to give it vent.

The *big* th' important day,
Big with the life of Cato and of Rome.

Addison.

Big with knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halithreses rose.

Pope.

7. Distended; swollen; ready to burst: used often of the effects of passion, as grief, rage.
Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart and weep.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.

8. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; tumid; haughty; early.

B I G

How else, said he, but with a good bold face,
And with *big* words, and with a stately pace?
Spenser, M. Hubb. Tale.
To the meanness, or unknown in the court, seem some-
what solemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous to look, talk, and answer.

If you had looked *big*, and spit at him, had have you.
Shakespeare, Titus's Tale.

In his prosperous season, he fell under the reproach of
a man of *big* looks, and of a mean and abject spirit. *Clar.*
Or does the man? th' moon look *big*,

Or wear a huger periwig,
Than our own native lunatics.

Hud.

Of governments that once made such a noise, and looked so
big in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepest
counsels, and the strongest force; nothing remains of them but
a name.

South.

Thou thyself, thus insolent in state,
Art but perhaps some country magistrate,
Whose power extends no farther than to speak
Big on the bench, and scanty weights to break.

To grant *big* Thraso valour, Phornio sense,
Should indignation give, at least offence.

Garth.

9. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

What art thou? have not I
An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big*?
Thy words I grant, are *bigger*: for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

BIG. * *n. s.* A particular kind of barley; a common
word in Yorkshire and Cumberland.

To *Big*. * [Sax. *byggan*.] To build. See *BIGGIN*.

BIGAM. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *bigame*, Lat. *bigamus*, one
twice married, Cotgrave. Lat. *bis*, and Gr. *γᾰμῖν*.]

Some parts thereof teach us ordinances of some apostle, as
the law of bigamy, or St. Paul's ordaining, that a *bigam* should
not be a deacon or priest.

Bp. Pencock, in the Life of him by Lewis, p. 226.

No *bigami*, that is, none that had been twice married, or such
as married widows were capable of it, [the benefit of clergy]
because such could not receive orders.

Burnet, Hist. Reform. ii. 354.

BIGAMIST. * *n. s.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] One that has
committed bigamy. See *BIGAMY*.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot
have an ecclesiastical benefice; much less can a *bigamist* have
such a benefice, according to that law.

And so it shall appear plainly, that their false god Vulcan is
not very hard to unmask, that he was a mortal man, and one of
the sons of the other Lamech, the prime *bigamist* and corrupter
of marriage.

Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 201.

BIGAMY. * *n. s.* [*bigamia*, low Lat.] See *BIGAM*.

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

Randal determined to commence a suit against Martin, for
bigamy and incest.

Arbutnot and Pope.

2. [In the canon law.] The marriage of a second
wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched;
which, in the church of Rome, were considered as
bringing a man under some incapacities for eccle-
siastical offices.

We have spoken of *bigamy* or twice marrying, that they also
are excluded from the ministerie, whiche have married a widow.

Martin on the Marriage of Priests, 1554. sign. a. b.

3. The state of being twice married. Dr. Johnson
had confounded the following passage of Shakespeare
with the first definition of *bigamy*, where it means
polygamy, a crime; when it here means only marry-
ing either two virgins successively, or once marrying
a widow. It is called "*loathed bigamy*" by the poet,
because it was esteemed, and had been pronounced
by a canon, infamous.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow—
Seduced the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension and loath'd *bigamy*.

Shakespeare, R. III. III.

B I G

The duke being in years, and without heir, though as now unmarried, by his old wife's decease of late: but the Jew's labour hard that he so remain perswading him, that *bigamy* is not so acceptable an estate to him.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

My nurse, for I had one, because I'm cold, Divorc'd herself, the cause being in me. That I can take no new in matrimony. *Donne's Poems, p. 172.*

BELIED. † *adj.* [from *big* and *belly*.]

regnant; with child; great with young.

When we have laugh't to see the sails conceive,

now *bigbellied* with the wanton wind. *Shakspeare.*

Children and *bigbellied* women require antidotes somewhat more grateful to the palate. *Harvey.*

So many well-shaped innocent virgins are blocked up, and waddle up and down like *bigbellied* women. *Addison.*

We pursued our march, to the terror of the market people, and the miscarriage of half a dozen *bigbellied* women. *Addison.*

2. Having a large belly, or protuberance.

Now shalt thou never see the salt beset

With a *big-bellied* gallion flagonet. *Bp. Hall's Satires, B. 6. S. 1.*

He [William Rufus] was in stature somewhat below the usual size, and *big-bellied*. *Swift, Hist. of Eng. Reign of W. II.*

B'CHONED.* *adj.* [from *big* and *bone*.] Having large bones; stout; very strong.

Seven *big-boned* villains—armed with bloody minds and deadly bow-strings. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 180.*

Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with sinews strong. *Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.*

B'GCORNED.* *adj.* [from *big* and *corn*.] Having large grains.

The strength of *big-corn'd* powder.

Dryden, Ann Mirab. st. 149.

BEGGIN. † *n. s.* [*beguin*, Fr. from the cap worn by the nuns, called *Beguins*, as some assert; though others think that the nuns were so called from wearing this kind of cap.]

1. A cap like one of those worn by children.

Sleep now!

Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,

As he, whose brow with homely *beggin* bound, Snores out the watch of night. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

A *beggin* he had got about his brain, For in his headpiece he felt a sore pain.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. May, v. 241.

You that have been a courtier from the *beggin* to the night-cap. *B. Jonson, Epicene.*

2. A building. [Sax. *byzzan*, to build, Sued. *byggia*; whence the old verb, *to bigge*, in Chaucer and Wicliffe.] This is yet a common word in the North of England: the town of *Newbiggin* signifies *newbuilt* or *newbuilding*.

BIGHT. *n. s.* It is explained by Skinner, the circumference of a coil of rope.

B'GLY. *adv.* [from *big*.] Tumidly; haughtily; with a blustering manner.

Would'st thou not rather choose a small renown,

To be the may'r of some poor paltry town;

Than to look, and barbarously to peak;

To round false weights, and scanty measures break? *Dryden.*

B'GNAMED.* *adj.* [from *big* and *name*.] Having a great or famous name.

Go, take physick; doat upon

Some *big-nam'd* composition;

The oraculous doctor's mystick bills,

Certain hard words made into pills. *Crashaw's Poems, p. 108.*

B'GNESS. *n. s.* [from *big*.]

1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.

The panic be laid below, and about the bottom of a root,

I cause the root to grow to an excessive *bigness*. *Bacon.*

was surprised at the *bigness* and uncouth deformity

of the monster. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

B I G

The brain of any other animal

of his body, is much larger than

begin *bigness* three oxen's brains.

Ray on the Creation.

Size

greater or smaller, comparative

bulk.

Several sorts of rays in the vibrations of several *bignesses*, which, according to their *bignesses*, excite sensations of several colours; and the ear, according to their *bignesses*, excites sensations of several sounds. *Newton's Opticks.*

B'GOT. † *n. s.* [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is supposed, by Camden and others, to take its rise from some occasional phrase. Dr. Johnson says. Bullokar, in his old English Expositor, says, that "the word came into England out of Normandy, where it continued to this day in the sense of an hypocrite, and also a scrupulous or superstitious person." Cotgrave likewise gives *bigot* as an old Norman word, signifying as much as the French expression *de par Dieu*, and the English for God's sake; made good French, he adds, and meaning exactly what Bullokar has stated. Barbazan thinks it a corruption of *Visigoth*. Mr. Malone is of the same opinion, and produces the word by the process of *Visigot*, *Bisigot*, *Bigot*; the *v* and *b* being a common change in old French. It appears that *Bigots* mean a barbarous people, in an old French romance, cited by Roquefort in his Gloss. de la Lang. Rom. But Roquefort seems to side with those who pretend that the word is from the Germ. *by Gott*, i. e. by the Deity. It is to be traced, in my opinion, to the low Lat. *begutta*, one of the appellations of the nuns called *beguins*. V. du Cange in V. *Beguini*. The abbreviation into *bigot* is easy; and the application of *devoted*, which has been given to *bigot*, certainly belongs to the *beguin*. It looks as if Speght, the old editor of Chaucer, considered *beguin* and *bigot* as synonymous; for he explains them as *superstitious hypocrites*. Nor has Francis Thynne, in his remarks on Speght in 1599, disjoined these words, but has considered them together. See Illustr. of Gower and Chaucer, 1810, p. 42.] A man unreasonably devoted to a certain party; prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is used often with *to* before the object of zeal; as, a *bigot to* the Cartesian tenets.

Who ever is so impertinent a *bigot*, as to find fault, when the hills and dales of crooked and unequal bodies are made to meet without a miracle by some iron bodies, or some benign bolsterings? *Bp. Taylor, Artific. Handson, p. 60.*

Religious spite, and pious spleen bred first

This quarrel, which so long the *bigots* nurse.

In philosophy and religion, the *bigots* of all parties are generally the most positive. *Tate.*

B'GOT.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] *Bigoted*.

The same fortune once happened to Moliere, on the occasion of his *Tartuffe*, which notwithstanding afterwards has seen the light in a country more *bigot* than ours, and is accounted amongst the best pieces of that poet.

Dryden, B. of Limberham.

B'GOTED. † *adj.* [old Fr. *bigotté*, from *bigotter*, to make superstitious. Cotgrave.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous; with *to*.

Bigoted to this idol, we disclaim

Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a name.

Presbyterian merit, during the reign of that weak, *bigoted*, and ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. *Garth, Swift.*

BI'GOTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *bigoted*.] In the manner of a bigot; pertinaciously; superstitiously.

BI'GOTRY. *n. s.* [from *bigot*.]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable in favour of party or opinions: with the particle *too*.

Were it not for a *bigotry* to our own sects, we could hardly imagine, that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts.*

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Our silence makes our adversaries think we persist in those *bigotries*, which all good and sensible men despise. *Pope.*

BI'GSOUNDING.* *adj.* [from *big* and *sound*.] Having a pompous sound.

Big-sounding sentences, and words of state.

By Hall's Satires, B. i. S. 3.

BI'GSWOOLN.† *adj.* [from *big* and *swoln*.] Turgid; ready to burst.

Scarce can I refrain

The execution of my *big-swoln* heart

Upon that Clifford, that cruel child-killer.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. III.

The *big-swoln* waves in the Iberian stream.

Drayton's Polyolbion, S. 1.

Might my *big-swoln* heart

Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow. *Addison, Cato.*

BI'G-UDDERED. *adj.* [from *big* and *udder*.] Having large udders; having dugs swelled with milk.

Now driv'n before him, through the arching rock,
Came, tumbling heaps on heaps, the unnumber'd flock,
Big-uddered ewes, and goats of female kind. *Pope, Odyssey.*

BI'LANDER. *n. s.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of good. It is a d of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has masts and sails after the manner of a hoy. They are used chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals.

Savary, and Tervoux.

Like *bilanders* to creep

Along the coast, and land in view to keep.

Dryden.

BI'LBERRY.† *n. s.* [from *biliz*, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*; according to Skinner; *vitis idaea*. Or from the *Sa. blubarr*, a blackberry, or whortleberry.] A small shrub; and a sweet berry of that shrub: whortleberry.

Cricket, to Windsor chimneys shalt thou leap;

There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*. *Shakspeare.*

BI'LBO.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword.

To be compassed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head. *Shakspeare.*

And in their country's right, at Cressy, those that stood,
And that at Poitiers bath'd their *bilboes* in French blood.

Drayton, Polyolbion, S. 16.

A *bilboa-blade* that bends

With every pass he makes. *Baum, and F. Tamer tamed.*

BI'LBOES.† *n. s.* A sort of stocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea. Dr. Johnson might have added, that they are so called from being fabricated at *Bilboa*. Great quantities of them were shipped on board the Spanish Armada; and some of them are yet to be seen in the Tower of London.

Methought I lay,

Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*.

Shakspeare.

BILBOQUET.* *n. s.* [Fr.] The toy called a cup and ball.

BILE. *n. s.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the com-

mon duct. Its use is to *sheathe* or blunt the acids of the chyle; because they, being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so, that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus, to enter the lactal vessels.

In its progression, soon the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*;
Which, by the liver sever'd from the blood,
And striving through the gall pipe, here unload
Their yellow streams.

Black.

BILE.† *n. s.* [*bile*, Sax. a sore, perhaps from *bile*, Lat. This is generally spelt *boil*; but, I think, less properly, Dr. Johnson says. Our o' tionaries it *byle*, and *bile*. See *Huloet*, *pt. 3c.*] A sore angry swelling.

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter;

Or, rather, a disease that's in my flesh;

Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood.

Shakspeare.

Those *biles* did run—say so—did not the genital run?
were not that a botchy sore?

Shakspeare.

A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad basis, arising in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and is accompanied with inflammation, pulsation, and tension.

Worm.

BILGE. *n. s.* The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom. See *TO BULGE*.

Skinner.

TO BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to let in water, by striking upon a rock: a sea term; now *bulge*.

Skinner.

BI'LARY. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall: and some of them have the *bilary* duct inserted into the pylorus.

Arbuthnot.

BI'LINGS-GATE. *n. s.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Bilingsgate* in London, a place where there is always a crowd of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There stript, fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground,

And shameful *bilingsgate* her robes adorn.

Pope, Dunciad.

BIL'NGUOUS. *adj.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or speaking two tongues.

BI'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Consisting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on,

And flood of chyle in silver currents run.

Garth.

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundancy of a *bilious* alkali.

Arbuthnot.

BIL'VE.* *adv.* [In our old language.] The same as *belive*, which see.

TO BILK.† *v. a.* [derived by Lye and Srenius from the Gothic, *bilaitan*, which is from the old Goth. *bila*, to fail.] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt, and avoiding payment.

Bilk'd stationers for yeomen stood prepar'd.

Dryden.

What comedy, what farce can more delight,

Than grinning hunger, and the pleasing sight

Of your *bilk'd* hopes?

Dryden, Fab.

BILL. *n. s.* [*bile*, Sax. See *BAIL*.] The beak of a fowl.

Their *bills* were thwarted crossways at the end, and, with these they would cut an apple in two at one snap.

Carson.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater or longer talons.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

In his *bill*

An olive leaf he brings, pacifick sign

Milton, P. L.

No crowing cock does there his wiles display,
Nor with his horny *bill* provoke the day.

Dryden, Fab.

BILL. *n. s.* [*bille*, Sax. *epibille*, a two edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, used in country work, as a *hedging bill*; so called from its resemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are servants arm'd, who use the lance and sword, as other servants do the sickle, or the *bill*, at the command of those who entertain them. *Temple.*

1. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle axe.

Yea distaff women manage rusty *bills*;
Against the seat both young and old rebel. *Shakespeare.*

BILL. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *billie*.] Formerly all long writings, whether letters or not, were called *bills*; and shorter ones *billets*.]

A written paper of any kind.

He does receive
Particular addition from the *bill*
That writes them all alike. *Shakespeare.*

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's estate, and ordered to the best, that the *bills* may be less than the estimation abroad. *Bacon.*

3. A law presented to the parliament, not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where *bills* are prepared, and presented to the two houses. *Bacon.*

How now for mitigation of this *bill*,
Urg'd by the commons? doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakespeare.*

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you that I remember you, and that I love you, but that one, which needs no open warrant, or secret conveyance; which no *bills* can preclude, nor no kings prevent. *Atterbury to Pope.*

5. A physician's prescription.

Like him that took the doctor's *bill*,
And swallow'd it instead o' th' pill. *Hudibras.*
The medicine was prepar'd according to the *bill*. *L'Estrange.*
Let them, but under your superiours, kill,
When doctors first have sign'd the bloody *bill*. *Dryden.*

6. An advertisement.

And in despair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up some foreign monster in a *bill*. *Dryden.*

7. [In law.] 1. An obligation, but without condition or forfeiture for nonpayment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expresseth either the grief and the wrong, that the complainant hath suffered by the party complained of; or else some fault, that the party complained of hath committed against some law. This *bill* is sometimes offered to justices errants in the general assizes; but most to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby suffered, and petition of process against the defendant for redress. *Coxw.*

The fourth thing very maturely to be consulted by the jury, is, what influence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

8. A bill of mortality. An account of the numbers that have died in any district.

Most who took in the weekly *bills of mortality*, made little other use of them, than to look at the foot, how the burials encreased or decreased. *Graunt.*

So liv'd our sires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*. *Dryden.*

9. A bill of fare. An account of the season of provisions, or of the dishes at a feast.

It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the *bills of fare* for some of the forementioned suppers. *Arbutnot.*

10. A bill of exchange. A note ordering the payment of a sum of money in one place, to some person assigned by the drawer or remitter, in consideration of the value paid to him in another place.

comfortable sentences are *bills of exchange*, upon the which we lay our cares down, and receive provisions. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money is due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, shall be paid. *Locke.*

11. A bill of lading. An account of goods delivered on board a ship.

To **BILL.** *v. n.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To caress, as doves by joining *bills*; to be fond.

Doves, they say, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their murmuring. *Ben Jonson, Cataline.*

Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling. *Hudibras.*

They tread, they tread; Aleyone compress'd,
Seven days sits brooding on her floating nest. *Dryden.*

He that bears th' artillery of Jove,
The strong pounc'd eagle; and the *billing* dove. *Dryden.*

To **BILL.** *v. a.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To publish by an advertisement: a cant word.

His masterpiece was a composition that he *billed* about under the name of a sovereign antidote. *L'Estrange.*

BILLET. *n. s.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A small paper; a note.

When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written Remember Caesar, he was exceedingly confounded. *Clarendon.*

2. A ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

3. *Billet doux*, or a soft *billet*; a love letter.

'Twas then, Belinda! if report say true,
Thy eyes first open'd on a *billet doux*. *Pope.*

4. [*Bilot*, Fr.] A small log of wood for the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a fagot or *billet* is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vast a place it must take up. *Digby on Bodies.*

Their *billet* at the fire was found. *Prior*

To **BILLET.** † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To direct a soldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*:
Away, I say. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

2. To quarter soldiers, or to lodge other persons.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billeting* soldiers. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Some thousands of the Irish papists were in several parts *billeted* upon us. *Milton's Euonochastis*, ch. 10.

The counties throughout the kingdom were so incensed, and their affections poisoned, that they refused to suffer the soldiers to be *billeted* upon them. *Clarendon.*

3. Simply, to dispose; to lodge.

The violence of the storm on St John's night threw down the battlements over the room where your Grace's Manuscripts are *billeted*, but did no more hurt. *Laud, (Letter to him.)* ii. 183.

BILLIARDS. † *n. s.* Without a singular. [*billard*, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from *balyards*, yards or sticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus Spenser: "Balyards much unfit, and shuttlecocks misseeming manly wit," *M. Hubbard's Tale*. Such is Dr. Johnson's observation on this word. But his remark on the Fr. etymology, in the first place, is erroneous; for *billard* is from *bille*, a ball, just as *campagnard* is from *campagne*, and as many more French words are formed. In this determination Mr. Malone agrees with me. *Balyard*, in the next place, is not the genuine reading of Spenser; it is *balliards*, as Burton and other old authors write the word; and therefore the application of *yard* is forced. See **BALLIARDS.**] A game at which a ball is forced against another on a table.

Let it alone; let's to *billiards*. *Shakespeare.*

Even nose and cheek, withal,
Smooth as is the *billiard* ball. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almost like ivory balls meeting on a billiard table. *Boyle.*

When the ball obeys the stroke of a billiard stick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare passion. *Locke.*

BILLION.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A million of millions. *Cotgrave.*

BILLOW.* *n. s.* [*bilge*, Germ. *boje*, Dan. probably of the same original with *bilz*, Sax. a bladder; which is the Goth. *balgs*.] A wave swoln, and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as silver cleen,
His tumbling billows roll with gentle rore. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Billows sink by degrees, even when the wind is down that first stirred them. *Wotton.*

Chasing Nereus with his trident throws
The billows from the bottom. *Denham.*

But when loud billows lash the sounding shore,
The hoarse rough verse should like the torrent roar. *Pope.*

To BILLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell, or roll, as a wave.

The billowing snow, and violence of the show'r,
That from the hills disperse their dreadful store,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

BILLOW-BEATEN.* *adj.* [from *billow* and *beat*.]

Tossed by billows: a fine and forcible compound.

He, — sitting in his own sublimed height,
Surveys and weighs the billow-beaten fate
Of towering statists. *Jordan's Divinity and Morality in Poetry, * 3. b.*

BILLOWY. *adj.* [from *billow*.] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And whitening down the mossy-tinctur'd stream,
Descends the billowy foam. *Thomson, Spring.*

BILMAN.* *n. s.* [from *bill* and *man*.] He who uses a bill: Hulot calls the bill-man "a mower." Formerly applied to troops carrying this weapon. See BILL.

In rush'd his bilmen. *Mir. for Magistrates, p. 427.*

BIN.* Used in our old language for BE and BEEN. *Been, ben, bin.* See BEEN.

BIN. *n. s.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is repositd.

The most convenient way of picking hops, is into a long square frame of wood, called a bin. *Mortimer.*

As when from rooting in a bin,
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot sallies out,
You know him by his hazel snout. *Swift.*

BINARY.* *adj.* [old Fr. *binnaire*, from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

BINARY *Arithmetick.* A method of computation proposed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progression from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uses the simple progression from two to two. This method appears to be the same with that used by the Chinese four thousand years ago. *Chambers.*

BINARY.* *n. s.* The constitution of two.

To make two, or a binary, which is the first number, add but one unto one. *Fotherby's Alchemastix, p. 307.*

In nature are two supreme principles,
As, namely, unity and binary. *Davies, Willes Pilgrimage, G. 4. b.*

The union of the passive and active principle in the creation of this material heaven, is the second day's work; and the binary denotes the nature thereof. *More, Conject. Cabbal. p. 26.*

To BIND.* *v. a. pret.* I bound; particip. pass. bound, or bounden, [*bindan*, Goth. *bindan*, Sax.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him as with a bird? or, wilt thou bind him for thy maidens? *Job, xli. 5.*

2. To gird; to enwrap; to involve.

Who hath bound the waters in a garment? *Proverbs, xxx. 4.*

3. To fasten to any thing; to fix by circumsolution.

Thou shalt bind this line of scarlet thread in the window, which thou didst let us down by. *Joshua, ii. 18.*

Keep my commandments, and live; and my law, as the apple of thine eye. Bind them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Proverbs, vii. 34.*

4. To fasten together.

Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles, to burn them. *St. Matthew, xiii. 20.*

5. To connect closely or inseparably.

His life is bound up in the lad's life. *Gen. xlv. 30.*

6. To cover a wound with dressings and bandages: with up.

When he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds. *St. Luke, x. 34.*

Having filled up the bared cranium with our dressings, we bound up the wound. *Wiscman.*

7. To oblige by stipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or swear an oath to bind his soul with a bond, he shall not break his word. *Numbers, xxx. 2.*

Swear by the solemn oath, that binds the gods. *Pope.*

8. To oblige by duty or law; to compel; to constrain.

Though I am bound to every act of duty,
I am not bound to that, all slaves are free to. *Shakespeare.*

Duties expressly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to bind our consciences more than those which are but dubiously inferred. *Watte.*

9. To oblige by kindness.

10. To confine; to hinder: with in, if the restraint be local; with up, if it relate to thought or act.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shakespeare.*

You will sooner, by imagination, bind a bird from singing, than from eating or flying. *Bacon.*

Though passion be the most obvious and general, yet it is not the only cause that binds up the understanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In such a dismal place
Where joy ne'er enters, which the sun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkness, overspread with damps. *Dryden.*

11. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make costive.

Rhubarb hath manifestly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that bind the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth bind. *Herbert.*

12. To restrain.

The more we are bound up to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the story. *Fulton.*

13. To bind a book. To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing such vile matter,
So fairly bound? *Shakespeare.*

Those who could never read the grammar,
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books best, as richest bound. *Prior.*

14. To bind to. To oblige to serve some one.

If still thou dost retain
The same ill habits, the same follies too,
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave. *Dryden.*

15. To bind to. To contract with any body.

Art thou bound to a wife, seek not to be loosed. *1 Cor. vii. 27.*

16. To bind over. To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have bound her over to the county sessions. *Addison, Spect.*

To BIND. *v. n.*

1. To contract its own parts together; to grow stiff and hard.

If the land rise full of clots, and if it is a binding land, you must make it fine by harrowing of it. *Mortimer.*

2. To make ostive.

3. To be obligatory.

Those canons, or imperial constitutions, which have not been received here, do not *bind*. *Hale*.

The promises and bargains for truck, between a Swiss and an Indian, in the woods of America, are *binding* to them, though they are perfectly in a state of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke*.

BIND.† *n. s.* A species of hops, Dr. Johnson says. But it means originally the stem of the hop, which is so called from being, in its growing state, bound loosely to the pole with withered rushes, in order to assist its climbing up it. Two or three binds are reckoned sufficient for one pole.

The two best sort, are the white and the grey *bind*; the latter is a large square hop, and more hardy. *Mortimer*.

BINDER.† *n. s.* [from *To bind*.]

1. A man whose trade it is to bind books.

2. A man that binds sheaves.

Three *binders* stood, and took the handful reapt
From boys that gather'd quickly up. *Chapman*.

A man, with a *binder*, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it stand well. *Mortimer*.

3. A fillet; a shred cut to bind with.

A double cloth, of such length and breadth as might serve to encompass the fractured member, I cut from each end to the middle, into three *binders*. *Wise man*.

4. An astringent.

Ale is their eating and their drinking surely, which keeps their bodies clear and soluble; Bread is a *binder*; and, for that, abolisht even in their ale. *Beaumont and Fl. Scornful Lady*.

BINDING.† *n. s.* [from *bind*.]

1. A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the *binding* on his eyes. *Totter*, No. 57.

2. The cover of a book.

They presented him with divers skins of parchment, exceeding fine, smooth, and delicate, bound to one so the other, by a *binding* that was rare and excellent.

Doane, Hist of the Septuagint, p. 111.

BINDWEED. *n. s.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Bindweed is the larger and the smaller; the first sort flowers in September, and the last in June and July. *Mortimer*.

BINOCL. *n. s.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.] A kind of dioptrick telescope, fitted so with two tubes joining together in one, as that a distant object may be seen with both eyes together. *Harris*.

BINOCLAR.† *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Lat.]

1. Having two eyes.

Most animals are *binocular*, spiders for the most part octo-ocular, and some *binocular*. *Derham*.

2. Employing both eyes at once.

When we look at an object with a *binocular* telescope, we see it single. *Reid's Inquiry*.

BINO'MIAL Root. [in algebra.] A root composed of only two parts connected with the signs *plus* or *minus*. *Harris*.

BINO'MINOUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

BIO'GRAPHER.† *n. s.* [Fr. *biographe*, from Gr. *βίος* and *γραφω*.] A writer of lives; a relater not of the history of nations, but of the actions of particular persons.

Our Grub-street *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like so many undertakers, on purpose to make a penny. *Addison, Freeholder*.

BIOGRA'PHICAL.* *adj.* [from *biography*. No word of this family perhaps is more than a century old.] Relating to biography.

It is impossible that soliloquies of such prolixity, and designed to include much historical and even *biographical* matter, should every where sustain a proper degree of spirit, pathos, and interest. *Wharton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 256.

BIO'GRAPHY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *biographie*, from *βίος* and *γραφω*.]

In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, some authors place every thing in the precise order of time when it occurred. *Watts*.

BI'OVAC.† } *n. s.* [Fr. from *weyrecht*, a double guard, German, of which it is a corruption; or

BI'VOUAC. } from the Lat. *bis*, twice, and *vacch*, Germ. a guard.] A guard at night performed by the whole army; which either at a siege or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. The warfare of recent times has often given occasion for the use of this word, or of the verb *bivouac*; as, the enemy *bivouached* in front of our camp.

BI'PAROUS. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BI'PARTITE.† *adj.* [from *binus* and *partior*, Lat.] Having two correspondent parts: divided into two.

That's a remarkable instance in Sennerthus, of a monster born at Emman with two hearts, and two heads; the diversity of whose appetites, perceptions, and affections, testified that it had two souls within that *bipartite* habitation.

Gleadow, Pre-dest. of Souls, ch. 2.

His [Alexander's] empire was *bipartite* into Asia and Syria.

Cicero, Post. mo, p. 159.

BIPARTITION. *n. s.* [from *bipartite*.] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correspondent parts.

BI'PED.† *n. s.* [*bipedes*, Fr. *bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

No serpent, or fishes oviparous, have any stones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous have any exteriorly.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

BI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BIPE'NNATED. *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.

All *bipennated* insects have poises joined to the body. *Derham*.

BIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and *κλάρον*.] Consisting of two flower leaves. *Dict.*

BI'QUADRATE. } *n. s.* [In algebra.] The fourth

BIQUADRA'TICK. } power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself.

Harris.

BIQUADRA'TICK.* *adj.* Relating to the fourth power in algebra.

Thus a *biquadratic* equation may be formed, whereby the point *h* shall be found, and thence the point *D*, whose distance from *A* is to *h* *e* as the eccentricity of the earth's orbit to half its axis.

Philos. Trans. llii. 528.

BIRCH Tree. [*birc*, Sax. *betula*, Lat.] The leaves are like those of the poplar; the shoots are very slender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote distances from the fruits, on the same tree; the fruit becomes a little squamose cone; the seeds are winged, and the tree casts its outer rind every year. *Miller*.

BIRCH WINE.* n. s. Wine made of the vernal juice of birch; once in great repute.

She boasts no charms divine,
Yet she can carve and make *birch wine*.

T. Warton, Progr. of Discontent.

BIRCHEN.† adj. [Sax. *bircene*.] Made of birch.

By this hand, I'll cry brooms *birch*, brooms.

Beaum. and Fl. Loyal Subject.
His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Pope.*

BIRD. n. s. [*bipē*, or *bipē*, a chicken, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is used for the larger, and *bird* for the smaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of *birds*, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. *Shakspeare.*

Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confessor's crown,
The rod and *bird* of peace, and all such emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The *bird* of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour,
Two *birds* of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton, P. L.*
Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain,
And *birds* of air, and monsters of the main. *Dryden.*

There are some *birds* that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scrupulous are allowed them on fish days. *Locke.*

TO BIRD. v. n. [from the noun.] To catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house, to breakfast; after we'll a *braving* together. *Shakspeare.*

BIRDBOLT.† n. s. [from *bird* and *bolt*, or *arrows*.] An arrow, having a ball of wood at the end of it, and sometimes an iron point projecting before the ball, formerly used for shooting at birds.

To be generous and of free disposition, is to take those things for *birdbolt*, that you deem cannon bullets. *Shakspeare.*

BIRDCAGE. n. s. [from *bird* and *cage*.] An enclosure with interstitial spaces made of wire or wicker in which birds are kept.

Birdcage taught him the pully, and tops the centrifugal force. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

BIRDCALL.* n. s. [from *bird* and *call*.] A pipe or reed, with which fowlers allure birds, by the imitation of their notes, to the net.

Cotgrave and Sherwood.

BIRDCATCHER. n. s. [from *bird* and *catch*.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lack entered into a miserable expostulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *L'Estrange.*

BIRDER.† n. s. [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher.

Minshew.

BIRD-EYE.* adj. [from *bird* and *eye*.] A word often applied to pictures of places; as, a *bird-eye* view of them, that is, seen from above, as by a bird.

Viewing from the Pisgah of his pulpit the free, moral, happy, flourishing, and glorious state of France, as in a *bird-eye* landscape of a promised land, he [Dr. Price] breaks out into the following rapture. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

BIRD-EYED.* adj. [from *bird* and *eye*.] Having, as it were, the eye of a bird; quick.

'Slud, 'tis the horse-start out o' the brown study —
Rather the *bird-eyed* stroke, Sir. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

BIRD-FANCYER.* n. s. [from *bird* and *fancy*.] One who delights in birds.

BIRDLING-PIECE. n. s. [from *bird* and *piece*.] A fowling piece; a gun to shoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney. — There they always use to discharge their *birding-pieces*; creep into the kill hole. *Shakspeare.*

BIRDLIKE.* adj. [from *bird* and *like*.] Resembling a bird.

For when I see, how they do mount on high,
Waving their out-tretch'd wings at liberty;
Then do I think, how *bird-like* in a cage
My life I lead, and grief can never at ease.

Nichols, Adv. for Magistrates, p. 653.

BIRDLIME. n. s. [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly; they pound it into a tough paste, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is washed in a running stream, till no mores appear, and put up to ferment, and scummed, and then laid up for use: at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. But the bark of our lantene, or way-faring shrub, will make very good *birdlime*.

Chambers.

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

With stores of gather'd glue, contrive
To stop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not *birdlime*, or Idean pitch produce
A more tenacious mass of chimney juice. *Dryden.*

I'm ensnar'd;

Heaven's *birdlime* wraps me round, and plues my wings. *Dryden.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, because they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or liquid glue. *Grew.*

BIRDLIMED.* adj. [from *birdlime*.] Figuratively, spread to ensnare.

I love not those "viscosa beneficia," those *birdlimed* kindnesses, which Pliny speaks of. *Howell, Letters, i. v. 18.*

BIRDMAN. n. s. [from *bird* and *man*.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing; why, says he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and so the *birdman* drew out of sight. *L'Estrange.*

BIRDS-CHERRY. n. s. [*padus* Theophrasti.] A plant.

BIRDSLEY. n. s. [*adonis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BIRDSIVE FUCH.* See BIRD-EYE.

BIRDSFOOT. n. s. [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BIRDSNEST. n. s. An herb. *Dict.*

BIRDSNEST.* n. s. The place built by birds, where they deposit their eggs.

BIRDSFARES. n. s. [*aracus*.] A plant.

BIRDSSTONGER. n. s. An herb. *Dict.*

BIRGANDER. n. s. [*chenalopex*.] A fowl of the goose kind. *Dict.*

BIRT. n. s. A fish; the same with the *turbot*; which see.

BIRTH.† n. s. [*beorð*, Sax. from *beian*, to bear. The Icelandic *byrthur* is, in like manner, from *bera*. It is pronounced, in some places, as if written *beorth*.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art far and at thy *birth*, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great. *Shakspeare, King John.*

In Spain, our springs like old men's children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly showers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the seasons in a timely *birth*. *Dryden.*

2. Extraction; lineage.

Most virtuous virgin, born of heavenly *birth*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

All truth I shall relate: nor first can I
Myself to be of Grecian *birth* deny. *Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by descent.

He doth object, I am too great of *birth*. *Shakspeare.*

B I R

- Be just in all you say, and all you do;
 Whate'er be your *birth*, you're sure to be
 A peer of the first magnitude to me. Dryden.
4. The condition or circumstances in which any man is born.
 High in his chariot then Hælegas came,
 A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. Dryden.
5. Thing born; production; used of vegetables, as well as animals.
 The people fear me; for they do observe
 Unfather'd heirs and loathly *births* of nature. Shakspeare.
 That poets are far rarer *births* than kings,
 Your noblest father prov'd. B. Jonson, Epigrams.
 Who of themselves
 Abhor to join: and, by imprudence mix'd,
 Produce prodigious *births* of body or mind. Milton, P. L.
 She, for this many thousand years,
 Seems to have practis'd with much care,
 To frame the race of woman fair;
 Yet never could a perfect *birth*.
 Produce before, to grace the earth. Wallr.
 His eldest *birth*
 Flies, mark'd by heaven, a fugitive o'er earth. Prior.
 The vallies smile, and with their flow'ry face,
 And wealthy *births*, confess the flood's embrace. Blackmore.
 Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth*, till it is able to
 shift for itself. Addison.
6. The act of bringing forth.
 That fair Syrian shepherdess,
 Who after years of barrenness,
 The highly favour'd Joseph bore
 To him that serv'd for her before;
 And at her next *birth*, much like thee,
 Through pangs fled to felicity. Milton, Ode.
7. The seamen call a due or proper distance between ships lying at an anchor, or under sail, a *birth*.
 Also the proper place aboard for the mess to put their chests, &c. is called the *birth* of that mess.
 Also a convenient place to moor a ship in, is called a *birth*. Harris.
- BIRTHDAY.** *n. s.* [from *birth* and *day*.]
 1. The day on which any one is born.
 Orient light,
 Exhaling first from darkness, they beheid
 Birthday of heaven and earth. Milton, P. L.
 2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually observed.
 This is my *birthday*; as this very day
 Was Cassius born. Shakspeare.
 They tell me, 'tis my *birthday*, and I'll keep it
 With double pomp of sadness;
 'Tis what the day deserves, which gave me breath. Dryden.
 Your country dames,
 Whose cloaths returning *birthday* claims. Prior.
- BIRTHDOM.** *n. s.* [This is erroneously, I think, printed in *Shakspeare*, *birthdoom*. It is derived from *birth* and *dom*. See *DOM*; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*.] Privilege of birth.
 Let us rather
 Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
 Bestride our down-fall *birthdom*. Shakspeare.
- BIRTHNIGHT.** *n. s.* [from *birth* and *night*.]
 1. The night on which any one is born.
 The angelick song in Bethlehem field,
 On thy *birthnight*, that sung the Saviour born. Milton, P. R.
 2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.
 A youth more glittering than a *birthnight* beau. Pope.
- BIRTHPLACE.** *n. s.* [from *birth* and *place*.] Place where any one is born.
 My *birthplace* huz I, and my love's upon
 This enemy's town. Shakspeare.

B I S

- A degree of stupidity beyond even what we have been charged with, upon the score of our *birthplace* and climate. Swift.
- BIRTHRIGHT.** *n. s.* [from *birth* and *right*.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born.
 Thy blood and virtue
 Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodness
 Shares with thy *birthright*. Shakspeare.
 Thou hast been found
 By merit, more than *birthright*, Son of God. Milton.
 I lov'd her first, I cannot quit the claim,
 But will preserve the *birthright* of my passion. Olway.
 While no baseness in this breast I find,
 I have not lost the *birthright* of my mind. Dryden.
 To say, that liberty and property are the *birthright* of the English nation, but that if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we must upon no pretence resist, is to confound governments. Addison.
- BIRTHSONG.** * *n. s.* [from *birth* and *song*.] A song sung at the nativity of a person.
 An host of heavenly quirsers do sing
 A joyfull *birth-song* to heaven's late-born king.
Fitz-geffry, Blessed Birthday, (1634) p. 45
- BIRTHSTRANGLER.** *adj.* [from *birth* and *strangle*.] Strangled or suffocated in being born.
 Finger of *birthstrangled* babe,
 Ditch delivered by a drab. Shakspeare, Macb.
- BIRTHWORT.** *n. s.* [from *birth* and *wort*; I suppose from a quality of hastening delivery. *Aristolochia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
- BISCOTIN.** *n. s.* [French.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.
- BISCUIT.** † *n. s.* [from *bis*, twice, Lat. and *cuit*, baked, Fr. from the Lat. *coctus*. Ital. *biscotto*.]
 1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea; it is baked for long voyages four times.
 The *biscuit* also in the ships, especially in the Spanish gallees, was grown hoary and unwholesome. Knollys, Hist.
 Many have been cured of dropsies by abstinence from drinks, eating dry *biscuit*, which creates no thirst, and strong frictions four or five times a-day. Arbuthnot on Diet.
 2. A composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar, made by the confectioners; as seed-*biscuit*, sponge-*biscuit*.
- TO BISECT.** *v. a.* [from *binus* and *seco*, to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.
 The rational horizon *bisecteth* the globe into two equal parts. Brown, Vulg. Err.
- BISECTION.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.
- BISEGMENT.** * *n. s.* [from *bis* and *segment*.] One of the parts of a line divided into two equal halves. Dict.
- BISHOP.** *n. s.* [from *episcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed *biscop*, which was afterwards softened into *bishop*.] One of the head order of the clergy.
 A *bishop* is an overseer, or superintendent, of religious matters in the Christian church. Ayliffe, Parerg.
 You shall find him well accompany'd
 With reverend fathers, and well learned *bishops*. Shakspeare.
 Their zealous superstition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater service than to destroy the primitive, apostolical, and anciently universal government of the church by *bishops*. K. Charles.
 In case a *bishop* should commit treason and felony, and forfeit his estate with his life, the lands of his bishoprick runnin still in the church. South.

B I S

On the word *bishop*, in French *evêque*, I would observe, that there is no natural connexion between the sacred office, and the letters or sound; for *evêque*, and *bishop*, signify the same office, though there is not one letter alike in them. *Watts, Log.*

BI'SHOP. *n. s.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

Fine oranges.

Well roasted, with ~~sugar~~ and wine in a cup,
They'll make a sweet *bishop* when gentle folks sup. *Swift.*

To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* [Sax. *byrceopos*, confirmed by the *bishop*.] To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
To be counted children of poetry.

Except confirm'd and *bishoped* by thee. *Donne, Poems, p. 172.*

BI'SHOPLIKE. *adj.* [from *bishop*. Both old words.]
BI'SHOPLY. *adj.* [from our language.] Belonging to or becoming a bishop.

He hath nothing directly to prove that Peter did excel the other apostles in *bishoplike* authority. *Fulke's Retentive, p. 249.*

To you I commit this business, that both by *bishoply* censure, and kingly authority, filthy liver may be cast out of the church. *Worcester, Fun. Monuments.*

BI'SHOPRICK. *n. s.* [*byrceoprice*, Saxon; literally, as Mr. Malone also observes, the kingdom of a bishop; the Sax. *puce* signifying a kingdom.] The appurtenances of a bishop are all of princely denomination; his diocese is his kingdom; his mansion, his palace; his seat his throne; and he has also his chancellor.] The diocese of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's supreme power in causes ecclesiastical, they be subordinate under some bishop, and *bishoprick* of this realm. *Bacon, Advice to a Father.*

A virtuous woman should reject marriage, as a good man does a *bishoprick*; but I would advise neither to persist in refusing. *Addison, Spectator.*

Those pastors had episcopal ordination, possessed preferments in the church, and were sometimes promoted to *bishopricks* themselves. *Swift, Sent. of a Ch. of Eng. Man.*

BI'SHOPSWEEED. *n. s.* [*ammi*, Lat.] The name of a plant,

BI'SHOPSWORT. *n. s.* [Sax. *byrcep-pýrt*.] The name of a plant.

BISK. *n. s.* [*bisque*, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh.

A prince, who in a forest rides astray,
And weary, to some cottage finds the way,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowls, or *bisks* of fish,
But hungry sips his cream serv'd up in earthen dish. *King.*

BI'SKET. See **BISCUIT**.

BI'SMUTH. *n. s.* The same as *marcasite*; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metalline nature, found at Misnia; supposed to be a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin. Some esteem it a metal *sui generis*; though it usually contains some silver. There is an artificial *bismuth* made, for the shops, of tin. *Quincy.*

BI'SON. *n. s.* [Fr. *bison*, Gr. *βίσων*.] The *bison*; a kind of hulch-backt, rough-maned, broad-faced, and great-eyed, wild ox; that will not be taken as long as he can stand, nor be tamed after he is taken. *Cotgrave.*

The *bison* seems to be inaccurately placed for the *pygarg*, in the margin of the Bible, *Deut. xiv. 5.*

BISSEXTILE. *n. s.* [from *bis*, and *sextilis*, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, arising from six odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the sun consisteth of three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six

B I T

hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute; and this was the occasion of *bissextile*, or leap year. *Brown.*

Towards the latter end of February is the *bissextile* or intercalary day: called *bissextile*, because the sixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Holder on Time.*

BI'SSON. *adj.* [derived by Skinner from *by*, for *besides*, and Teut. *sinn*, sight. In our old lexicography, it is *beason*. "Blind or *beason-born*, cœcigenus." Huloet. So it is, in the old copies of Shakspeare, "*beeson* conspicuities." Coriolanus; which Theobald changed to *bisson*; for which other commentators also rightly contend. For though *beeson*, or *beesen* is still in use, in some parts of the North of England, for *blind*; it is only a corruption of the Sax. *byren*, *blind*, which however they have not noticed.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath seen the mobled queen,
Run barefoot up and down, threatening the flames
With *bisson* rheum? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

What harm can your *bison* conspectuities glean out of this character? *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

BI'STRE. *n. s.* [French.] A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water; used by painters in washing their designs. *Trevaux.*

BI'STORT. *n. s.* [*bistorta*, Lat.] The name of a plant called also *snakeweed*; which see.

BI'STOURY. *n. s.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions, of which there are three sorts; the blade of the first turns like that of a lancet; but the straight *bistoury* has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked *bistoury* is shaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inside.

Chambers.

BISULCIOUS. *adj.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] Clovenfooted.

For the swine, although multiparus, yet being *bisulcous*, and only clovenfooted, are farrowed with open eyes, as other *bisulcous* animals. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

BIT. *n. s.* [*bitol*, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the sevil holes, the tranchefil, and the cross chains; but sometimes it is used to signify only the bit-mouth in particular. *Farrier's Dict.*

They light from their horses, pulling off their *bit*, that they might something refresh their mouths upon the grass. *Sidney.*

We have strict statutes, and most biting laws,
The needful *bits* and curbs of headstrong steeds. *Shakspeare.*

He hath the *bit* between his teeth, and away he runs. *Stillingfleet.*

Ums'd to the restraint

Of curbs and *bites*, and flecter than the winds. *Addison.*

The BRIS. *n.* [Fr. *bittes*.] In naval language, two main pieces of timber, to which the cable is fastened when the ship rides at anchor.

BIT. *n. s.* [from *bite*, Sax. *bita*, a morsel.]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal *bites* have slaves and peasants
This night enlotted! *Shakspeare.*

Follow your function, go and batten on cold *bites*. *Shakspeare.*

The mice found it troublesome to be still climbing the oak for every *bit* they put in their bellies. *L'Estrange.*

John was the darling; he had all the good *bites*, was cramm'd with good pullet, chicken, and capon. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A small piece of any thing.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table sent the smocking lard,
A sav'ry *bit* that serv'd to relish wine. *Dryden.*

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, he'd with *bites* of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*

He fought at thousands, what with better wit
You purchase as you want, and *bit* by *bit*. *Pope.*

His majesty has power to grant a patent for stamping round *bite* of copper, to every subject he bath. *Swift.*

3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at seven-
pence halfpenny.

4. *I bit the better of worse.* In the smallest degree.
There are few that I now all the tricks of these lawyers; for
much I can see, your case is not a *bit* clearer than it was seven
years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

To *BIT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put the bridle
upon a horse.

BITCH. *n. s.* [bicca, biece, Sax.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as, the wolf, the
dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a *bitch* wolf-suck did yield
To two young babes. *Spenser.*

I have been credibly informed, that a *bitch* will nurse, play
with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of
her puppies. *Locke.*

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

If you'll call a dog, and her a *bitch*. *Pope.*
John had not run a madding so long, had it not been for
an extravagant *bitch* of a wife. *Arbuthnot.*

To *BITE*. *v. a.* pret. *I bit*, part. pass. *I have bit*,
or *bitten*, [bitan, Sax. *bita*, Sued.]

1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had *bit* me, should have stood that night
Against my fire. *Shakspeare.*

Such smiling rogues as these,
Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords in twain,
Too intricate to unloose. *Shakspeare.*

These are the youths that thunder at a playhouse, and fight
for *bitten* apples. *Shakspeare.*

The winning way we'll follow;
We'll *bit*, that men may *bite* fair.

Beaumont and Fl. Wildgoose Chase.

He falls; his arms upon his body sound,
And with his bloody teeth he *bites* the ground. *Dryden.*
There was lately a young gentleman *bit* to the bone, who has
now indeed recovered. *Tatler, No. 62.*

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a fal-
lity; though they have shewed their teeth as if they would *bite*
off my nose. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.*

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang,
And churlish chiding of the winter's wind;
Which when it *bites* and blow, upon my body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile. *Shakspeare.*
Full fifty years harness'd in rugged steel,
I have endur'd the *biting* winter's blast,
And the severer heats of parching summer. *Rouse, Amb. Stepm.*

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a different talent writes;
One praises, one instructs, another *bites*. *Roscommon.*

4. To cut; to wound.

I've seen the day, with my good *biting* faulchion,
I would have made them skip. *Shakspeare.*

5. To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste, from
the old usage of it, in the general sense, to cause
to smart.

No ointment that would cleanse or *bite*.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 633.

It may be the first water will have more of the scent, as
more fragrant; and the second more of the taste, as more
bitter, or *biting*. *Bacon.*

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phrase.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away;
He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit*. *Pope.*

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have conversed
with you, they would have been strangely *bit*, while they
thought only to fall in love with a fair lady. *Pope.*

BITE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The seizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlasting burnings, or
arm himself against the *bites* of the never-dying worm? *South.*
Nor so days parching heat, that splits the rocks,
Are half so harmful as the greedy flocks;
Their venom'd *bite*, and scurs indented on the stock. *Dryden, Virgil's Georgicks.*

2. The act of a fish that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or six
hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*. *Walton's Angler.*

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud: in low and vulgar
language.

Let a man be never so wise,
He may be caught with sober lies;
For take it in its proper light,
'Tis just what coxcombs call a *bite*. *Swift.*

4. A sharper; one who commits frauds.

BITER. *n. s.* [from *bite*.]

1. He that bites.

Great barkers are no *biters*. *Carden.*

2. A fish apt to take the bait.

He is so bold, that he will invade one of his own kind, and
you may therefore easily believe him to be a bold *biter*.
Walton's Angler.

3. A tricker; a deceiver.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing, you have no reason to
disbelieve in itself, and perhaps has given you, before he *bit*
you, no reason to disbelieve it for his saying it; and, if you
give him ere lit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has
deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, because you
do not think him a knave. *Spectator, No. 504.*

BITING.* *n. s.* [from *bite*.]

1. The act of biting.

Then the *bitings* of grasshoppers and flies killed; neither
was there found any remedy for their life; for they were
worthy to be punished by such. *Wisdom, xvi. 9.*

2. The act of wounding with censure or reproach.

As long as I give them as good hold upon me, they must
pardon me my *bitings*. *Donne's Progress of the Soul, Epist.*

BITINGLY.* *adv.* [from *bite*.] jeeringly; sarcasti-
cally. Bullokar's old vocabulary has this adverb,
"To taunt *bitingly*."

Some more *bitingly* called it the impress or emblem of his
entry into his first bishoprick, viz. not at the door, but the
window. *Harrington's Br. View of the Church, p. 28.*

His [Cicero's] weakness and deficiency the poet Juvenal, in
his satire, derideth very *bitingly*. *Fotherby's Atheomastix, p. 191.*

BITLESS.* *adj.* [from *bit* and *less*.] Not having a
bit or bridle.

Here, a fierce people, the Getulians lie,
Bitless Numidian horse, and quicksands dire.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Tr. of Virg. Æn. 4.

BITTACLE. *n. s.* A frame of timber in the steerage
of a ship, where the compass is placed. *Dict.*

BITTEN. *particip. pass.* [from *To bite*; which see.]

BITTER.† *adj.* [biter, Saxon, from the Goth.
bitirs.]

1. Having a hot acrid, biting taste, like wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefac-
tion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Though a man in a fever should, from sugar, have a *bitter*
taste, which, at another time, produces a sweet one; yet the
idea of *bitter*, in that man's mind, would be as distinct from
the idea of sweet, as if he had tasted only gall. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; severe.

Friends now fast sworn,
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissension of a doit, break out
To *bitterest* enmity. *Shakspeare.*

Husbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* against them.

Colossians, iii. 19.

The word of God, instead of a *bitter*, teaches us a charitable zeal.

Spratt.

3. Calamitous; miserable.

I will make it as the mourning of an only son, and the end thereof as a *bitter* day.

Amos, viii. 10.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave

Is only *bitter* to me, only dying;

Go with me, like good angels, to my end.

Shakspeare.

A dire induction am I witness to;

And will to France, hoping the consequence

Will prove as *bitter*, black, and tragical.

Shakspeare.

And shun the *bitter* consequence; for know,

The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command

Transgress, inevitably thou shalt die.

Milton, P. L.

Tell him, that if I bear my *bitter* fate,

'Tis to behold his vengeance for my son.

Dryden.

4. Painful; inclement.

The fowl the borders fly,

And shun the *bitter* blast, and wheel about the sky.

Dryden.

5. Sharp; reproachful; satirical.

Go with me,

And, in the breath of *bitter* words, let's smother

My damned son.

Shakspeare.

6. Mournful; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in misery, and life unto the *bitter* in soul?

Job, iii. 20.

7. In any manner, unpleasing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is *bitter* wormwood, there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning.

Watts, *Logic*.

BITTER. * *n. s.*

1. Any thing bitter.

A little *bitter* mingled in our cup leaves no relish of the sweet.

Locke.

2. [In medicine.] A bitter plant, bark, or root; as, an infusion of *bitters*.

BITTERFUL. * *adj.* [from *bitter* and *full*.] Full of bitterness. Obsolete.

Huloet.

Small cause have I to be merie or glad,

Rememb'ring this *bitterfull* departyng.

Chaucer, *Lam. of M. Magd.* 53.

BITTERGOURD. *n. s.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BITTERLY. † *adv.* [Sax. *biteþlice*.]

1. With a bitter taste.

2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously.

The mighty man shall cry there *bitterly*.

Zeph. i. 14.

I so lively acted with my tears,

That my poor mistress, moved therewithal,

Wept *bitterly*.

Shakspeare.

Bitterly hast thou paid, and still art paying

That rigid score.

Milton, S. A.

3. Sharply; severely.

His behaviour is not to censure *bitterly* the errors of their zeal.

Spratt.

BITTERN. *n. s.* [*bulour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish; remarkable for the noise which he makes, usually called *bumping*. See BITTOUR.

The poor fish have enemies enough, besides such unnatural fishermen as otters, the cormorant, and the *bittern*.

Walton.

So that scarce

The *bittern* knows his tune, with bill ingulphed,

To shake the sounding marsh.

Thomson.

BITTERN. *n. s.* [from *bitter*.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making of common salt, and used in the preparation of Epsom salt.

Quincy.

BITTERNESS. † *n. s.* [Sax. *biteþneþre*.]

1. A bitter taste.

ML. I.

The idea of whiteness, or *bitterness*, is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there.

Locke.

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.

The *bitterness* and animosity between the commanders was such, that a great part of the army was marched.

Clarendon.

3. Sharpness; severity of temper.

His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,

Shall we be thus afflicted in his wrecks,

His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness*?

Shakspeare.

Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more *bitterness* and sourness than formerly, and were more reserved towards the king's commissioners.

Clarendon.

4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach.

Some think their wits have been asleep, except they dart out somewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between saltiness and *bitterness*.

Bacon.

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.

There appears much joy in him, even so much, that joy could not show itself modest enough, without a badge of *bitterness*.

Shakspeare.

They shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in *bitterness* for him, as one that is in *bitterness* for his first-born.

Zech. xii. 10.

Most pursue the pleasures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in sin, are carried on with danger, and end in *bitterness*.

Wake, *Prep. for Death*.

I oft, in *bitterness* of soul, deplor'd

My absent daughter, and my dearer lord.

Pope, *Odys. ev.*

BITTERSWEET. *n. s.* [from *bitter* and *sweet*.] The name of an apple, which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter.

It is but a *bittersweet* at best, and the fine colours of the serpent do by no means make amends for the smart and poison of his sting.

South.

When I express the taste of an apple, which we call the *bittersweet*, none can mistake what I mean.

Watts.

BITTERVETCH. *n. s.* [*ervum*, Lat.] A plant.

BITTERWORT. *n. s.* [*gentiana*, Lat.] An herb.

BITTOUR. † *n. s.* [*bulour*, Fr. *bittore*, Ital. from the Lat. *bootaurus*, Minshew thinks, because "boat ut taurus," he makes a noise like a bull.] The name of a bird, commonly called the *bittern*; but perhaps as properly *bittour*. It is, in some places, called a *butter-bump*. See BITTERN.

Then to the waters brink she laid her head;

And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed,

To thee alone, O lake, she said, I tell.

Dryden.

BITUME. *n. s.* [from *bitumen*.] Bitumen. See BITUMEN.

Mix with these

Idean pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spume,

Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume*.

May.

BITUMED. * *adj.* [from *bitume*.] Smear'd with pitch.

Sir, we have a chest beneath the hatches, caulked and *bitumed* ready.

Shakspeare, *Pericles*.

BITUMEN. *n. s.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes, as the Asphaltis in Judaea, of various kinds: some so hard as to be used for coals; others so glutinous as to serve for mortar.

Savary.

It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make as it were an artificial rock, the substance becometh so hard.

Bacon.

The fabrick seem'd a work of rising ground,

With sulphur and *bitumen* cast between.

Dryden.

Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is soluble in water.

Woodward.

BITUMINOUS. † *adj.* [Fr. *bitumineux*, from *bitumen*.]

Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar used in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a stone.

Bacon.

B L A

The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew
Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flam'd. *Milton, P. L.*
BIVA'VE. *adj.* [from *binus* and *valva*, Lat.] Having
two valves or shutters; a term used of those fish
that have two shells, as oysters: and of those plants
whose seed pods open their whole length, to dis-
charge their seeds, as pens.

In the cavity lies loose the shell of some sort of *bivalve*,
larger than could be introduced in at those holes. *Woodward.*
BIVA'LVULA. *adj.* [from *bivalve*.] Having two valves.

BI'VIOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *bivius*.] That leadeth different
ways.

In *bivious* theorems, and Janus-faced doctrines, let virtuous
considerations state the determination.

To BI'VOUAC.* *v. n.* [Germ.] To continue under
arms all night. See *BIOUAC*.

BI'WORT. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'ZANTINE. *n. s.* [more properly spelt *byzantine*;
from *Byzantium*.] A great piece of gold valued at
fifteen pounds, which the king offereth upon high
festival days; it is yet called a *bizantine*, which
anciently was a piece of gold coined by the empe-
rours of Constantinople. *Camden.*

To BLAB. *v. a.* [*blabbercn*, Teut.]

1. To tell what ought to be kept secret; it usually
implies rather thoughtlessness than treachery; but
may be used in either sense.

The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorseful day,
Is crept into the bosom of the sea. *Shakspeare.*

Thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere the *blabbing* eastern scout,
The nice morn on the Indian steep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton, Comus.*

Nature has made man's breast no windores,
To publish what he does within doors;
Nor what dark secrets there inhabit,
Unless his own rash folly *blab* it. *Hudibras.*

Sorrow nor joy can be disguis'd by art,
Our foreheads *blab* the secrets of our heart. *Dryden.*

It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worship to a crea-
ture; but the very *induces* of the fathers cannot escape the *index*
expurgatorius, for *blabbing* so great a truth *Stillfleet.*

Nor whisper to the tattling reeds
The blackest of all female deeds;
Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,
Where echoes sits, and list'ning mocks. *Swift.*

2. To tell: in a good sense: not used.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blabb'd* them with such pleasing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shakspeare.*

To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

Your mate I'll be;
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not see. *Shakspeare.*

BLAB. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A telltale; a thought-
less babbler; a treacherous betrayer of secrets.

The secret man heareth many confessions; for who will open
himself to a *blab*, or babbler? *Bacon.*

To have reveal'd
Secrets of man, the secrets of a friend,
Contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded
All friendship, and avoided as a *blab*. *Milton, S. A.*

Whoever shews me a very inquisitive body, I'll shew him a
blab, and one that shall make privacy as publick as a procla-
mation. *L'Estrange.*

I should have gone about shewing my letters, under the
charge of secrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift.*

BLA'BBER. *n. s.* [from *blab*.] A tatter; a telltale.
Sherwood.

To BLA'BBER. *v. n.*
1. To whistle to a horse. *Skinner.*

B L A

2. To falter; to fib; to tell tales; *Minshew* and
Cotgrave; both of whom derive it from the old Fr.
baboyer; but it is from the Teut. *blabbercn*, to talk
foolishly.

BLA'BBERLIPPED. *Skinner.* See **BLOBBERLIPPED.**

BLACK. *† adj.* [blac, Sax.]

1. Of the colour of night.

In the twilight in the evening, in the *black* and *dark* night.

Aristotle has problems which enquire why the sun make
man *black*, and not the fire; why it whitens wax, yet *black*
the skin? *Proverbs, vii. 9.*
Brown.

2. Dark.

The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind, and there was a
great rain. *I Kings, xviii. 45.*

3. Cloudy of countenance; sullen.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakspeare.*

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

Either my country never must be freed,
Or I consenting to so *black* a deed. *Dryden.*

5. Obscure; mysterious. To this definition of *black*
belongs the application of it to necromancy, as
Minshew terms "the *black* art;" which is yet an
expression not omitted in enumerating the many
things which a conjurer is supposed to know!

Deceitful magick told the Earl of Gowry, the Earl of Gowry
should be king of Scotland;—the enigmatical *black* art bears
Fairfax in hand, that the Viscount of—— shall be king of
England. *Archdeacon Arnway's Tab. of Moderation, p. 107.*

6. Dismal; mournful.

A dire induction am I witness to;
And will to France, hoping the consequence
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shakspeare.*

7. *Black and Blue.* The colour of a bruise; a stripe.

Mistress Ford, good heart, is beaten *black and blue*, that you
cannot see a white spot about her.

Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

And, wing'd with speed and fury, flew
To rescue knight from *black and blue*. *Hudibras.*

BLACK-BROWED. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow*.] Hav-
ing black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving, *black-brow'd* night,
Give me my Romeo. *Shakspeare.*

Thus when a *black-brow'd* gust begins to rise,
White foam at first on the curl'd ocean fries,
Then roars the main, the billows mount the skies. *Dryden.*

BLACK-BRYONY. *n. s.* [*tamnus*, Lat.] The name of a
plant.

BLACK-CATTLE. Oxen, bulls, and cows.

The other part of the grazier's business is what we call *black-*
cattle, produces hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation. *Swift.*

BLACK-EARTH. *n. s.* It is every where obvious on
the surface of the ground, and what we call mould.

Woodward.

BLACK-EYED.* *adj.* [from *black* and *eye*.] Having
black eyes.

I must resign
My *black-ey'd* maid, to please the powers divine. *Dryden, Iliad 1.*

BLACK-FACED.* *adj.* [from *black* and *face*.] Hav-
ing a dark or black face.

This *black-fac'd* night, desire's foul nurse.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adonis.

BLACK-GUARD. *† adj.* [from *black* and *guard*.] A
cant word amongst the vulgar; by which is implied
a dirty fellow; of the meanest kind, Dr. Johnson
says; and he cites only the modern authority of
Swift. But the introduction of this word into our
language belongs not to the vulgar, and is more than

a century prior to the time of Swift. Mr. Malone agrees with me, in exhibiting the two first of the following examples. The *black guard* is evidently designed to imply a fit attendant on the devil.

* They are taken for no better than rakehells or the devil's *black guard*. *Stanishurst's Descript. of Ireland*, ch. 8.

As the blessed angels are ministring spirits, so the devil and his *black-guard* are the meanes and instruments which God hath used and employed in all times,—eyther for the tryal of the godly, or chastisement of the wicked.

H. Howard's Defensative, &c. (1583.)

One o' the *black-guard* had his hand in my vestry, and was groping of me as nimbly as the Christmas cut-purse.

B. Johnson, Masques at Court.

I was alone among a coachfull of women, and those of the electors duchesse chamber forsoothe, which you would have said to have been of the *black guard*.

Moryson's Itinerary, part 1. p. 13.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the house, to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift*.

BLACK-JACK.* *n. s.* The leathern cup of elder times. See JACK.

He runs to the *black-jack*, fills his flaggon, spreads the table, and serves up dinner. *Milton, Colasterion.*

I drink my porter out of a leathern *black-jack*. *Student*, ii. 258.

BLACK-LEAD. *n. s.* [from *black* and *lead*.] A mineral found in the lead mines, much used for pencils; it is not fusible, or not without a very great heat.

You must first get your *black-lead* sharpened finely, and put fast into quills, for your rude and first draught. *Peacham*.

BLACK-MAIL. *n. s.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of such as usually rob or steal. *Cowel*.

BLACK-MOUTHED.* *adj.* [from *black* and *mouth*.] Using foul language; scurrilous.

He will readily grant, that if the dead rise not, then his preaching is vain, and their faith is also vain; then Christian religion is all artifice and delusion; the dream of enthusiasts, the project of politicians, the craft of priests, or whatever else the most *black-mouth'd* atheists charged it with.

Killingbeck's Serm. p. 118.

BLACK-MONDAY.* *n. s.* A day recorded in the history of this country by that name.

Black-Monday is Easter-Monday, and was so called on this occasion: In the 34th of Edw. III. the 14th of April, and the morrow after Easter-day, king Edward, with his host, lay before the city of Paris, which day was full dark of mist and hail, and so bitter cold, that many men died on their horses' backs with the cold. Wherefore, unto this day, it hath been called the *Black-Monday*.

Stowe, Hist. of Eng.

It was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on *Black-Monday* last. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

BLACK-PEOPLED.* *adj.* [from *black* and *people*.] Having people of a black colour.

The admiring queen, wing'd with thy fame,
From her *black-peopled* empire came.

Sandys, Christ's Passion, p. 23.

BLACK-PUDDING. *n. s.* [from *black* and *pudding*.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece
Of ammunition bread and cheese,
And fat *blackpuddings*, proper food
For warriors that delight in blood.

Hudibras.

BLACK-ROD. *n. s.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament.

Cowel.

BLACK-VISAGE.* *adj.* [from *black* and *visage*.]

Having a black appearance.

Hurry amain from our *black-visag'd* shows;
We shall affright their eyes.

Marston's Antonio and Melida, Prol.

BLACK.† *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour.

Black is the badge of liell,

The hue of dungeons, and the scowl of night. *Shakspeare.*

For the production of *black*, the corpuscles must be less than any of those which exhibit colours. *Newton.*

2. Mourning.

We never bethink ourselves, or consult of moderate diet, but in *blacks* and moorning, when our folly and intemperance hath cast us into some disease.

Hales's Sermons, at the Close of his Remains, p. 21.

How like a silent stream shaded with night,

And gliding softly with our windy sighs,

Moves the whole frame of this solemnity!

Tears, sighs, and *blacks*, filling the similit.

Massinger's and Field's Fatal Dowry.

Rise, wretched widow, rise; nor, undeplor'd,

Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford:

But rise, prepar'd in *black*, to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dryden.*

3. A blackamoor.

4. That part of the eye which is black.

It suffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the *black* or sight of the eye. *Digby.*

5. A stain.

Defiling her white lawn of chastity

With ugly *blacks* of lust.

Rowley, All's Lost by Lust.

TO BLACK.† *v. a.* [Sax. *blacian*.] To make black; to blacken.

Blacking over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, we quickly set on fire. *Boyle.*

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,

And bid him prate in his white plumes no more. *Addison.*

BLA'CKAMOOH. *n. s.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamoor*, or a lion, than of a nurse, or a cat. *Locke.*

BLA'CKBERRIED *Heath*. [empetrum, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLA'CKBERRY.† *n. s.* [Sax. *blacbeþian*.] The fruit of the bramble.

The policy of these crafty sneering rascals, that stale old mouse-eaten cheese Nestor, and that same dogfox Ulysses, is not proved worth a *blackberry*. *Shakspeare.*

Then sad he sung the Children in the Wood;

How *blackberries* they pluck'd in desarts wild,

And fearless at the glittering fauchion smil'd. *Gay.*

BLA'CKBERRY *Bush.* *n. s.* [rubus, Lat.] A species of bramble.

BLA'CKBIRD. *n. s.* [from *black* and *bird*.] The name of a bird.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, *blackbirds*, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A schoolboy ran unto't, and thought

The crib was down, the *blackbird* caught.

Swift.

BLA'CKCOCK.* *n. s.* The heath-cock: the *black game*, common in the North of England and in Scotland.

After dinner, we went out with guns, to try if we could find any *blackcock*. *Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.*

TO BLA'CKEN.† *v. a.* [Sax. *blacian*.]

1. To make of a black colour.

Bless'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand

Blacken'd by crowds.

Prior.

While the long fun'erals *blacken* all the way.

Pope.

2. To darken; to cloud.

That little cloud that appear'd at first to Elijah's servant, no bigger than a man's hand, but presently after grew, and spread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To defame; or make infamous.

B L A

Let us *blacken* him, let us *blacken* him, what we can, said that miscreant Harrison, of the blessed king, upon the wording and drawing up his charge against his approaching trial. *South.*
The morals *blacken'd*, when the writings 'scape,
The libell'd person, and the pictur'd shape. *Pope.*
To **BLA'CKEN.** *v. n.* To grow black or dark.

The hollow sound
Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around,
Air *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. *Dryden.*
BLA'CKENER.* *n. s.* [from *blacken*.] He who blackens any thing. *Sherwood.*

BLA'CKISH.† *adj.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black.
As the stream of brooks they pass away; which are *blackish*
by reason of the ice, and wherein the snow is hid. *Job vi. 16.*
Part of it all the year continues in the form of a *blackish*
oil. *Boyle.*

BLA'CKLY.* *adv.* [from *black*.]

1. Darkly, in colour.
Lastly stood War, in glittering arms yclad,
With visage grim, stern looks, and *blackly* lued.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Magistrates.

2. Atrociously.
Deeds so *blackly* grim and horrid.
Felltham's Resolves, B. ii. R. 31.

BLA'CKMOOR. *n. s.* [from *black* and *Moore*.] A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habitation of *blackmoors*; but the country of Arabia, especially the Happy and Stony. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

More to west
The realm of Baechus to the *blackmoor* sea. *Milton, P. R.*

BLA'CKNESS. *n. s.* [from *black*.]

1. Black colour.
Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, or stifle, without reflection; most of the rays of every sort that fall on the bodies. *Locke.*

There would emerge one or more very black spots, and, within those, other spots of an intenser *blackness*. *Newton.*
His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite,
To sooty *blackness* from the purest white. *Addison.*

2. Darkness.
His faults in him seem as the spots of heav'n,
More fiery by night's *blackness*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Atrociousness; horribleness; wickedness.

BLA'CKSMITH. *n. s.* [from *black* and *smith*.] A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty.

The *blacksmith* may forge what he pleases. *Howell.*
Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impossible for the *blacksmith* to make them so fast, but a cat and a whore-master will find a way through them. *Spectator.*

BLA'CKTAIL. *n. s.* [from *black* and *tail*.] A fish; a kind of perch, by some called *ruffs*, or *popes*. See **POPE.** *Dict.*

BLA'CKTHORN.† *n. s.* [from *black* and *thorn*.] The same with the sloe. See **PLUM**, of which it is a species.

Love shall, in that tempestuous shower,
Her brightest blossoms like the *blackthorn* show;
Weak friendship prospers by the power
Of fortune's sun: I'll in her winter grow.

Habington's Castara, p. 98.

BLA'DDER. *n. s.* [bladder, Saxon; *blader*, Dutch.]

1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine.
The *bladder* should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely dilatible for receiving and containing the urine, till an opportunity of emptying it. *Ray.*

2. It is often filled with wind, to which allusions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore,
Was vanquish'd quite, and of that monstrous mass
Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was. *Spenser, F. Q.*

B L A

A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceeding turgid and hard; but being brought nearer to the fire, it suddenly broke, with so loud a noise as made us for a while after almost deaf. *Boyle.*
3. It is usual for those that learn to swim, to support themselves with blown bladders.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys, that swim on *bladders*,
These many summers, in a sea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my highblown pride
At length broke under me. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

4. A blister; a pustule.

BLA'DDER-NUT. *n. s.* [*staphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

BLA'DDER-SENA. *n. s.* [*colutea*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLA'DDERED.* *adj.* [from *bladder*.] Swollen like a bladder.

They affect greatness in all they write, but it is a *bladdered* greatness, like that of the vain man whom Seneca describes;—an ill habit of body, full of humours, and swelled with dropsy. *Dryden, Dedic. of the Æneid.*

BLADE.† *n. s.* [blæb, bled, Sax. part. from *blepan*, or *blopan*; French, *bled*, low Lat. *bladus*.] The spire of grass before it grows to seed; the green shoots of corn which rise from the seed. This seems to me the primitive signification of the word *blade*; from which, I believe, the *blade* of a sword was first named, because of its similitude in shape; and, from the *blade* of a sword, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the tree that beareth *sanguis draconis*. *Bacon.*

Send in the feeding flocks betimes, t' invade
The rising bulk of the luxuriant *blade*. *Dryden.*

If we were able to dive into her secret recesses, we should find that the smallest *blade* of grass, or most contemptible weed, has its particular use. *Swift.*

Hung on every spray, on every *blade*
Of grass, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. *Thomson.*

BLADE.† *n. s.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument, distinct from the handle. It is usually taken for a weapon, and so called probably from the likeness of a sword *blade* to a *blade* of grass. It is commonly applied to the knife.

He sought all round about, his thirsty *blade*
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy. *Spenser, F. Q.*

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would
Pollute her sabre with ignoble blood. *Dryden.*

Be his this sword, whose *blade* of brass displays
A ruddy gleam; whose hilt a silver blaze. *Pope.*

2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay, called so in contempt. So we say *mettle* for *courage*. Fuller puns upon the word, always fond of an opportunity to be facetious.

Sure I am, however at this time they might turn edge, they had been formerly true *blades* for his holiness, [the pope].

You'll find yourself mistaken, Sir, if you'll take upon you to judge of these *blades* by their garbs, looks, and outward appearance. *L'Estrange.*

Then turning about to the hangman, he said,
Dispatch me, I pri'thee, this troublesome *blade*. *Prior.*

BLADE of the Shoulder.} *n. s.* The bone called by **BLADEBONE.}** anatomists the scapula, or scapular bone.

He fell most furiously on the broiled relics of a shoulder of mutton, commonly called a *bladebone*. *Pope.*

To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish, or fit with a blade.

BLA'DED. *adj.* [from *blade*.] Having blades or spires.

Her silver visage in the watery glass,
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* grass. *Shakespeare.*
As where the lightning runs along the ground,
Nor *bladed* grass, nor bearded corn succeeds,
But scales of scurf and putrefaction breeds. *Dryden.*

BLA'DESMITH. *n. s.* [from *blade* and *smith*, *faber gladiorum*.] A sword cutler. *Hulot.*

BLAIN. *n. s.* [blezene, *Sax.* *bleync*, Dutch, from the Iceland. *blina*, a pustule.] A pustule; a botch; a blister.

It shall become small dust in all the land of Egypt, and shall be a *boil* breaking forth with *blains* upon man and beast. *Exod. ix. 9.*

Itches, *blains*,
Sow all the Athenian bosoms, and the crop
Be general leprosy. *Shakespeare.*
Botches and *blains* must all his flesh imboss,
And all his people. *Milton, P. L.*

Whene'er I hear a rival nam'd,
I feel my body all inflam'd;
Which breaking out in boils and *blains*,
With yellow filth my linen stains. *Swift.*

BLA'MABLE. *adj.* [old Fr. *blasmable*.] Culpable; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both sides equally *blamable*. *Dryden.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *blamable*.] Fault; the state of being liable to blame; culpableness; faultiness.

Scripture—mentioneth its sometimes freer use, than at other, without the least *blamableness*.

Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 503.
If he had not freedom of will to determine himself towards good and evil, as he pleased, he must then be under a fatal necessity of doing whatsoever he should happen to do; and then as he could give no proof of his temper and inclination, so there could be no such thing as acceptableness to God when he did well, nor *blamableness* when he did otherwise.

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conference, P. III.

BLA'MABLY. *adv.* [from *blamable*.] Culpably; in a manner liable to censure.

A process may be carried on against a person, that is maliciously or *blamably* absent, even to a definitive sentence. *Ayliffe.*

To BLAME. *v. a.* [*blamer*, Fr.]

1. To censure: to charge with a fault: it generally implies a slight censure.

Our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men
May *blame*, but not controul. *Shakespeare.*

Porphyrus, you too far did tempt your fate;
'Tis true, your duty to me it became;
But praising that, I must your conduct *blame*. *Dryden.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to *blame*, and something to commend. *Pope.*

2. To *blame* has usually the particle *for* before the fault.

The reader must not *blame me for* making use here all along of the word sentiment. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*.

Tomareus he *blam'd of* inconsiderate rashness, for that he would busy himself in matters not belonging to his vocation.

Knolles, History of the Turks.

4. To blemish; to bring reproach upon.

When he saw his faire Priscilla by,
He deeply sigh'd, and groan'd inwardly,
To think of this ill state in which she stood;
To which she for his sake had weetingly
Now brought herself, and *blam'd* her noble blood. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 11.*

BLAME. *n. s.* [old Fr. *blasme*.]

1. Imputation of a fault. *

In arms, the praise of success is shared among many; yet the *blame* or misadventures is charged upon one. *Hayward.*

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones, sometimes passionately enough, to divert it from themselves. *Locke.*

2. Crime; that which produces or deserves censure.

Who would not judge us to be discharged of all *blame*, which are content to have no great fault, even by their very word and testimony, in whose eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accustomed to seem small. *Hooker.*

I unspeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and *blames* I laid upon myself,

For strangers to my nature. *Shakespeare.*

3. Hurt. Not now in use.

Therewith upon his crest,
With rigour so outrageous he smit,
That a large share it hew'd out of the rest,
And glancing down his shield, from *blame* him fairly blest. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. There is a peculiar structure of this word, in which it is not very evident whether it be a *noun* or a verb, but I conceive it to be the *noun*, Dr. Johnson says: *To blame*, in French, *à tort*; culpable; worthy of censure. But it is an adverbial mode of speech; so, *to seek* means *without knowledge*; and thus, *to blame* means *without excuse*. See *To SEEK*, *adv.*

You were *to blame*, I must be plain with you,
To part so slightly with your wife's first gift. *Shakespeare.*

I do not ask whether they were mistaken; but, whether they were *to blame* in the manner? *Stillington.*

Now we should hold them much *to blame*,
If they went back before they came. *Prior.*

BLA'MEFUL. *adj.* [from *blame* and *full*.] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the causer of these timeless deaths
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shakespeare.*

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour,
If ever lady wrong'd her lord so much,
Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
Some stern untutor'd churl. *Shakespeare.*

Thy *blameful* lines, bespotted so with sin,
Mine eyes would cleanse, ere they to read begin.
• *Drayton, Epist. Matilda to K. John.*

BLA'MELSS. *adj.* [from *blame*.]

1. Guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preserved him *blameless* unto God. *Wisdom, x. 3.*

The flames ascend on either altar clear,
While thus the *blameless* maid address'd her pray'r. *Dryden.*

Such a lessening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameless* men of a fifth part of their estates. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes it is used with *of*.

We will be *blameless of* this thine oath. *Joshua, ii. 17.*

BLA'MELESSLY. *adv.* [from *blameless*.] Innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, against which he cannot *blamelessly*, without pertinacy, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *blameless*.] Innocence; exemption from censure.

Having resolved, with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the *blamelessness* of the inferior agent. *Hammond.*

BLA'MER. *n. s.* [from *blame*.] One that blames or finds fault; a censurer.

In me you've bellowed a pagan muse,
And denizond a stranger, who, mistaught
By *blamers* of the times they marr'd, hath sought
Virtues in corners. *Donne, Poems*, p. 159.

BLA'ME WORTHY. *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy*.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of blame or censure.

B L A

Or esteemeth such an one blame-worthy.

Martin on the Marriage of Priests, (1554.) sign. Kk. iii. 6.
Although the same should be blame-worthy, yet this age hath
forborn to incur the danger of any such blame. *Hooker*.
That the sending of a divorce to her husband was not blame-
worthy, he affirms because the man was heinously vicious.

Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce, ii. 22.

The disturbance and fear, which often follow upon a man's
having done an injury, arise from a sense of his being blame-
worthy.

Butler, Anal. of Rel. P. i. ch. 3.

BLAMEWORTHINESS. * *n. s.* [from *blame-worthy*.] What
is deserving blame.

Praise and blame express what actually are; praiseworthi-
ness and *blame-worthiness*, what naturally ought to be the sen-
timents of other people with regard to our character and con-
duct.

A. Smith, Theory of Mor. Sent. P. 3. ch. 2.

To BLANCH. † *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To whiten; to change from some other colour to
white.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine are *blanch'd* with fear. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*.

A way of whitening was cheaply may be of use; and we have
set down the practice of tradesmen who *blanch* it. *Boyle*.

And sin's black dye seems *blanch'd* by age to virtue. *Dryden*.

2. To strip or peel such things as have husks.

Their suppers may be bisket, raisins of the sun, and a few
blanch'd almonds. *Wise-man*.

3. To slur; to balk; to pass over; to shift away.
Not now in use, Dr. Johnson says; and he cites the
authority only of Bacon. Other good authors use
it; and probably the modern vulgar expression,
"to *blink* (i. e. to evade) the question," is a corrup-
tion of to *blanch* the question.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ands, to
qualify treason; whereby every one might express his malice,
and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

You are not transported in an action that warms the blood
and is *appearing* holy, to *blanch*, or take for admitted, the point
of lawfulness. *Bacon, Holy War*.

The doctors of that church have their colourable pretences,
wherewith to *blanch* over these errors.

Bp. Sanderson's Sermons, p. 242.

I suppose you will not *blanch* Paris in your way.

Sir H. Wotton, Lett. to Milton.

A man horribly cheats his own soul, who upon any pretence,
or under any temptation whatsoever, forsakes or *blanches* the
true principles of religion.

Goodman's Wint. Ev. Conference, P. 3.

To BLANCH. † *n.* To evade; to shift; to speak soft.

Optimi consulari mortui; books will speak plain, when coun-
sellors *blanch*. *Bacon*.

BLANCHER. *n. s.* [from *blanch*.] A whitener. *Dict.*

BLAND. *adj.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.

In her face excuse

Came prologue, and apology to prompt;
Which, with *bland* words at will, she thus address'd.

Milton, P. L.

An even calm

Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs *bland*
Breath'd o'er the blue expanse. *Thomson*.

To BLAND. * [Mr. Mason introduces this word as a
verb from the adjective; but the word, in the ex-
ample, is the adjective itself used adverbially. Mr.
Mason has garbled the passage, by giving only the
line in which *bland* occurs. Such a verb, however,
would be useful, as meaning to *soothe*.]

Loath that foul blot, that hellish fierbrand,
Disloill lust, fair beauty's foulest blame,
That base affection, which your ears would *bland*
Commend to you by love's abused name.

Spenser, Hymn in Hon. of Beauty.

BLANDA'TION. * *n. s.* [from *blanditia*, Lat.] A piece
of flattery.

B L A

One had flattered Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, with this
blaudation. *Camden, Remains*.

BLANDILOQUENCE. * *n. s.* [Lat. *blandiloquentia*.] This
word is found in our lexicography of a century
since, and is admitted into foreign dictionaries
which illustrate our language. Fair and flattering
speech; courteous language; compliment.

Gloss. Anglicana Nova, (1707).

To BLANDISH. † *v. a.* [*blandir*, Fr. from *blandior*, Lat.]
To smooth; to soften. I have met with this word
in no other passage than that of Milton, Dr. John-
son says. He might have found it, however, in our
old lexicography. Bullokar's and Sherwood's dic-
tionaries both give it: It is indeed one of our most
ancient verbs.

Thou wert wont to hurtlen and dispisen her with many
words, whan she was *blandishyng* and present, &c.

Chaucer, Boeth. l. 2. pros. prima.

In this psalme he spekith of Christ and his follewis *bland-
ishyng* to us. *Lewis, Hist. Tr. of the Bible*, p. 13.

She, *blandishing*, by Dunsmore drives along.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. xiii.

Must'ring all her wiles,

With *blandish'd* parleys, feminine assaults,
Tongue-batteries, she surceas'd not day nor night,
To storm me over-watch'd, and wear'd out. *Milton, S. A.*

BLANDISHER. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *blandisseur*.] One who
blandishes. *Colgrave and Sherwood*.

BLANDISHING. * *n. s.* [from *blandish*.] Expression
of kindness; blandishment.

Flat enemies are honest harmless things,
Because they tell us what we have to fear;
But double-hearted friends, whose *blandishings*
Tickle our ears but sting our bosoms, are
Those dangerous Syrens, whose sweet maiden face
Is only mortal treason's burnish'd glass.

Beaumont's Psyche, C. 6. st. 3.

BLANDISHMENT. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *blandissement*.]

1. Act of fondness; expression of tenderness by ges-
ture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent,
Who, with sweet pleasure and bold *blandishment*,
'Gan smile. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Each bird and beast behold
Approaching two and two; these cower'ing low
With *blandishment*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Soft words; kind speeches.

He was both well and fair spoken, and would use strange
sweetness and *blandishment* of words, where he desired to effect
or persuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon*.

3. Kind treatment; caress.

Him Dido now with *blandishment* detains;
But I suspect the town where Juno reigns. *Dryden*.

In order to bring those infidels within the wide circle of
whiggish community, neither *blandishments* nor promises are
omitted. *Swift*.

BLANK. † *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by Menage from
Albianus, thus: *Albianus*, *albianicus*, *bianicus*, *bian-
cus*, *bianco*, *blanicus*, *blancus*, *blanc*; by others, from
blanc, which, in Danish, signifies *shining*; in con-
formity to which, the Germans have *blanker*, to
shine, Dr. Johnson says; and they have also the
adjective *blanc*, white; the Saxons, *blæcan*; and the
English, *bleach*, to *whiten*.]

1. White.

To the *blanc* moon

'Her office they prescrib'd: to th' other five
Their planetary motions. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.

Our substitutes at home shall have *blank* charters,
Whereto, when they know that men are rich,
They shall subscribe them for large sums of gold. *Shakspeare*,

Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor side, little more than *blank* paper. Addison.

3. Pale; confused; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed.

There without such bow, or sign of joy,
Solicitous and *blank*, he thus began. Milton, P. L.

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,
Astonied stood, and *blank*, while horror chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd. Milton, P. L.

But now no face divine contentment wears;
'Tis all *blank* sadness, or continual fears. Pope.

4. Without rhyme; where the rhyme is *blanched*, or missed. See *To BLANCH*, to *balk*.

The lady shall say her mind freely, or the *blank* verse shall halt for it. Shakspeare.

Long have your ears been fill'd with tragick parts;
Blood and *blank* verse have harden'd all your hearts. Addison, Prol. to the Drummer.

Our *blank* verse, where there is no rhyme to support the expression, is extremely difficult to such as are not masters in the tongue. Addison on Italy.

BLANK. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void space on paper.

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. Swift.

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*
My name hath touch'd your ears. Shakspeare.

In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one small prize. Dryden.

The world the coward will despise,
When life's a *blank*, who pulls not for a prize. Dryden.

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

She has left him
The *blank* of what he was;
I tell thee, cunnie, she has quite unmann'd him. Dryden.

4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were *blanks*, rather than fill'd with me. Shakspeare.

Obusion to do what is necessary,
Seal a commission to a *blank* of danger. Shakspeare.

For the book of knowledge fair,
Presented with an universal *blank*
Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd. Milton, P. L.

Life may be one great *blank*, which, though not blotted with sin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue. Rogers.

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; so called, because, to be more visible, it was marked with white. Now disused.

Slender,
Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his *blank*,
Transports its poison'd shot. Shakspeare.

6. Aim; shot. Not used.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond my aim; out of the *blank*
And level of my brain. Shakspeare.

I have spoken for you all my best,
And stood within the *blank* of his displeasure,
For my free speech. Shakspeare.

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye. Shakspeare.

To BLANK. v. a. [from *blank*; *blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit.

Each opposite, that *blanks* the face of joy,
Meet what I would have well, and it destroy. Shakspeare.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him
Of all these boasted trophies won on me,
And with confusion *blank* his war-hippers. Milton, S. A.

If the atheist, when he died, should find that his soul remains,
how will this man be amazed and *blanked*? Tillotson.

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purposes were *blanked*, the governour at a bay,
and all that charge lost and cancelled. Spenser on Ireland.

BLANKET. *n. s.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]

1. A woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven, spread commonly upon a bed, over the linen sheet, for the procurement of warmth.

Nor heav'n peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry, hold! hold! Shakspeare.

The abilities of man must fall short on one side or other, like too scanty a *blanket* when you are a-bed; if you pull it upon your shoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thrust it down upon your feet, your shoulders are uncovered. Temple.

Himself among the storied chiefs he spies,
As from the *blanket* high in air he flies. Pope.

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written *blanquet*.

To BLANKET. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. Shakspeare.

2. To toss in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

I'll send for him to my lodging, and have him *blanketed* when thou wilt, man. B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*.

Let 'em be cudgell'd out of doors by our grooms. We'll have our men *blanket* 'em i' the hall. B. Jonson, *Epicoene*.

BLANKETING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Tossing in a blanket.

Ah, oh! he cry'd, what street, what lane, but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, *blanketings*, and blows? Pope.

BLANKLY. *adv.* [from *blank*.] In a blank manner; with whiteness; with paleness; with confusion.

To BLARE. v. n. [*blaren*, Dutch, *blaar* Gael. a cry. In Lincolnshire, *to blare* is *to low as oxen*. In Suffolk, *blare*, which means also, to cry like a child.] To bellow; to roar. Skinner.

To BLASPHEME. v. a. [*blasphemo*, low Lat., old Fr. *blasphemer*.]

1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

Thou didst *blaspheme* God and the king 1 Kings, xxi. 10.
The name of God is *blasphemed* among the Gentiles through you. Rom. ii. 24.

2. To speak evil of.

The truest issue of thy throne,
By his own interdiction stands accus'd,
And does *blaspheme* his breed. Shakspeare.

Those who from our labours heap their board,
Blaspheme their feeder, and forget their lord. Pope.

To BLASPHEME. v. n. To speak blasphemy.

Liver of *blaspheming* Jew. Shakspeare.
I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to *blaspheme*. Acts, xxvi. 11.

BLASPHEMER. *n. s.* [from *blaspheme*.] * A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Who was before a *blasphemer*, and a persecutor, and injurious. 1 Timothy, i. 13.

Even that *blasphemer* himself would inwardly reverence his reprover, as he in his heart really despises him for his cowardly base silence. South.

Deny the curst *blasphemer's* tongue to rage,
And turn God's fury from an impious age. Tickell.

Should each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod,
Because the insult's not to man, but God. Pope.

BLASPHEMING.* *n. s.* [from *blaspheme*.] The act of blasphemy.

Those desperate atheisms, those Spanish renouncings, and Italian *blasphemings*, have now so prevailed in our Christian camps, that, if any restrain them, he shall be upbraided as no soldier. Sir E. Sandys, *State of Religion*.

BLASPHEMOUS.† *adj.* [from *blaspheme*.] It is usually spoken with the accent on the first syllable, but used by Milton with it on the second, Dr. Johnson says. Milton adopted the accent from the elder

poets; for Sidney and Spenser both use it on the second syllable; or it might be the common accent in Milton's time. Sherwood, his contemporary, gives the adjective, in his dictionary, thus; *blasphemous* or *blasphematory*. Spenser also accents *blasphemy* on the second syllable.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods dost move,
To cause full wrath, which thou can'st not resist;
Blasphemous words the speaker vain do prove. *Sidney, h. ii.*

And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound,
To worship thee accurst; now more accurst
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more *blasphemous*? *Milton, P. R.*

A man can hardly pass the streets, without having his ears
grated with horrid and *blasphemous* oaths and curses. *Tillotson.*
That any thing that wears the name of a christian, or but of
man, should venture to own such a villainous, impudent, and
blasphemous assertion in the face of the world, as this! *South.*

BLASPHEMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *blaspheme*.] Impiously;
with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he would *blasphemously*
set up to controul the commands of the Almighty? *Swift.*

BLASPHEMY. *n. s.* [from *blaspheme*.]

Blasphemy, strictly and properly, is an offering of
some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either
by words or writing. *Ayliffe.*

But that my heart's on future mischief set,
I would speak *blasphemy*, ere bid you fly;
But fly you must. *Shakespeare.*

Intrinsic goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contra-
riety, to the secret will of God; or else God could not be de-
fined good, so far as his thoughts and secrets, but only superfi-
cially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is
perfect *blasphemy* to imagine. *Hammond.*

BLAST. *n. s.* [from *blæyt*, Sax. *blasen*, Germ. to
blow.]

1. A gust or puff of wind.

They that stand high, have many *blasts* to shake them;
And, if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces. *Shakespeare.*
Welcome, then,

Thou unsubstantial air, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst,
Owes nothing to thy *blasts*. *Shakespeare.*

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Doth loose or bind their *blasts* in secret cave. *Fairfax.*

Three ships were hurry'd by the southern *blast*,
And on the secret shelves with fury cast. *Dryden.*

2. The sound made by blowing any instrument of
wind musick.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest stillness and humility;
But when the *blast* of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tyger. *Shakespeare.*

He blew his trumpet—the angelick *blast*
Fill'd all the regions. *Milton, P. I.*

The Veline fountains, and sulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful *blast*, the signal of the war. *Dryden.*

Whether there be two different goddesses called Fame, or
one goddess sounding two different trumpets, it is certain, vil-
lainy has as good a title to a *blast* from the proper trumpet, as
virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of
any thing pestilential: from the verb *To blast*.

By the *blast* of God they perish. *Job, iv. 9.*

To BLAST. *† v. a.* [Sax. *blæytan*, *pret. blæyt*.]

1. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You fensuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To fall and *blast* her pride. *Shakespeare.*

Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,

Red with uncommon wrath, to *blast* the man,
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin! *Addison.*

2. To make to wither.

Upon this *blasted* heath you stop our way. *Shakespeare.*
And behold seven thin ears, and *blasted* with the east wind,
sprung up after them. *Genesis.*

She that like lightning shin'd, while her face lasted,
The only snow resembles, which lightning had *blasted*. *Waller.*

To his green years your censures you would suit,
Not *blast* that blossom, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*

Agony unmix'd, incessant gall
Corroding every thought, and *blasting* all
Love's paradise. *Thomson.*

3. To injure; to invalidate; to make infamous. [So,
in the old French, *blastanger* is to insult, to blame,
to condemn; and *blastange*, or *blastinge*, the sub-
stantive of the same import. V. Roquefort, Gloss.
de la Lang. Rom.]

He shews himself weak, if he will take my word, when he
thinks I deserve no credit; or malicious, if he knows I deserve
credit, and yet goes about to *blast* it. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.

This commerce, Jehoshaphat king of Judea endeavoured to
renew; but his enterprize was *blasted* by the destruction of
vessels in the harbour. *Arbutnot.*

5. To confound; to strike with terrour.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din, *blast* you the city's ears;
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shakespeare.*

BLASTER.* *n. s.* [from *blast*.] One who strikes as
with a blast.

I am no *blaster* of a lady's beauty.

Beaumont, and Fl. Rule a Wife.

Foul canker of fair virtuous action,

Vile *blaster* of the freshest blooms on earth!

Marston's Scourge of Villainy, To Detraction.

BLASTMENT. *n. s.* [from *blast*.] Blast; sudden stroke
of infection. Not now in use.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blastments* are most imminent. *Shakespeare.*

BLATTANT. *adj.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn'd this language from the *blatant* beast. *Dryden.*

To BLATCH.* See **To BLOTCH.**

BLATERATION. *† n. s.* [*blateratio*, Lat.] Noise; sense-
less roar. *Colcs.*

BLATERO'ON.* *n. s.* [from the Teut. verb, *blateren*, to
prate, to talk idly.] A babler.

I trusted T. P. with a weighty secret, conjuring him that it
should not take air and go abroad; which was not done
according to the rules and religion of friendship, but it went
out of him the very next day. — I will endeavour to lose the
memory of him: — I hate such *blateroons*.

Howell, Letters, ii. 75.

To BLATTER. *† v. n.* [Lat. *blatero*, Teut. *blateren*, to
talk idly. In the North of England, *to blather* is
to talk nonsense.] To roar; to make a senseless
noise. It is a word not now used.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent en-
durance, however envy list to *blatter* against him.

Spenser on Ireland.

BLAY. *n. s.* [*alburnus*.] A small white river fish;
called also a *bleak*.

BLAZE. *† n. s.* [Goth. *blys*, a flame; *blaze*, a torch,
Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame: *blaze* implies more
the light than the heat.

— The main *blaze* of it is past; but a small thing would
make it flame again. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

As for the *blazes*, if in any part of this kingdom any such be
now used at this time, [Christmas.] I know no other beginning
or occasion of them than that flames of fire may have been
used as expressions of joy among us, as *bonfires* have always
been. *Hammond on the Festivals of the Church.*

Thy throne is darkness in th' abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight.
What groans of men shall fill the martial field!
How fierce a blaze his flaming pile shall yield!
What funeral pomp shall floating Tiber see!

Dryden.

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.
For what is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise unmixt?

Milton, P. R.

3. Blaze is a white mark upon a horse, descending from the forehead almost to the nose. [Germ.]
Farrier's Dict.

To BLAZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to shew the light of the flame.
Thus you may long live an happy instrument for your king and country; you shall not be a meteor, or a blazing star, but *stella fixa*; happy here, and more happy hereafter.
The third fair morn now *blaz'd* upon the main,
Then glossy smooth lay all the liquid plain.

Bacon.

Pope.

2. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*

1. To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide.
The noise of this fight, and issue thereof, being *blaz'd* by the country people to some noblemen therabouts, they came thither.
My words, in hopes to *blaze* a stedfast mind,
This marble chose, as of like temper known.
Thou shalt live, till we can find a time
To *blaze* your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back.
When beggars die, there are no comets seen;
The heavens themselves *blaze* forth the death of princes.

Sidney.

Sidney.

Shakspeare.

Shakspeare.

But he went out, and began to publish it much, and to *blaze* abroad the matter.

Mark, i. 45.

Such musick worthiest were to *blaze*
The peerless highth of her immortal praise,
Whose lustre leads us.

Milton, Arcades.

Far beyond
The sons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*,
Fearless of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about.

Milton, S. A.

Whose follies, *blaz'd* about, to all are known,
And are a secret to himself alone.

Granville.

But, mortals, know, 'tis still our greatest pride
To *blaze* those virtues which the good would hide.

Pope.

2. To blazon; to give an account of ensigns armorial in proper terms. This is not now used.
Braggadocchio — did shew his shield,
Which bore the sun brode *blaz'd* in a golden field.

Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 14.

This, in ancient times, was called a tierce; and you should then have *blaz'd* it thus: he bears a tierce, sable, between two tierces, or.

Peacham.

BLAZER. *n. s.* [from *blaze*.] One that spreads reports.

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly, and *blazers* of crime;
His larum-bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cause requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime.

Spenser, F. Q.

To BLAZON. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into English.

Addison.

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

She *blazons* in dread smiles her hideous form
So lightning gilds the unrelenting storm.

Garth.

3. To display; to set to show.

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O thou goddess,

Thou divine nature! how thyself thou *blazon'st*
In these two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his sweet head.

Shakspeare, Cymb.

4. To celebrate; to set out.

One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,
And in the essential vesture of creation,
Does bear all excellency.

Shakspeare, Othello.

5. To blaze about; to make publick.

What's this but libelling against the senate,
And *blazoning* our injustice every where?

Tit. Andron.

BLAZON. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.
Proceed unto *blazons* that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to observe in their *blazon*.

Peacham.

2. Show; divulgation; publication.

But this eternal *blazon* must not be
To ears of flesh and blood.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

3. Celebration; proclamation of some quality.

I am a gentleman — I'll be sworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and spirit;
Do give thee five-fold *blazon*.
Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company.

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Collier.

BLAZONER.* [old Fr. *blasonneur*.] A herald; also an evil speaker.

Cotgrave.

BLAZONRY. *n. s.* [from *blazon*.] The art of *blazoning*.

Give certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry*.

Peacham on Drawing.

BLEAK.* *n. s.* That part of a tree, which lies immediately under the bark, and between that and the hard wood; and is the first progress of the alteration of the bark into wood by the natural growth and strengthening of the fibres. *Chambers*.
To BLEACH.† *v. a.* [*bleichen*, Germ. *bläuen*, Sax. to make white; *leccan*, to wet; which is one part in the process of *bleaching*.] To whiten; commonly to whiten by exposure to the open air.

When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens *bleach* their summer smocks.

Shakspeare.

Should I not seek

The clemency of some more temp'rate clime
To purge my gloom; and, by the sun refin'd,
Bask in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind?

Dryden.

To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the open air.

The white sheet *bleaching* in the open field.

Shakspeare.

For there are various penances enjoind;
And some are hung to *bleach* upon the wind;
Some plung'd in waters.

Dryden.

The deadly winter seizes, shuts up sense; —
Lays him along the snows a stiffen'd corse,
Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blast.

Thomson.

BLEACHER.* *n. s.* [from *bleach*, Germ. *bleicher*.] A bleacher of clothes. *Sherwood*. A whitener of thread, cloth, cotton, &c. or, as he is also called, a *whitster*. See WHITSTER.

BLEACHERY.* *n. s.* [from *bleacher*.] The place where calicoes, cottons, muslins, and the like are whitened; where the bleacher exercises his trade.

On the side of the great *bleachery* are the public walls.

Pennant.

BLEAK.† *adj.* [*blac*, *blæc*, Saxon, *bleich*, Germ.] 1. Pale.

Some one, for she is pale and *bleache*,
Some one, for she is soft of *speche*.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 5.

Observe his scattered eyes, his *bleak* face, his pale and shak-
ing lips, his dry mouth, his furred tongue, his confused voice, &c.

Heuyt's Sermon, p. 140

- You look ill, methinks; have you been sick of late?
 Troth, very *bleak*; doth she not? *Middleton's Witch*, iii. 2.
2. Cold; chill; cheerless.
- Intreat the North
- To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips,
 And comfort me with cold. *Shakspeare.*
- The goddess that in rural shrine
 Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan, by blest song
 Forbidding every *bleak* unkindly fog
 To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton, Com.*
- Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren
 prospects. *Addison.*
- Say, will ye bless the *bleak* Atlantick shore,
 Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more?
Pope.
- BLEAK.** † *n. s.* [Sax. *blæge*, Germ. *blisch*, from *blicken*,
 to shine.] A small river fish.
- The *bleak*, or fresh water sprat, is ever in motion,
 and therefore called by some the river swallow.
 His back is of a pleasant, sad, sea-water green;
 his belly white and shining like the mountain snow.
Bleaks are excellent meat, and in best season in
 August. *Walton.*
- BLEAKNESS.** † *n. s.* [from *bleak*.]
1. Coldness; chillness.
- The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without com-
 plaining of the *bleakness* of the air; as the armies of the nor-
 thern nations keep the field all winter. *Addison.*
2. Paleness. *Sherwood.*
- BLEAKY.** *adj.* [from *bleak*.] *Bleak*; cold; chill.
- On shrubs they browse, and, on the *bleaky* top,
 Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryden.*
- BLEAKLY.** * *adv.* [from *bleak*.] Coldly; in a chill
 situation.
- Near the sea-coast they *bleakly* seated are.
May, Lucan, B. 9.
- BLEAR.** * *adj.* [*blaer*, a blister, Dutch.]
1. Dim with rheum or water; sore with rheum.
- It is a tradition that *blear* eyes affect sound eyes. *Bacon.*
 It is no more in the power of calumny to blast the dignity
 of an honest man, than of the *blear* eyed owl to cast scandal
 on the sun. *L'Estrange.*
- His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
 His beard was stubble, and his cheeks were thin. *Dryden.*
- When thou shalt see the *blear* eyed fathers teach
 Their sons this *blear* and mouldy sort of speech. *Dryden.*
2. Dim; obscure in general; or that which makes
 dimness.
- Thus I murr
- My darling spells into the spongy air,
 Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion,
 And give it false presentments. *Milton, Comus.*
- BLEAR-EYED.** * *adj.* [from *blear* and *eye*.]
1. Having sore eyes; a common expression.
- Crook-back'd he was, tooth-shaken, and *blear-eyed*.
Sackville, Induct. Mir. for Magistrates.
2. Having an obscure understanding.
- His understanding is *blear-eyed*, and has no right perception
 of any thing. *Buller, Characters.*
- To BLEAR.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make the eyes watry, or sore with rheum.
- All tongues speak of him, and the *bleared* sights
 Are spectacted to see him. *Shakspeare.*
- The Dardanians wives,
 With *bleared* visages, come forth to view
 The issue of the exploit. *Shakspeare.*
- When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
 Would *blear* my eyes with oil, to stay from school;
 Averse to pains. *Dryden.*
2. To dim the eyes.
- This witty stand for a pretty superficial argument, to *blear*
 our eyes, and lull us asleep in security. *Raleigh.*
- BLEAREDNESS.** † *n. s.* [from *bleared*.] This is an old
 substantive, which was once written *blear-eyedness*.

- See *Minsheu*; and *Sherwood*, in *blearedness*.]
 The state of being *bleared*, or dimmed with
 rheum.
- The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a
blearedness. *Wiseman.*
- To BLEAT.** † *v. n.* [*blætan*, Sax. *blæten*, Teut. per-
 haps from the Lat. *balatus*.] To cry as a sheep.
- We were as twinn'd lambs, that did frisk i' the sun,
 And *bleat* the one at the other. *Shakspeare.*
- You may as well use question with the wolf,
 Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb.
Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.
- While on sweet grass her *bleating* charge does lie,
 Our happy lover feeds upon her eye. *Roscommon.*
- What bull dares bellow, or what sheep dares *bleat*
 Within the lion's den? *Dryden.*
- BLEAT.** *n. s.* [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep or
 lamb.
- Set in my ship, mine ear reach'd, where we rode,
 The bellowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
 Of fleecy sheep. *Chapman.*
- BLEATING.** * *n. s.* [from *bleat*.] The cry of lambs
 or sheep; a cry resembling it.
- Concerning prayer, who is more agaynst it than you, which
 have changed the right use of it into a brawlyuge in the
 temple, and a *bletinge* in the streets.
Bale's Yet a Course at the Romish Fore, fol. 85.
- Why abodest thou among the sheepfolds, to hear the *bleat-*
 ings of the flocks? *Judges*, v. 16.
- BLEB.** † *n. s.* [*blaen*, to swell, Germ.] A blister,
Skinner. In the north of England, a *bleb* means a
 bubble. See **BLOB**.
- Experiments — of producing cold by the dissolution of
 several salts; of freezing water without *blebs*; of a mem-
 branous substance separable from the body by freezing.
Spratt, Hist of the R. Society, p. 224.
- Thick pieces of glass, fit for large optick glasses, are rarely
 to be had without *blebs*. *Philos. Transactions*, No. 4.
- BLED.** *preterite* and *particip.* [from *To bleed*.]
- BLEE.** * *n. s.* [Sax. *bleo*, colour.] Colour: com-
 plexion. Obsolete. "Bright of *blee*," which occurs
 in Chaucer, (*Lam. of M. Magdaleine*, v. 391.) is
 frequent in our old ballads.
- To BLEED.** *v. n.* pret. I *bled*; I have *bled*. [*bleān*,
 Saxon.]
1. To lose blood; to run with blood.
- I *bled* inwardly for my lord. *Shakspeare.*
- Bled, bleed*, poor country!
 Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure;
 For goodness dare not check thee! *Shakspeare.*
- Many, upon the seeing of others *bled*, or strangled, or tor-
 tured, themselves are ready to faint, as if they *bled*. *Bacon.*
2. To die a violent death.
- The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day;
 Had he thy reason, would he skip and play? *Pope.*
3. To lose blood medicinally; as, he *bled* for a fever.
4. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that
 drops from somebody on incision, as blood from an
 animal.
- For me the balm shall *bleed* and amber flow,
 The coral redden, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*
- To BLEED.** *v. a.* To let blood; to take blood from.
- That from a patriot of distinguish'd note,
 Have *bled* and purg'd me to a simple vote. *Pope.*
- BLEET.** } *adj.* Bashful. It is used in Scotland, and
BLATE. } the bordering counties.
- To BLEMISH.** † *v. a.* [from *blame*, Junius; from
bleme, white, Fr. *Skinner*; or rather from an old
 Fr. verb *blesmer*. See **BLEMISH**, in *Kelham*, Norm.
Dict. blesmys, *v. a.* broken.]
1. To mark with any deformity.

B L E

Likelier that my outward face might have been disguised, than that the face of so excellent a mind could have been thus *blemished*. *Sidney.*

2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation.

Not that my verse would *blemish* all the fair; But yet if some he bad, 'tis wisdom to beware. *Dryden.*

Those, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to *blemish* his character, incur the complicated guilt of slander and perjury. *Addison.*

BLEMISH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a scar; a diminution of beauty.

As he hath caused a *blemish* in a man, so shall it be done to him again. *Leviticus, xxiv. 20.*

Open it so from the eyelid, that you divide not that; for, in so doing, you will leave a remediless *blemish*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

2. Reproach; disgrace; imputation.

That you have been earnest, should be no *blemish* or discredit at all unto you. *Hooker.*

And if we shall neglect to propagate these blessed dispositions, what others can undertake it, without some *blemish* to us, some reflection on our negligence? *Spur.*

None more industriously publish the *blemishes* of an extraordinary reputation, than such as lie open to the same censures; raising applause to themselves, for resembling a person of an exalted reputation, though in the blameable parts of his character. *Addison.*

3. A soil; turpitude; taint; deformity.

First shall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted a *blemish*, Ere that I leave with song of praise her praise to solemnize. *Sidney.*

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest, That clear she died from *blemish* criminal. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Is conformity with Rome a *blemish* unto the church of England, and unto churches abroad an ornament? *Hooker.*

Not a hair perish'd: On their sustaining garments not a *blemish*, But fresher than before. *Shakspeare.*

Evadne's husband! 'tis a fault To love, a *blemish* to my thought. *Waller.*

That your duty may no *blemish* take, I will myself your father's captive make. *Dryden.*

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a *blemish*, the subject of derision. *Addison.*

BLEMISHLESS. *adj.* [from *blemish* and *less*.] Without *blemish* or spot.

A life in all so *blemishless*. *Eltham's Tassaria, xxxvii.*

BLEMISHMENT. *n. s.* [old Fr. *blemissement*, Kelham's Norm. Dict.] Disgrace.

The one seeketh the reformation of him, whom he impeacheth; the other worketh, as much as may be, his ignominy and *blemishment*. *Bp. Morton's Discharge, p. 193.*

For dread of blame, and honour's *blemishment*. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. ii. 36.*

To BLEND. *v. n.* To shrink; to start back; to give way; not used, Dr. Johnson says; and he cites the authority only of Shakspeare. It is not, however, peculiar to him; and an excellent writer of modern times authorises its present use. Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. It resembles to *blink* so nearly, as to shew that it is a corruption of that word. Iceland. *blinka*, Germ. *blinkeln*, Dan. *blincken*, to twinkle with the eye; hence to *blink*, and in our northern language *blend*; whence to *blend*, to start as quickly as the twinkle of an eye. Teut. *blencke*. See **BLEND**.

I'll observe his looks; I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blend*, I know my course. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Patience herself, what goddess ere she be, Doth lesser *blend* at sufferance than I do. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

B L E

Hold you ever to our special drift; Though sometimes you do *blend* from this to that, As cause doth minister. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

I know his people Are of his own choice men, that will not totter, Nor *blend* much as a bullet. *Ben Jonson, Fl. Pilgrim.*

[They] were not afraid steadily to look in the face of that aring and dazzling influence, at which the eyes of eagles *blend*. *Burke, Speech on American Taxation.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct. Not used.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trusses of hay before them, to *blend* the defendants sight, and dead their shot. *Carver.*

BLEND. *n. s.* [Teut. *blencke*.] A start.

These *blendes* gave my heart another youth. *Shakspeare, Sonnet 110.*

BLENDER. *n. s.* [from *blend*.] That which may frighten, or cause to start.

The good husband, when he hath sown his ground, setteth up cloughtes, or thredes, which some call *thayles*, some *blendars*, or other like shews, to scare away birds. *Sir T. Elyot's Governour, fol. 73.*

I feel the old man's master'd by much passion, And too high rackt, which makes him o'ershoot all His valour should direct at, and hurt those That stand by but as *blendars*. *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.*

To BLEND. *v. q.* preter. I *blend*d; anciently, *blent*. [blendan, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.

'Tis beauty truly *blent*, whose red and white Nature's own sweet and cunning hand hath laid on. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

The mistion taught by the ancients is too slight or gross; for bodies mixed according to their hypothesis, would not appear such to the acute eyes of a lynx, who would discern the elements, if they were no otherwise mingled, than but *blended* but not united. *Boyle.*

He had his calmer influence, and his mien Did love and majesty together *blend*. *Dryden.*

The grave, where even the great find rest, And *blended* lie the oppressor and the oppress'd. *Pope.*

2. To confound.

The moon should wander from her beaten way, the times and seasons of the year *blend* themselves by disorder and confused mixture. *Hooker.*

Then shall the new year's joy forth freshly send, Into the glooming world, his gladsome ray; And all these storms, which now his beauty *blend*, Shall turne to calms, and tymely cleare away. *Spenser, Sonnet 1xii.*

3. To pollute; to spoil; to corrupt. This signification was anciently much in use, but is now wholly obsolete.

Regard of worldly muck doth foully *blend*, And low abase, the high heroick spirit. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The whilst thy kingdom from thy head is rent, And thy throne royal with dishonour *blend*. *Spenser, M. Hubb. Tale.*

4. To blind. [Sax. *blendian*.] The first of the following examples has been given by Dr. Johnson under the preceding definition; but it clearly belongs to this; of which definition, however, no notice occurs in Dr. Johnson's work.

Which when he saw, he burnt with jealous fire, The eye of reason was with rage *blend*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

O horrible enchantment, that did him so *blend*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What hath thy eye-sight *blend*? *Fairfax, Tasso.*

BLENDER. *n. s.* [from *To blend*.] The person that mingles. *Sherwood.*

BLENT. The obsolete participle of *blend*. See **BLEND**.

To BLESS.† *v. a. preterite and participle, blessed or blest.* [bleſſian, Saxon.]

1. To make happy; to prosper; to make successful.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *blest*;
It *blesseth* him that gives, and him that takes. *Shakspeare.*

Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had liv'd a *blessed* time: for, from this instant,
There's nothing serious in mortality. *Shakspeare.*

This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and the fullest
measure of felicity, that any people, in any age, for so long
time together, have been *blessed* with. *Clarendon.*

Happy this isle, with such a hero *blest*;
What virtue dwells not in his loyal breast? *Waller.*

In vain with folding arms the youth assay'd
To stop her flight, and strain the flying shade;
But she return'd no more, to *bless* his longing eyes. *Dryden.*

O hospitable Jove! we thus invoke,
Bless to both nations this auspicious hour. *Dryden.*

2. To wish happiness to another; to pronounce a blessing upon him.

And this is the blessing wherewith Moses the man of God
blest the children of Israel, before his death. *Deut. xxxiii. 1.*

3. To consecrate by a prayer.

He *blest*, and brake, and gave the loaves. *St. Matt. xiv. 19.*

4. To praise; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents natural, and he
both the creator and worker of all in all, alone to be *blessed*,
adored, and honoured by all for ever. *Hooker, i. § 3.*

But *blest* be that great pow'r, that bath us *blest*'d
With longer life than earth and heav'n can have. *Davies.*

5. It seems, in one place of Spenser, to signify the same as to *reave*; to *brandish*; to *flourish*. This signification is taken from an old rite of our Romish ancestors, who *blessing* a field directed their hands in quick succession to all parts of it, Dr. Johnson says. But this is certainly a mistaken account here. Spenser means by the verb *bliss*, to blaze, from the Goth. *blys*. See BLAZE and BRAND. The ancients formed their swords in imitation of a flaming fire. Milton describes Hell as illuminated by the sudden blaze of the drawn and brandished swords of the fallen angels. See also G. Douglas, Gloss. *blesis* for *blazes*.

Whom when the prince to battle new addrest,
And threat'ning high his dreadful stroke did see,
His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*,
And smote off quite his right leg by the knee. *Spenser, F. Q.*

BLESS us.* *interj.* An exclamation of surprise.

Cries the stall-reader, *Bless us!* what a word on
A title-page is this. *Milton, Sonn. xi.*

BLESSED.† *particip. adj.* [from *To bless*.]

1. Happy; enjoying felicity.

Blessed are the barren. *St. Luke, xxiii. 29.*

2. Holy and happy; happy in the favour of God.

All generations shall call me *blessed*. *St. Luke, i. 48.*

3. Happy in the joys of heaven.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. *Revelations, xiv. 13.*

4. Having received the benediction of another.

All parts perform'd, and all her children *blest*'d.
Pope, Epil. to Satires.

BLESSED Thistle. [*cnicus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLESSEDLY. *adv.* [from *blessed*.] Happily.

This accident of Clitophon's taking, had so *blessedly* procured
their meeting. *Sidney.*

BLESSEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *blessed*.]

1. Happiness; felicity.

Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm, admired the
blessedness of it, that it could bear love without the sense of
pain. *Sidney.*

His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blessedness* of being little. *Shakspeare.*

2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the rose distill'd,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in single *blessedness*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Heavenly felicity.

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes into glory,
blessedness, and immortality. *South.*

4. Divine favour.

Blessed is the man to whom the Lord will not impute sin.
Cometh this *blessedness* then upon the circumcision only, or
upon the uncircumcision also? *Rom. iv. 8, 9.*

BLESSER. *n. s.* [from *bless*.] He that blesses, or gives
a blessing; he that makes any thing prosper.

When thou receivest praise, take it indifferently, and return
it to God, the giver of the gift, or *blessor* of the action.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.

BLESSING.† *n. s.* [Sax. *blætunz*.]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happiness is im-
plored for any one.

Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but, con-
trariwise, *blessing*. *1 Pet. iii. 9.*

2. A declaration by which happiness is promised in a
prophetic and authoritative manner.

The person that is called, kneeleth down before the chair,
and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and
giveth the *blessing*. *Bacon.*

3. Any of the means of happiness: a gift; an advan-
tage; a benefit.

In that day shall Israel be the third with Egypt and with
Assyria, even a *blessing* in the midst of the land. *Isaiah, xix. 24.*

Nor are his *blessings* to his banks confin'd,
But free, and common, as the sea and wind. *Denham.*

Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons persuaded of
the excellency of their constitution, who believe that they de-
rive from it the most valuable *blessings* of society. *Adairson.*

A just and wise magistrate is a *blessing* as extensive as the
community to which he belongs: a *blessing* which includes all
other *blessings* whatsoever, that relate to this life. *Atterbury.*

4. Divine favour.

My pretty cousin,
Blessing upon you! *Shakspeare.*

I had most need of *blessing*, and Amen
Stack in my throat. *Shakspeare.*

Honour thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that
a *blessing* may come upon thee from them. *Eccles. iii. 8.*

He shall receive the *blessings* from the Lord. *Psaln xxix. 5.*

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often understood
the presents which friends make to one another;
in all probability, because they are generally at-
tended with *blessings* and compliments both from
those who give, and those who receive. *Calmet.*

And Jacob said, receive my present at my hand; take, I
pray thee, my *blessing* that is brought to thee. *Genesis, xxxiii. 10.*

BLEST. *preterite and participle.* [from *bless*.] See
BLESSED.

Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest!
Blest in thy genius, in thy love too *blest*! *Pope.*

BLEW. The *preterite* from *blow*.

The rest fled into a strong tower, where, seeing no remedy,
they desperately *blew* up themselves, with a great part of the
castle, with gunpowder. *Knelles.*

BLEYME. *n. s.* An inflammation in the foot of a
horse, between the sole and the bone.

Farrier's Dict.

BLIGHT.† *n. s.* [The etymology unknown, Dr. John-
son says. It is probably from the Sax. *blætan*, to
blow, *blæte*, a *blast*, and, by corruption, *blight*.
In the dictionary of Coles a *blight* is defined a
blast.]

1. Mildew; according to Skinner; but it seems taken by most writers, in a general sense, for any cause of the failure of fruits.

I complained to the oldest and best gardeners, who often fell into the same misfortune, and esteemed it some *blight* of the spring. Temple.

2. Any thing nipping, or blasting.

When you come to the proof once, the first *blight* of frost shall most infallibly strip you of all your glory. L'Estrange.

To *BLIGHT*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious mineral steams; it then blasts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is sometimes injurious even to men. Woodward.

2. In general, to blast; to hinder from fertility.

My country neighbours do not find it impossible to think of a lame horse they have, or their *blighted* corn, till they have run over in their minds all beings. Locke.

But lest harsh care the lover's peace destroy,
And roughly *blight* the tenderbuds of joy,
Let reason teach. Lyttelton.

To *BLIN*. * *v. a.* [Sax. *blinnan*, to stop, or leave off; Welsh, *blin*, tired, weary, from *blino*, to tire. This word is yet in use, in the north of England. And B. Jonson, in his *Sad Shepherd*, uses it as a substantive, "withouten *blin*," i. e. without ceasing, A. ii. S. 6. This old verb is supposed by some to be the parent of our word *blind*.] To cease, or stop. Obsolete.

For nathemore for that spectacle bad
Did th' other two their cruel vengeancee *blin*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xii. 80.

BLIND. † *adj.* [Goth. *blinda*, *blinds*; Sax. *blind*. Supposed by Mr. Horne Tooke to be the past part. of the old Eng. verb *blin*, to stop. But *blind* is also an old German word.]

1. Deprived of sight; wanting the sense of seeing; dark. The *blind* man that governs his steps by feeling, in defect of eyes, receives advertisement of things through a staff. Digby.

Those other two equal'd with me in fate,
So were I equal'd with them in renown!

Blind Themys, and *blind* Maonides;
And Ceresias, and Phineas, prophets old. Milton, P. L.

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant: with *to* before that which is unseen.

All authors to their own defects are *blind*;
Hadst thou, but Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people, what splay mouths they make;
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back. Dryden.

3. Sometimes of.

Blind of the future, and by rage misled,
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head. Dryden.

4. Unseen; out of the publick view; private: generally with some tendency to some contempt or censure.

To grievous and scandalous inconveniencies they make themselves subject, with whom any *blind* or secret corner is judged a fit house of common prayer. Hooker.

5. Not easily discernible; hard to find; dark; obscure; unseen.

There be also *blind* fires under stone, which flame not out;
but oil being poured upon them, they flame out. Bacon.

Where else
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the *blind* mazes of this tangle'd wood? Milton, Com.

How have we wander'd a long dismal night,
Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light. Roscommon.

Part creeping under ground, their journey *blind*,
And climbing from below, their fellows meet. Dryden.

So mariners mistake the promis'd gust,
And, with full sails, on the *blind* rocks are lost. Dryden.

A postern door, yet unobserv'd and free,
Join'd by the length of a *blind* gallery,
To the king's closet led. Dryden.

6. *Blind Vessels*. [with chymists.] Such as have no opening but on one side.

To *BLIND*. † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of sight.

You terrible lightnings, dart your *blinding* flames
Into her scornful eyes! Shakespeare.

Of whose hand have I received any bribe to *blind* mine eyes
therewith? and I will restore it. Samuel, xii. 3.

A blind guide is certainly a great mischief; but a guide that
blinds those whom he should lead, is undoubtedly a much
greater. South.

2. To darken; to obscure to the eye.

So whirl the seas, such darkness *blinds* the sky,
That the black night receives a deeper dye. Dryden.

3. To darken the understanding.

This my long-suffering and my day of grace
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste,
But hard'nd, blind'nd, *be blinded* more. Milton, P. L.

4. To obscure to the understanding.

The state of the controversy between us he endeavour'd,
with all his art, to *blind* and confound. Stallingfleet.

5. To eclipse.

Thrsil her beauty all the rest did *blind*,
That she alone seem'd worthy of my love.
P. Fletcher, Pisc. Eclog. 6.

BLIND. † *n. s.*

1. Something to hinder the sight.

Hardly any thing in our conversation is pure and genuine;
civility casts a *blind* over the duty, under some customary
words. L'Estrange.

2. Something to mislead the eye, or the understanding.

These discourses set an opposition between his commands
and decrees; making the one a *blind* for the execution of the
other. Decoy of Piety.

3. A hiding place.

So, when the watchful shepherd, from the *blind*,
Wounds with a random shaft the careless hind.
Dryden, Æneid, 4.

To *BLINDFOLD*. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold*.] To
hinder from seeing, by blinding the eyes.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face.
Luke.

BLINDFOLD. *adj.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes
covered.

And oft himself he chanc'd to hurt unwares,
Whilst reason, blent through passion, nought descried,
But, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares,
And where he hits, nought knows, and where he hurts, nought
cares. Spenser, F. Q.

Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,
When he should see, has he deserv'd to swim? Dryden.

When lots are shuffled together, or a man *blindfold* casts a
dye, what reason can he have to presume, that he shall draw a
white stone rather than a black? South.

The women will look into the state of the nation with their
own eyes, and be no longer led *blindfold* by a male legislature.
Addison, Freeholder.

BLINDLY. † *adv.* [Sax. *blunðlice*.]

1. Without sight.

Avarice, pride, falsehood, lie undiscerned and *blindly* in us,
even to the age of blindness. Browne, Chr. Mor. P. 2. sect. 15.

2. Implicitly; without examination.

The old king, after a long debate,
By his imperious mistress *blindly* led,
Has given Cydaria to Orbellan's bed. Dryden.

How ready zeal for interest and party, is to charge atheism
on those, who will not, without examining, submit, and *blindly*
swallow their nonsense. Locke.

3. Without judgement or direction.

How seas and earth, and air, and active flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly ball. Dryden.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF. † *n. s.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company. Originally written *blindman-buff*.

I am led up and down like a tame ass; my light's out,
And I grope up and down like *blind-man-buff*.

Beaum. and Fl. Little Thief.

Disguis'd in all the mask of night,
We left our champion on his flight;
At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day.

Hudibras.

He imagines I shut my eyes again; but surely he fancies I
play at *blindman's buff* with him; for he thinks I never have my
eyes open.

Stillingfleet.

BLINDNESS. † *n. s.* [Sax. *blindnesse*.]

1. Want of sight.

I will smite every house of the people with *blindness*.
Zechariah, xii. 4.

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness.

All the rest as born of savage brood,
But with base thoughts are into *blindness* led,
And kept from looking on the lightsome day.
Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuse,
Folly and *blindness* only could refuse.
When over we would proceed beyond these simple ideas,
we fall presently into darkness and difficulties, and can discover
nothing further but our own *blindness* and ignorance.

Spenser.

Denham.

Locke.

BLINDNETTLE. *n. s.* [*scrofularia*.] A plant.

BLINDSIDE. *n. s.* [from *blind* and *side*.] Weakness;
foible; weak part.

He is too great a lover of himself; this is one of his *blind-*
sides; the best of men, I fear, are not without them.

Sayl.

BLINDWORM. *n. s.* [*cecilia*, from *blind* and *worm*.]
A small viper, called likewise a slow worm; be-
lieved not to be venomous.

You spotted snakes, with double tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not seen;
Newts and *blindworms*, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen.

Shakespeare.

The greater slow worm, called also the *blindworm*, is com-
monly thought to be blind, because of the littleness of his eyes.

Grew.

To BLINK. † *v. n.* [*blincken*, Danish; *blinka*, Ice-
land. *to twinkle*. See *To BLENCH*.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So politick, as if one eye
Upon the other were a spy;
That to trepan the one to think
The other blind, both strove to *blink*.

Hudibras.

2. To see obscurely.

What's here! the portrait of a *blinking* ideot.

Shakespeare.

Sweet and lovely wall,
Shew me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eye.

Shakespeare, Midsum. Night's Dream.

His figure such as might his soul proclaim;
One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame.

Pope.

BLINK. * *n. s.* [Dan. *blink*, a glance. See *To BLINK*.]

A glimpse; a twinkle; a slight view; a glance.

The amorous *blinks* flee to and fro,
With sugred words that make a show.

Turbervile's Songs and Sonets, (1570.)

This is the first *blink* that ever I had of him: I have heard
fame of his wonderfull works, and held it happiness enough for
me to have seen his face; and doth he take notice of my
person, of my name?

Bp. Hall, Works, ii. 108.

BLINKARD. † *n. s.* [from *blink*.]

1. One that has bad eyes.

He that hath such eies that the liddes cover a great parte of
the apple; as, a *blinkard*, or he that looketh asquint.

Barrel's Alvearie.

Brainless *blinkards* that blow at the cole.

Skelton's Poems, p. 28.

2. Something twinkling.

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in
others few of any remarkable greatness, and, in some, none but
blinkards, and obscure ones.

Hakewill's Apology, p. 237.

BLISS. *n. s.* [*blisse*, Sax. from *blīdrian*, to rejoice.]

1. The highest degree of happiness; blessedness;
felicity: generally used of the happiness of blessed
souls.

A mighty Saviour hath witnessed of himself, I am the way;
the way that leadeth us from misery into *bliss*.

Hooker.

Dim sadness did not spare

That time celestial viages; yet mix'd
With pity, violated not their *bliss*.

Milton, P. L.

With me

All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and *bliss*.

Milton, P. L.

2. Felicity in general.

Condition, circumstance is not the thing;

Bliss is the same in subject or in king.

Pope.

BLISSFUL. *adj.* [from *bliss* and *full*.] Full of joy;
happy in the highest degree.

Yet swimming in that sea of *blissful* joy,

He nought forgot.

Spenser, F. Q.

The two saddest ingredients in hell, are deprivation of the
blissful vision, and confusion of face.

Hammond.

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,
Uninterrupted joy, unrivall'd love,

In *blissful* solitude.

Milton, P. L.

So peaceful shalt thou end thy *blissful* days,
And steal thyself from life by slow decays.

Pope.

First in these fields I try the silvan strains,
Nor blush to sport in Windsor's *blissful* plains.

Pope.

BLISSFULLY. † [from *blissful*.] Happily.

Sherwood.

BLISSFULNESS. † *n. s.* [from *blissful*.] Happiness;
fulness of joy.

God is all-sufficient, and incapable of admitting any access-
sion to his perfect *blissfulness*.

Barrow, Sermon viii.

BLISSLESS. * *adj.* [from *bliss* and *less*.] Without bliss;
wanting happiness.

Fruitless for ever may this garden be,
Barren the earth, and *blissless* whosoever
Imagines not to keep it unmanur'd!

Hawkins, Old Eng. Dram. ii. 109.

To BLISSOM. *v. n.* To caterwaul: to be lustful. *Dict.*

BLIST. * In our old language, used for *bless'd* or *blest*.

BLIST. * *pret.* Used for *wounded*, [from the Fr.
blesser, to cut, wound, or hurt,] by Spenser; and
altered from *bliss*, Mr. Mason thinks; asserting
however, at the same time, that neither *bless* nor
bliss occur in this sense. Spenser, however, is sup-
ported in the usage of *blist* by a writer soon after
his time, which seems to shew that *blist* is the true
word. *Obsolete.*

The villain —

— With his club him all about so *blist*,

That he which way to turne him scarcely wist.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 13.

They *blist* my shoulders with their pines in such sort, as
they wholly depriv'd me of my sight and the force of my feet
together.

Shelton, Tr. of Don Quixote, i. iii. 1.

BLISTER. *n. s.* [*bluyster*, Dutch.]

1. A pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the
cutis, and filled with serous blood.

In this state she gallops night by night,
O'er ladies' lips, who strait on kisses dream,
Which oft the angry Mab with *blisters* plagues,
Because their breaths with sweetmeats tainted are.

Shakespeare.

I found a great *blister* drawn by the garlick, but had it cut,
which run a good deal of water, but filled again by next night.

Temple.

2. Any swelling made by the separation of a film or
skin from the other parts.

Upon the leaves there riseth a tumour like a *blister*.

Bacon.

To BLISTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rise in blisters.

B L O

- If I prove honeymouth, let my tongue *blister*,
And never to my red look'd anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shakespeare.*
Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
Which *blister* when they touch thee. *Dryden.*
TO BLISTER. *v. a.*
1. To raise blisters by some hurt, as by a burn, or rubbing.
Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
Who falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath *blister'd* her report. *Shakespeare.*
2. To raise blisters with a medical intention.
I *blister'd* the legs and thighs; but was too late; he died howling. *Wiseman.*
BLITE.* *n. s.* [In botany, *blitum*.] A genus of plants. *Ash.*
BLITHE.* *adj.* [blide, Sax. *bleiths*, Goth. 'kind, merciful.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.
We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the *blithe* or heavy aspect thereof, our other eye sheweth some other suitable token either of dislike or approbation. *Hooker.*
Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you *blithe* and bonny. *Shakespeare.*
For that fair female troop thou saw'st, that seem'd
Of goddesses, so *blithe*, so smooth, so gay;
Yet empty of all good. *Milton, P. L.*
To whom the wily adder, *blithe* and glad;
Empress! the way is ready, and not long. *Milton, P. L.*
And the milkmaid singeth *blithe*,
And the mower whets his scythe. *Milton, L. A.*
Should he return, that troop so *blithe* and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*
BLITHEFUL.* *adj.* [from *blithe* and *full*.] Gay. *Minsheu.*
BLITHELY.* *adv.* [Sax. *blithlice*. Written by one of our oldest poets, *blithly*.] In a blithe manner.
For many beyn of such manere
That tals and rymys wll *blithly* here. *Robert of Gloucester.*
BLITHESS.* *n. s.* [Sax. *blithnyre*.] The quality of being blithe.
BLITHESOME. *adj.* [from *blithe*.] Gay; cheerful.
Frosty blasts deface
The *blithesome* year: trees of their shrivell'd fruits
Are widow'd. *Philips.*
TO BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *bloat*, which see.] To swell, or make turgid with wind: it has *up*, an intensive particle.
His rude essays
Encourage him, and *bloat* him *up* with praise,
That he may get more bulk before he dies. *Dryden.*
The strutting petticoat smooths all distinctions, levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped innocent virgins *bloated up*, and waddling up and down like bigbellied women. *Addison.*
TO BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid.
If a person of a firm constitution begins to *bloat*, from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak. *Arbuthnot.*
BLOAT. *adj.* Swelled with intemperance; turgid.
The *bloat* king. *Shakespeare, Ham.*
BLOATEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *bloat*.] Turgidness; swelling; tumour.
Lazitude, laziness, *bloutedness*, and scorbutical spots, are symptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*
BLOBBER.* *n. s.* [from *blob*; a word used in some counties for a bubble, Dr. Johnson says; but in the example, which he gives, *blobber* means the sea-animal called a *blubber*, the *urlica marina*. See **BLUBBER.** These swimmeth also in the sea a round slimy substance, called a *blobber*, reputed noisome to the fish. *Carew.*
BLOBBERLIP. *n. s.* [from *blob*, or *blobber*, and *lip*.] A thick lip.

B L O

- They make a wit of their insipid friend,
His *blobberlips* and beetlebrows commend. *Dryden, Juv. Sat. iii.*
BLOBBIPPED. *adj.* Having *welled* or thick lips.
A *blobberlipped* shell, seemeth to be a [of mussel. *Grew.*
His person deformed to the highest deg; flat nosed, and *blobberlipped*. *Estrange.*
BLOCK.* *n. s.* [*block*, Dutch; *bloc*, Fr.]
1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.
You can spy a little mote in another man's eye, that cannot see a great *block* in your own. *Abp. Cranmer, Answ. to Bp. Gardiner, p. 201.*
2. A mass of matter.
Homer's apotheosis consists of a *groupe* of figures, cut in the same *block* of marble, and rising one above another. *Addison.*
3. A massy body.
Small causes are sufficient to make a man uneasy, when great ones are not in the way; for want of a *block*, he will stumble at a straw. *Swift.*
4. A rude piece of matter: in contempt.
When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some tree, yet, after the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine *block*, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms. *Stillingfleet.*
5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed.
Some old writers use *block* for the hat itself.
He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat, it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shakespeare.*
6. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.
Some guard these traitors to the *block* of death,
Treason's true bed, and yielder up of breath. *Shakespeare.*
At the instant of his death, having a long beard, after his head was upon the *block*, he gently drew his beard aside, and said, This hath not offended the king. *Bacon.*
I'll drag him thence,
Ev'n from the holy altar to the *block*. *Dryden.*
7. An obstruction; a stop.
Can he ever dream, that the suffering for righteousness sake is our felicity, when he sees us run so from it, that no crime is *block* enough in our way to stop our flight? *Decay of Piety.*
8. A sea term for a pulley.
9. A blockhead: a fellow remarkable for stupidity.
The country is a desert, where the good
Gain'd, inhabits not; born's not understood;
There men become beasts and prone to all evils;
In cities, *blocks*. *Donne.*
What tongueless *blocks* were they, would they not speak? *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
TO BLOCK. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.]
1. To shut up; to inclose, so as to hinder egress; to obstruct.
The states about them should neither by encrease of dominion, nor by *blocking* of trade, have it in their power to annoy. *Clarendon.*
They *block* the castle kept by Berttrance, fire it. *Dryden.*
But now they cry, down with the pa-
2. It has often *up*, to note clause Abingdon, to send some
Recommend it to the governor of great road. *Clarendon.*
troops to *block* it up from infesting ths up the town on the
The abbot raises an army, and *bla* *Addison.*
side that faces his dominions. [and house.] A for-
BLOCK-HOUSE. *n. s.* [from *block* and *house*.] A fort-
tress built to obstruct or *block* up a pass, commonly
to defend a harbour. *Carew.*
His entrance is guarded with *block* houses, and that on the
town's side fortified with ordnance. *Carew.*
Rochester water reacheth far with the land, and is under
the protection of some *block-houses*. *Raleigh.*
BLOCK-TIN. *n. s.* [from *block* and *tin*.] So the trades-
men call that which is pure, or unmixed, and yet
unwrought. *Boyle.*
BLOCKADE. *n. s.* [from *block*.] A siege carried on
by shutting up the place.

The enemy was necessitated wholly to abandon the blockade of Olivença. *Taller, No. 51.*

Round the goddess roll
Broad hats and hoods and caps a sable shoal;
Thick and more thick the black blockade extends. *Pope.*
TO BLOCKADE. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up by obstruction.

Huge bales of British cloth blockade the door,
A hundred oxen at your levee roar. *Pope.*

BLOCKHEAD. * *n. s.* [from *block* and *head*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will: it is strongly wedged up in a blockhead. *Shakspeare.*

We idly sit like stupid blockheads,
Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras.*

A blockhead rubs his thoughtless skull,
And thanks his stars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

BLOCKHEADED. *adj.* [from *blockhead*.] Stupid; dull. Says a blockheaded boy, these are villainous creatures. *L'Estrange.*

BLOCKHEADLY. * *adj.* [from *blockhead*.] Like a blockhead.

Some were elder-brother, or some blockheadly hero.

BLOCKISH. * *adj.* [from *block*.] Stupid; dull. Make a lottery. *Drayton, Amphitryon.*

And, by decree, let blockish Ajax draw
The sort to fight with Hector. *Shakspeare.*

Adding further, in the process of that blockish epistle, &c.
Abp. Usher, Sermon before the H. of Commons.

Blockish they be, and unfit for study or exercise.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 343.

Are all men thus blockish and earthen? *Bp. Hall, Epist. i.*

BLOCKISHLY. * *adv.* [from *blockish*.] In a stupid manner.

These brave doctors fail most absurdly and blockishly in this so necessary an article. *Harnar, Trans. of Beza's Sermon, p. 426.*

BLOCKISHNESS. * *n. s.* [from *blockish*.] Stupidity; dullness.

Their [the heathens'] gross and ridiculous blockishness, in the infinite multitude of their gods. *Hakewill's Apology, p. 502.*

Being so perfectly enslaved to sense, they were more likely to have been roused out of their blockishness and stupidity by miracles, which so forcibly strike the imagination.

Hallywell, Saving of Souls, p. 65.

Being dull, and of incurable blockishness, he became a hater of virtue and learning. *Whitlock, Man. of the Eng. p. 140.*

BLOCKLIKE. * *adj.* [from *block* and *like*.] Resembling a blockhead; stupid.

Am I twice sand-blind? twice so near the blessing
I would arrive at, and blocklike never know it?

Beaumont and Fl. Pilgrim.

BLOMARY. *n. s.* The first forge in the iron mill, *antiquary*, which the metal passes, after it has been first melted from the mine. *Dict.*

BLOMNET. * *adj.* [1] Dr. Johnson has given this word and supposes it to be used for I looked into the old common-om whom he cites the example, and "blomket liveries" explained In our old lexicography, it is id defined "light, watchet, or st. The etymology is perhaps

as a substantive, blanket. If he had tary on the poet, fi he would have fou by "gray coats." written blumcket, n sky colour," *Hulo from blanc.*

Our blomket liveries h For thilke same sense With pleasure. en all to sad then all is yclad *Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.*

BLOOD. * *n. s.* [b] d, Saxon, old Fr. blood, from the Celt.]

1. The red liquor that c But shed with the llicirculates in the bodies of animals. shall you not eat. e thereof, which is the blood thereof, *Genesis, ix. 4.*

2. Child; progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more see one another:

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter. *Shakspeare.*

3. Family; kindred.

As many and as well born bloods as those,

Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shakspeare.*

O! what an happiness is it to find

A friend of our own blood, a brother kind!

Waller.

According to the common law of England, in administrations, the whole blood is preferred to the half blood. *Ayliffe.*

4. Descent; lineage.

Epithets of flattery, deserved by few of them; and not running in a blood, like the perpetual gentleness of the Ormond family. *Dryden.*

5. Blood royal; royal lineage.

They will almost

Give us a prince o' the blood, a son of Priam,

In change of him. *Shakspeare.*

6. Birth; high extraction.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding. *Shakspeare.*

7. Murder; violent death.

It will have blood: they say, blood will have blood. *Shakspeare.*

The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground. *Genesis, iv. 10.*

8. Life.

When wicked men have slain a righteous person in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not therefore now require his blood at your hand? *a Samuel, iv. 11.*

9. For blood. Though his blood or life was at stake: a low phrase.

A crow lay battering upon a muscle, and could not, for his blood, break the shell to come at the fish. *L'Estrange.*

10. The carnal part of man.

Flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. *Matthew, xvi. 17.*

11. Temper of mind; state of the passions.

Will you, great sir, that glory blot,

In cold blood, which you gain'd in hot?

Hudibras.

12. Hot spark; man of fire.

The news put divers young bloods into such a fury, as the ambassadors were not, without peril, to be outraged. *Bacon.*

13. The juice of any thing.

He washed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the blood of grapes. *Genesis, xlix. 11.*

TO BLOOD. * *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To stain with blood.

Then all approach the slain with vast surprise,

And, scarce secure, reach out their spears afar,

And blood their points, to prove their partnership in war. *Dryden, Fables.*

He was blooded up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he butchered with his own imperial hands. *Addison.*

2. To enter; to enure to blood, as a hound.

Fairer than fairest, let none ever say,

That ye were blooded in a yielded prey. *Spenser, Sonnet.*

3. To blood, is sometimes to let blood medically.

4. To heat; to exasperate.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were blooded by the affections. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

By this means, matters grew more exasperate; the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

BLOOD-BESPOTTED. * *adj.* [from *blood* and *bespot*.] Spotted with blood.

O blood-bespotted Neapolitan,

Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge!

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

BLOOD-BOLTERED. * *adj.* [from *blood* and *bolter*.] See *To BOLTER*.] Having the hair of the head clotted and besmeared with blood and dirt.

The blood-bolter'd Banquo smiles upon me. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

BLOOD-CONSUMING. * *part. adj.* [from *blood* and *consume*.] Consuming or wasting the blood.

Might liquid tears, or heart-offending groans,

Or blood-consuming sighs recall his life.

B L O

I would be blind with weeping, sick with groans,
Look pale as primrose, with blood-drinking sighs,
And all to have the noble duke alive.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

BLOOD-DRINKING.* *part. adj.* [from *blood* and *drink*.]
Drinking the blood. See the example to **BLOOD-CONSUMING**.

BLOOD-FROZEN.* *part. adj.* [from *blood* and *freeze*.]
Having the blood frozen.

Yet nathemore by his bold heartie speech
Could his blood-frozen heart emboldned be.

Spenser, F. Q. i. ix. 25.

BLOOD-HOT. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot*.] Hot in the same degree with blood.

A good piece of bread first to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer blood-hot, which then he may drink safely. *Locke.*

To BLOOD-LET.† *v. n.* [Sax. *bloblætan*.] To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

The chyle is not perfectly assimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments in blood-letting. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BLOOD-LETTER.† *n. s.* [Sax. *bloblætepe*.] A phlebotomist; one that takes away blood medically.

This mischief in aneurisms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the blood-letter, who, not considering the error committed in letting blood, binds up the arm carelessly. *Wiseman.*

BLOOD-RED.* *adj.* [from *blood* and *red*.] Red as blood.

With blood-red cyne he starteth here and there.

Mir. for Magistrates, p. 450.

BLOOD-SHAKEN.* *part. adj.* [from *blood* and *shake*.]
Having the blood put in commotion.

But when they hear thee sing
The glories of thy king,
His zeal to God, and his just awe o'er men;
They may, bloodshaken then,
Feel such a flesh-quake to possess their powers.

B. Jonson, New Inn, Verses at the end.

BLOOD-STAINED.* *adj.* [from *blood* and *stain*.]
Smeared or stained with blood.

In the hollow bank
Blood-stained with these valiant combatants.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

The generals now their blood-stain'd soldier
No more dare trust within the camp so near.

May's Lucan, B. 4.

The beast of prey,
Blood-stain'd, deserves to bleed. *Thomson, Spring.*
Revenge impatient rose;
He threw his blood-stain'd sword in thunder down.

Collins's Ode on the Passions.

BLOOD-SIZED.* *adj.* [from *blood* and *size*.] Smeared or sized with blood.

Tell him if he i' the blood-siz'd field lay swoln,
Shewing the sun his teeth, grinning at the moon,
What you would do. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

BLOOD-STONE. *n. s.* [*hamatites*; from *blood* and *stone*.]
The name of a stone.

There is a stone, which they call the blood-stone, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the nose; which, no doubt, is by astriction, and cooling of the spirits. *Bacon.*
The blood-stone is green, spotted with a bright blood red.

Woodward on Fossils.

BLOOD-SWOLN.* *adj.* [from *blood* and *swell*.] Suffused with blood.

Do break.
So boils the fired Herod's blood-swoln breast,
Not to be slak'd but by a sea of blood. *Crashaw's Poems, p. 54.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirst*.] Desirous to shed blood.

And high advancing his blood-thirsty blade,
Struck one of those deformed heads. *Spenser, F. Q.*

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B L O

The image of God the blood-thirsty have not; for God is charity and mercy itself. *Raleigh's History.*

BLOOD-VESSEL. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *vessel*.] A vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

The skins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any blood-vessel, that we were able to discover. *Addison, Spectator.*

BLO'ODFLOWER. *n. s.* [*hemanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUI'LTYNESS.† *n. s.* [from *blood* and *guilty*.]
Murder; the crime of shedding blood.

And were there rightful cause of difference,
Yet were not better suit it to accord,
Than with bloodguiltiness to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime abhorr'd.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. ii. 30.

Deliver me from bloodguiltiness, O God. *Psalms li. 14.*

BLO'ODHOUND. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *hound*.] A hound that follows by the scent, and snizes with great fierceness.

Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people:

Thou zealous, publick bloodhound, hear and melt. *Dryden.*

Where are these rav'ning bloodhounds, that pursue

In a full cry, gaping to swallow me? *Southern's Inn. Adult.*

A bloodhound will follow the track of the person he pursues, and all hounds the particular games they have in chase.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

And though the villain 'scape a while, he feels
Slow vengeance, like a bloodhound, at his heels. *Swift.*

BLO'ODILY. *adv.* [from *bloody*.] With disposition to shed blood; cruelly.

I told the pursuivant,
As too triumphing, how mine enemies,
To-day at Pomfret, bloodily were butcher'd.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

This day, the poet, bloodily inclin'd,
Has made me die, full sore against my mind. *Dryden.*

BLO'ODINESS.† *n. s.* [from *bloody*.]

1. The state of being bloody.

It will manifest itself by its bloodiness; yet sometimes the scull is so thin as not to admit of any. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. The disposition to shed blood.

Boner, bishop of London, by his late bloodiness, procured an eternal stain of cruelty upon his name.

Le Neve's Lives of Bishops, P. i. p. 32.

This bloodiness of Saul's intention makes it easy to conjecture the fury of his resentment. *Delany, Life of David, i. 8.*

BLO'ODLESS.† *adj.* [Sax. *blobleap*.]

1. Without blood; dead.

At last he takes her by the bloodless hand.

Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

He cheer'd my sorrows, and, for sums of gold,
The bloodless carcass of my Hector sold. *Dryden, Æneid.*

2. Without slaughter.

War brings ruin where it should amend;
But beauty, with a bloodless conquest, finds
A welcome sovereignty in rudest minds.

Waller.

3. Without spirit or activity.

The general's disdain'd

By him one step below; he, by the next;

That next, by him beneath: so every step,

Exempl'd by the first pace that is sick

Of his superiour, grows to an envious fever

Of pale and bloodless emulation. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cressida.*

Thou bloodless, brainless fool!

Beaum. and Fl. Double Marriage.

BLO'ODSHED. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *shed*.]

1. The crime of blood, or murder.

Full many mischiefs follow cruel wrath;

Abhorr'd bloodshed, and tumultuous strife,

Unmanly murder, and unthrifty scath.

Spenser, F. Q.

All murders past do stand excus'd in this;

And this so sole, and so unmatchable,

Shall prove a deadly bloodshed but a jest,

Exempl'd by this heinous spectacle. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

B L O

A man, under the transports of a vehement rage, passes a different judgement upon murder and *bloodshed*, from what he does when his revenge is over. *South.*

2. Slaughter; waste of life.

So by him Caesar got the victory,
Through great *bloodshed*, and many sad assay. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Of wars and *bloodshed*, and of dire events,
I could with greater certainty foretel. *Dryden, Tyrant. Love.*

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *n. s.* [from *bloodshed*.] Murderer.
He that taketh away his neighbour's living, slayeth him;
and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodshedder*. *Eccles. xxxiv. 22.*

BLO'ODSHEDDING.* *n. s.* [from *bloodshed*.]

That heavenly inheritance which is bought for us by the *bloodshedding* of our Saviour, Jesus Christ. *Homilies, ii. 234.*

That we shall alway remember the exceeding great love of our Master and only Saviour Jesus Christ, thus dying for us, and the innumerable benefits which by his precious *bloodshedding* he hath obtained for us; he hath instituted and ordained holy mysteries, as pledges of his love, and for a continual remembrance of his death, to our great and endless comfort. *Communion Service.*

These hands are free from guiltless *bloodshedding*.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

BLO'ODSHOT. } *adj.* [from *blood* and *shot*.] Filled
BLO'ODSHOT'TEN. } with blood bursting from its proper vessels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats would try,
When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodshot* eye. *Goth.*

BLO'ODSUCKER. *n. s.* [from *blood* and *suck*.]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.

2. A cruel man; a murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you;

A knot you are of damned *bloodsuckers*! *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a *bloodsucker*, a murderer, and a parricide. *Howard.*

BLO'ODSUCKING.* *part. adj.* [from *blood* and *suck*.] Sucking blood.

For this I draw in many a tear,
And stop the rising of *bloodsucking* sighs,
Lest with my sighs or tears I blast or drown
King Edward's fruit, true heir to the English crown.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI. P. III.

BLO'ODWARM.* *adj.* [from *blood* and *warm*.] Luke-warm. *Coles.*

BLO'ODWITE.† *n. s.* [Sax. *blodwite*.] A fine anciently paid as a compensation for blood.

BLO'ODWORT.† *n. s.* [Sax. *blodwyrte*.] A plant.

BLO'ODY.† *adj.* [Sax. *blodig*.]

1. Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; murderous: applied either to men or facts.
By continual martial exercises, without blood, she made them perfect in that *bloody* art. *Sidney.*

False of heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

I grant him *bloody*,
Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
Thou *bloodier* villain,

Than terms can give thee out. *Shakespeare, Macb.*

Alas! why gnaw you so your nether lip?

Some *bloody* passion shakes your very frame;

These are portents, but yet I hope, I hope,

They do not point on me. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

The *bloody* fact

Will be aveng'd; and th' other's fate approv'd,

Lose no reward; though here thou see him die

Rolling in dust and gore. *Milton, P. L.*

The *bloodiest* vengeance which she could pursue,

Would be a trifle to my loss of you. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Proud Nimrod first the *bloody* chase began,

A mighty hunter, and his prey was man. *Pope, W. Forest.*

To BLO'ODY.* *v. a.* [Teut. *bloeden*. In Sherwood's old dict. "to *bloody*, or *bebloody*, to imbrew with blood." To make bloody,

B L O

The French and Spaniards are still at it, like two cocks of the game, both of them pitifully *bloodied*. *Howell, Lett. iv. 38.*
With my own hands I'll *bloody* my own sword.

Braun. and Fl. Philaster.

BLO'ODY-EYED.* *adj.* [from *bloody* and *eye*.] Having bloody or cruel eyes.

He bids them haste their charge; and, *bloody-eyed*,
Beholds his son, while he obeying died.

Ld. Brooke, Mustapha.

BLO'ODY-FACED.* *part. adj.* [from *bloody* and *face*.] Having a bloody appearance.

In a theme so *bloody-fac'd* as this,

Conjecture, expectation, and surmise

Of aids uncertain, should not be admitted.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

BLO'ODY-FLUX. *n. s.* The dysentery; a disease in which the excrements are mixed with blood.

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and suppressing perspiration, produces giddiness, sleepiness, pains in the bowels, looseness, and *bloody-fluxes*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BLO'ODY-FLUXED.* *adj.* [from *bloody* and *flux*.] Afflicted with the *bloody-flux*.

Who touched me? saith our Saviour, when the *bloody-fluxed* woman fingered but the hem of his garment.

Sp. Hall, Rem. p. 90.

BLO'ODY-HUNTING.* *part. adj.* [from *bloody* and *hunt*.] Hunting for blood.

Mad mothers with their howls confus'd

Do break the clouds, as did the wives of Jewry

At Herod's *bloody-hunting* slaughtermen. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

BLO'ODY-MINDED. *adj.* [from *bloody* and *mind*.] Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.

I think you'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel. *Dryden, Span. Frygo.*

BLO'ODY-RED.* *adj.* [from *bloody* and *red*.] Having the colour of blood.

These flowers are supported by small pedunculi, or flower-stalks, of a *bloody-red* colour, which swell into seed vessels, having at their base an acute denticle. *Philos. Trans. liii. 81.*

BLO'ODY-SCPTERED.* *part. adj.* [from *bloody* and *scepter*.] Having a bloody scepter; wearing a crown obtained wholly by blood.

O nation miserable,

With an untitled tyrant *bloody-scepter'd*,

When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?

Shakespeare, Macb.

BLOOM.† *n. s.* [Goth. *bloma*, a flower; *blum*, Germ. *blom*, Dutch.]

1. A blossom; the flower which precedes the fruit.

How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on her *bloom*, extracting liquid sweet. *Milton, P. L.*

A medlar tree was planted by;

The spreading branches made a goodly show,

And full of opening *blooms* was ev'ry bough. *Dryden.*

Haste to yonder woodbine bowers;

The turf with rural dainties shall be crown'd,
While opening *blooms* diffuse their sweets around. *Pope.*

2. The state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,

My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square, [Sax. *bloma*.]

To BLOOM.† *v. a.* [from the noun. This is an old verb active, which Dr. Johnson has not noticed; although in his illustration of the verb neuter, the examples from the Bible, and from Hooker, evidently belong to the verb active; and are therefore brought hither.]

B L O

1. To produce the blossom.

The rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and *bloomed* blossoms, and yielded almonds. *Numbers*, xvii. 8.

2. To produce, as blossoms.

In prime of youthly years, when first the flow'rs
Of beauty gan to bud, and *blossome* delight. *Spenser*, *F. Q.* vi. viii. 20.
Rites and customs now superstitious, when the strength of
virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man
could justly have condemned as evil. *Hooker*.

To BLOOM. v. n.

1. To bring or yield blossoms.

It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off some
blossoms the first time a tree *bloometh*, it will blossom itself to
death. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

2. To be in a state of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flower, that every season fears,
Blossoms in thy colours for a thousand years. *Pope*, *Epist.*
O greatly blest with every *blossoming* grace!
With equal steps the paths of glory trace. *Pope*, *Odys.*

BLOOMINGLY. * *adv.* [from *bloom*.] In a blooming
or flourishing manner.

BLOOMY. *adj.* [from *bloom*.] Full of blossoms;
flowery.

O nightingale, that on yon *bloomy* spray
Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still. *Milton*, *Sonn.*
Departing spring could only stay to shed
Her *bloomy* beauties on the genial bed,
But left the manly summer in her stead. *Dryden*.
Hear how the birds on every *bloomy* spray,
With joyous musick wake the dawning day. *Pope*.

BLOR. † *n. s.* [from *blow*.] Act of blowing; blast;
an expressive word, but not used.

Out rusht, with an unmeasur'd roar,
Those two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps, ushers to either's
blor. *Chapman*, *Iliad*.
Five [ships] again the furious billow batters,
Being hurried headlong with the southwest *blor*.
Mir. for Mag. p. 838.

BLOSSOM. *n. s.* [*blojme*, Sax.] The flower that
grows on any plant, previous to the seed or fruit.
We generally call those flowers *blossoms*, which are
not much regarded in themselves, but as a token
of some following production.

Cold news for me:
Thus are my *blossoms* blasted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away. *Shakspeare*, *Hen. IV.*
Merrily, merrily, shall I live now,
Under the *blossom* that hangs on the bough. *Shakspeare*, *Temp.*
The pulling off many of the *blossoms* of this fruit tree, doth
make the fruit fairer. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*
To his green ears your censure you would suit,
Not blast the *blossom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryden*.

To BLOSSOM. † *v. n.* [Sax *blorjman*.] To put forth
blossoms.

This is the state of man: to day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow, *blossoms*,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him. *Shakspeare*, *Hen. VIII.*
Although the figtree shall not *blossom*, neither shall fruit be
in the vines, yet will I rejoice in the Lord. *Hab.* iii. 17.
When I was new *blossom'd*, I did fear
Myself unworthy of Miranda's spring.

Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of Malta.
The want of rain at *blossoming* time, often occasions the
dropping off of the blossoms for want of sap. *Mortimer*.

BLOSSOMY. * *adj.* [formerly written *blasmy*, as *blös-
someth* was *blosmeth*.] *Spenser* retains the *s* in the
kindred word *bloom*.] Full of blossoms.

The *blosmy* tree n' is neither drie ne dead.
Chaucer, *March. Tale*.

B L O

To BLOT. † *v. a.* [Fr. *blotter*, to stain, blemish, or
defile, *Cotgrave*. But the word is of northern ori-
gin; Goth. *blautjan*, to wipe out; Sw. *blotta*.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible, by co- vering it with ink.

You that are king,
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To *blot* out me, and put his own son in. *Shakspeare*, *Hen. VI.*
Even copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The last and greatest art, the art to *blot*. *Pope*.
A man of the most understanding will find it impossible to
make the best use of it, while he writes in constraint, perpetu-
ally softening, correcting, or *blotting* out expressions. *Swift*.

2. To efface; to erase.

O Bertram, oh! no more my foe but brother:
One act like this *blots* out a thousand crimes. *Dryden*.
These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the understanding
can no more refuse, nor alter, nor *blot* out, than a mirror can
refuse, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects pro-
duce. *Locke*.

3. To make black spots on a paper; to blur.

Heads overfull of matter, be like pens overfull of ink, which
will sooner *blot* than make any fair letter. *Ascham*.
O sweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleasantst words
That ever *blotted* paper. *Shakspeare*, *Mer. of Ven.*

4. To disgrace; to disfigure.

Unknot that threatening unkind brow;
It *blots* thy beauty, as frost bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shakspeare*, *Tam. of the Shrew*.
He hath been *blotted* by some to be an epitomist.
Translators of the Bible to the Reader.
My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackness *blotted* thy unblemish'd name. *Dryden*, *JEn*.
For mercy's sake restrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. *Rowe*.

5. To darken.

He sung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane,
Whilst foolish men beat sounding brass in vain. *Cowley*.

BLOT. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of something written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Your wars, your loves, your praises, be forgot,
And make of all an universal *blot*. *Dryden*, *Juvenal*.

2. An extinction of light.

The dragon womb
Of Stygian darkness spets her thickest gloom,
And makes one *blot* of all the air. *Milton*, *Com.* v. 133.

3. A blur; a spot upon paper.

4. A spot in reputation; a stain; a disgrace; a re- proach.

Make known,
It is no vicious *blot*, murder, or foulness,
That hath deprived me. *Shakspeare*, *K. Lear*.
A lie is a foul *blot* in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth
of the untaught. *Ecclus.* xx. 24.

A disappointed hope, a *blot* of honour, a strain of con-
science, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. *Temple*.

5. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies open to be taken up; whence to hit a blot.

He is too great a master of his art, to make a *blot* which
may so easily be hit. *Dryden*, *Ded. Æneid*.

BLOTCH. *n. s.* [from *blot*.] A spot or pustule upon
the skin.

Spots and *blotches*, of several colours and figures, straggling
over the body; some are red, others yellow, or black. *Harvey*.

To BLOTCH, or BLATCH. * *v. a.* [perhaps from *blot*.]
Blatchy, in Gloucestershire, is black or dirty.] To
blacken.

If no man can like to be smutted and *blatched* in his face,
let us learn much more to detest the spots and blots of the
soul. *Barnes*, *Trans. of Beza's Sermons*, p. 195.

B L O

To BLOTE.† *v. a.* To smoke, or dry by the smoke; as *bloted* herrings, or red herrings. *Sherrwood.*

BLOTTING.* *n. s.* [from *blot*.] The making spots or marks on paper.

The most accurate pencils were but *blottings*; which presumed to mend Zeuxis' or Apelles' works.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 35.

BLOW.† *n. s.* [*blowe*, Dutch, from *blaewen*, or *blowen*, Teut. to strike.]

1. The act of striking.

2. A stroke.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*,

Who, by the art of known and feeling sorrows,

Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

A woman's tongue,

That gives not half so great a *blow* to the ear,

As will a chesnut. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Words of great contempt, commonly finding a return of equal scorn, *blows* were fastened upon the most pragmatical of the crew. *Clarendon.*

3. The fatal stroke; the stroke of death.

Assuage your thirst of blood, and strike the *blow*. *Dryden.*

4. An act of hostility; *blows* are used for combat or war.

Be most abated captives to some nation

That won you without *blows*.

Unarm'd if I should go,

What hope of mercy from this dreadful foe,

But woman-like to fall, and fall without a *blow*. *Pope.*

5. A sudden calamity; an unexpected evil.

The virgin daughter of my people is broken with a very grievous *blow*. *Jerem. xiv. 17.*

To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,

And 'twas my ministry to deal the *blow*.

Paruel.

6. A single action; a sudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated, they lose a province at a *blow*. *Dryden.*

7. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

I much fear, lest with the *blows* of flies,

His brass inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Blow.* *n. s.* [from the Sax. *blowan*, to bloom.] Bloom; and sometimes figuratively used: as, in the full bloom of honour.

He believed he could shew me such a *blow* of tulips, as was not to be matched in the whole country. *Tutler, No. 218.*

To BLOW.† *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. pass. *blown*. [Sax. *blapan*, *blopian*, to blow as the wind *blows*.]

1. To make a current of air.

At his sight the mountains are shaken, and at his will the south wind *bloweth*. *Eccles. xliii. 16.*

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind *bloweth* not south; and when the moon is in decrease. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

By the fragrant winds that *blow*

O'er the Elysian flowers. *Pope, St. Cecilia.*

2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with *it*.

It blew a terrible tempest at sea once, and there was one seaman praying. *L'Estrange.*

If *it blows* a happy gale, we must set up all our sails, though it sometimes happens, that our natural heat is more powerful than our care and correctness. *Dryden.*

3. To pant; to puff; to be breathless.

Here's Mrs. Page at the door, sweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly. *Shakspeare.*

Each aking nerve refuse the lance to throw,
And each spent courser at the chariot *blow*.

Pope.

4. To breathe.

Says the satyr, if you have gotten a trick of *blowing* hot and cold out of the same mouth, *Pre* c'en done with ye.

L'Estrange.

5. To sound with being blown.

Nor with less dread the loud

Ethereal trumpet from on high can *blow*. *Milton, P. L.*

B L O

There let the pealing organ *blow*,

To the full-voic'd quire below.

Milton, Il Pens.

6. To sound, or play musically by wind.

The priests shall *blow* with the trumpets.

Joshua, vi. 4.

7. To blow over. To pass away without effect.

Storms, though they *blow over* divers times, yet may fall at last. *Bacon, Essays.*

When the storm is *blown over*,

How blest is the swain,

Who begins to discover

An end of his pain.

Granville.

But those clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our sun clearly shining out again, I have recovered the relapse.

Denham.

8. To blow up. To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it is thought they were destroyed on purpose by some of their men. *Tutler, No. 59.*

To BLOW. *v. a.*

1. To drive by the force of the wind; with a particle to fix the meaning.

Though you unty the winds,

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown down*,

Though castles topple on their warders heads.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Fair daughter, *blow away* those mists and clouds,

And let thy eyes shine forth in their full lustre.

Denham.

These primitive heirs of the christian church, could not so easily *blow off* the doctrine of passive obedience. *South.*

2. To inflame with wind.

I have created the smith that *bloweth* the coals. *Isaiah, liv. 16.*

A fire not *blown* shall consume him.

Job, xx. 26.

3. To swell; to puff into size.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite,

But, love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

4. To form into shape by the breath.

Spherical bubbles, that boys sometimes *blow* with water, to which soap hath given a tenacity. *Boyle.*

5. To sound an instrument of wind musick.

Blow the trumpet among the nations. *Jeremiah, li. 27.*

Where the bright seraphim, in burning row,

Their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow*.

Milton, Ode.

6. To warm with the breath.

When isicles hang by the wall,

And Dick the shepherd *blows* his nail,

And Tom bears logs into the hall,

And milk comes frozen home in pail.

Shakspeare.

7. To spread by report.

But never was there man of his degree,

So much esteem'd, so well belov'd as he:

So gentle of condition was he known,

That through the court his courtesy was *blown*.

Dryden.

8. To blow out. To extinguish by wind or the breath.

Your breath first kindled the dead coal of war,

And brought in matter, that should feed *this* fire:

And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*,

With that same weak wind which enkindled it. *Shakspeare.*

Moon, slip behind some cloud, some tempest rise,

And *blow out* all the stars that light the skies.

Dryden.

9. To blow up. To raise or swell with breath.

A plague of sighing and grief! it *blows* a man up like a bladder. *Shakspeare.*

Before we had exhausted the receiver, the bladder appeared

as full as if *blown up* with a quill.

Boyle.

It was my breath that *blew* this tempest up,

Upon your stubborn usage of the pope.

Shakspeare.

An empty bladder gravitates no more than when *blown up*, but somewhat less; yet descends more easily, because with less resistance. *Grew.*

10. To blow up. To inflate with pride.

B L O

Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did not think he had received good measure from the king. *Bacon.*

11. To blow up. To kindle.

His presence soon *blows up* the unkindly fight,
And his loud guns speak thick like angry men. *Dryden.*

12. To blow up. To move by affatus.

When the mind finds herself very much inflamed with devotion, she is too much inclined to think that it is *blown up* with something divine within herself. *Addison.*

13. To blow up. To burst with gunpowder; to raise into the air.

The captains hoping by a mine, to gain the city, approached with soldiers ready to enter upon *blowing up* of the mine. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves *spir'd*,
To which his pride presum'd to give the law. *Dryden.*

Not far from the said well, *blowing up* a rock, he formerly observed some of these. *Woodward.*

14. To infect with the eggs of flies. I know not how this sense belongs to the word.

I would no more endure
This wooden slavery, than I would suffer
The flesh-fly *blow* my mouth. *Shakspear*

Rather at Nilus' mud
Lay me stark naked, and let the water-flies
Blow me into abhorring. *Shakspear*

15. To blow upon. To make stale.

I am wonderfully pleased, when I meet with any passage in an old Greek or Latin author, that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never met with in any quotation. *Addison.*

He will whisper an intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame. *Addison.*

To BLOW. v. n. [blopan, Saxon.] To bloom; to blossom.

We lose the prime to mark how spring
Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed. *Milton, P. L.*

This royal fair
Shall, when the blossom of her beauty's *blown*,
See her great brother on the British throne. *Waller.*

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows. *Gay, Past.*

For thee Idume's spicy forests *blow*,
And seeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow. *Pope.*

To BLOW.* v. a. To cause to blossom.

For these Favonius here shall *blow*
New flowers. *B. Jonson, Mask at Highgate.*

Iris there with humid bow
Waters the odorous banks, that *blow*
Flowers of more mingled hue
Than her purfled scarf can shew. *Milton, Com. v. 993.*

BLOW'ER.* n. s. [from blow.]

1. A melter of tin.

Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in fetching the same to the blowing-house, together with the *blowers*, two or three months extreme and encreasing labour. *Carew.*

2. He that bloweth what produces sound; as an organ-blower.

An instrument over-winded is tuned wrong,
Blame none but the *blower*, on him it is long.
Skelton's Poems, p. 291.

3. That which draws up the fire in a stove or chimney; usually made of iron or tin.

4. He which storms or blows up; a military phrase.

Underminers and *blowers up*. *Shakspeare, All's well that ends well.*

BLOW'ING.* n. s. [Sax. blapung.] The act of blowing; as, the blowing of the wind.

BLOWN. The participle passive of blow.

All the sparks of virtue, which nature had kindled in them, were so *blown* to give forth their uttermost heat, that justly it may be affirmed, they inflamed the affections of all that knew them. *Sidney.*

The trumpets sleep, while cheerful horns are *blown*,
And arms employ'd on birds and beasts alone. *Pope.*

B L U

BLOW'BALL.* n. s. The herb dandelion in seed, so called from its round head of down, which children often endeavour to blow away at one puff.

Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
Or shake the downy *blow-ball* from its stalk.

B. Jonson, Sad Sheph. i. 1.

BLOW'PIPE.* n. s. [from *blow* and *pipe*.] A tube used by glassmen, jewellers, and other artificers.

BLOW'POINT. n. s. A child's play, perhaps like *push-pin*.

Shortly boys shall not play
At spancounter or *blowpoint*, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Danne.*

BLOWTH.* n. s. [from *blow*, that which *bloweth*.] Bloom, or blossom.

Ambition and covetousness being but green, and newly grown up, the seeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh.*

BLOWZE.* n. s. A ruddy fat-faced wench, Dr. Johnson says; but nothing more. Hall, in his Satires, writes the word *blowesse*, and the author of Titus Andronicus connects it with *blossom*; which may direct us for the etymology to *blow*; either in the sense applied to Shakspeare's Mrs. Page, on an accidental occasion, "sweating, and *blowing*, and looking wildly;" or in the meaning of *to swell out*, like a blossom. Mock pastoral has adopted *Blowzindas*, and *Blowzabels*, in modern times, as its heroines.

Nor list I sonnet of my mistress' face,
To paint some *blowesse* with a borrow'd grace.

Bp. Hall's Satires, i. 1.

Sweet *blowse*, you are a beautiful *blossom* sure!

Tu. Andron. iv. 2.

I had rather marry a fair one, and put it to the hazard, than be troubled with a *blowze*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 631.*

BLOWZY. adj. [from *blowze*.] Sun burnt; high coloured.

To BLUB.* v. a. [This is another variation of the old word *bleb*, which we also find in *blob*. See *BLEB*.] To swell.

My face was blown and *blub'd* with dropsy wan.

Mir. for Magistrates, p. 112.

BLU'BBER. n. s. [See *BLOB*.] The part of a whale that contains the oil.

BLU'BBER.* n. s. [from *blub*. See *BLEB*, and *BLOBBER*. The swollen appearance of the animal accounts for the name.] A denomination given by our navigators to the *utlica marina*, or sea-nettle. Philos. Trans. No. 349. In *blobber*, the example from Carew shews the word to be very old in our language.

To BLU'BBER. v. n. [from the noun.] To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

Even so lies she,

Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring*.

Shakspeare, Romeo and Juliet.

A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by the side of a well, and asked what he cried for.

L'Estrange.

Soon as Glumdalclitch miss'd her pleasing care,
She wept, she *blubber'd*, and she tore her hair. *Swift.*

To BLU'BBER. v. a. To swell the cheeks with weeping.

Fair streams represent unto me my *blubber'd* face; let tears procure your stay. *Sidney.*

The wild wood gods arriv'd in the place,

There find the virgin doleful, desolate,

With ruffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face,

As her outrageous foe had left her late.

Spenser, F. Q.

Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
With cruel blows she pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks. *Dryden.*

B L U

BLU'BERRED. *particip. adj.* [from *To blubber.*]

Swelled; big; applied commonly to the lip.

Thou sing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was so profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip. *Dryden.*

BLU'DGEON. *n. s.* A short stick, with one end loaded,
used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE. *† adj.* [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr. old Fr. *bloi*,
blou; low Lat. *blaius*, *blutum*.] One of the seven
original colours.

There's gold, and here,
My *blue* lips to kiss; a hand that kings
Have lipst and tumbled kissing. *Shakspeare.*

Where fires thou find'st unrak'd, and hearths unswept,
There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry. *Shakspeare.*

O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict me?
The lights burn *blue*. — Is it not dead midnight!
Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakspeare.*

Why does one climate, and one soil endure
The blushing poppy with a crimson hue;
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue*? *Prior.*

There was scarce any other colour sensible, besides red and
blue; only the *blues*, and principally the second *blue*, inclined a
little to green. *Newton.*

BLUEBOTTLE. *n. s.* [*cyanus*; from *blue* and *bottle*.]

1. A flower of the bell shape; a species of *bottle*-
flower.

If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill,
they will be stained with red: because the ants thrust their
stings, and instil into them their stinging liquor. *Raj.*

2. A fly with a large blue belly.

Say, sire of insects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot-pole
Cries out, What *blue-bottle* alive
Did ever with such fury drive? *Prior.*

BLUE-EYED. *adj.* [from *blue* and *eye*.] Having blue
eyes.

Rise then, fair *blue-ey'd* maid, rise and discover
Thy silver brow, and meet thy golden lover. *Crashaw.*

Not to the temple was she gone, to move,
With prayers, the *blue-ey'd* progeny of Jove. *Dryden.*

BLUE-HAIRED. *adj.* [from *blue* and *hair*.] Having blue
hair.

This place,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He quarters to his *blue-hair'd* deities. *Milton, Com.*

BLUE'LY. *† adv.* [from *blue*.] With a blue colour.

Their colours' changeable variety,
First clear and white, then yellow, after red,
Then *blue*ly pale, then duller still, till after dead.
More, Infinity of Worlds, St. 94.

This squire he dropp'd his pen full soon,
While as the light burnt *blue*ly. *Swift.*

BLUE'NESS. *† n. s.* [from *blue*.]

1. The quality of being blue.

In a moment our liquor may be deprived of its *blueness*, and
restored to it again, by the affusion of a few drops of liquours.
Boyle on Colours.

2. Applied to a wound, or bruise, means the livid ap-
pearance of it.

The *blueness* of a wound cleanseth away evil. *Prov. xx. 30.*
Nothing but the *blueness* o' your wounds to boast on.
Feltham, Sermon on Eccl. ii. 11.

BLUE-VEINED. ** adj.* [from *blue* and *vein*.] Having
blue streaks or veins.

These *blue-vein'd* violets whereon we lean.
Shakspeare, Ven. and Adonis.

BLUFF. *† adj.*

1. Big; surly; blustering.

Like those whom stature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter. *Dryden.*

2. Not pointed; obtuse. So a *bluff-headed* ship, in
our naval language, is opposed to one that is *sharp*-
headed.

B L U

There is also at Cabo Corso a publick Fetish, the guardian
of them all; and that is the rock Tabra, a *bluff* peninsular pro-
minence that juts out from the bottom of the cliff the castle
stands on, making a sort of cover for landing, but so unsafe, as
frequently to *expose* the boats and people to danger, the sea
breaking over with great force. *Atkins, Voyage, p. 102.*

BLU'FFNESS. ** n. s.* [from *bluff*.] *Surliness.*

A remarkable *bluffness* of face, a loud voice, and a masculine
air. *The World, No. 188.*

BLU'ISH. *adj.* [from *blue*.] Blue in a small degree.

Side sleeves and skirts, round underborne, with a *bluish*
tinsel. *Shakspeare.*

At last, as far as I could cast my eyes
Upon the sea, somewhat, methought, did rise
Like *bluish* mist. *Dryden.*

Here, in full light, the russet plains extend,
There, wrapt in clouds, the *bluish* hills ascend. *Pope.*

BLU'ISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *blue*.] A small degree of
blue colour.

I could make, with crude copper, a solution without the
bluishness, that is wont to accompany its vulgar solutions. *Boyle.*

To BLU'NDER. *† v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch; perhaps
from *blind*. Serenius gives the old Goth. *blundur*,
sleep.]

1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely; to mistake
stupidly. It is a word implying contempt.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blun-*
der upon the reason of it. *L' Etrange.*

The grandees and giants in knowledge, who laughed at all
besides themselves, as barbarous and insignificant, yet *blun-*
dered, and stumbled, about their principal concern. *South.*

2. To flounder; to stumble.

He, who now to sense, now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To BLU'NDER. *† v. a.*

1. To mix foolishly or blindly.

He seems to understand no difference between titles of re-
spect and acts of worship; between expressions of esteem and
devotion; between religious and civil worship; for he *blunders*
and confounds all these together; and whatever proves one, he
thinks, proves all the rest. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To make to blunder or confound.

To shuffle and digress so as by any means whatsoever to
blunder an adversary. *Dillon on the Resurrect. p. 63.*
To darken or *blunder* the cause. *Ibid. p. 211.*

BLU'NDER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A gross or shame-
ful mistake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an historian, that he
should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army,
and other circumstances in the day of battle; for that he had
observed notorious *blunders* and absurdities committed by
writers not conversant in the art of war. *Addison.*

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge those works of
the Almighty, as defects or *blunders*, as ill-contrived or ill-made.
Derham, Phys. Theol.

BLU'NDERBUSS. *n. s.* [from *blunder*.] A gun that is
charged with many bullets, so that, without any
exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are *blunderbusses* in every loop-hole, that go off on
their own accord, at the squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden.*

BLU'NDERER. *n. s.* [from *blunder*.] A man apt to
commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another sort of judges will decide in favour of an author,
or will pronounce him a mere *blunderer*, according to the com-
pany they have kept. *Watts.*

BLU'NDERHEAD. *n. s.* [from *blunder* and *head*.] A
stupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-skulled *blunderhead*, every plow-
jobber shall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L' Etrange.*

BLU'NDERINGLY. ** adv.* [from *blunder*.] In a blun-
dering manner.

B L U

You observe of the Easterns, that they have done what they did in that kind rather ignorantly, supinely, or blunderingly, than out of a premeditated design to cover falsehood.

Lewis, Dissert. prefat. Hist. of E. Bibles, p. ix.

BLUNT. † *adj.* [etymology uncertain, Dr. Johnson says. But Kilian, in his Teut. Dict. in *plomp*, asserts that word to be the parent of our *blunt*. The Teut. word means *dull, stupid, leaden*. Minshew mentions also the Dutch *plomb*, from the Lat. *plumberis*, leaden. The Swedes use *plump* in the same way.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp.

Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the bluntest sword. *Sidney, b. i.*

If the iron be *blunt*, and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength. *Ecclesiastes, x. 10.*

2. Dull in understanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly cross,

By some sly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceeding. *Shakespeare.*

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt* stoical nature; one day the queen happened to say, I like thee the better, because thou livest unmarried. He answered; Madam, I like you the worse. *Bacon.*

The mayor of the town came to seize them in a *blunt* manner, alledging a warrant to stop them. *Wotton.*

'Tis not enough your Counsel still be true; *Blunt* truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do. *Pope.*

4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To use too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is *blunt*. *Baron.*

5. Hard to penetrate. This use is improper.

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions; it will scarce receive or retain affections of yesterday. *Pope.*

To **BLUNT.** † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.

So sick'n waning moons too near the sun, And *blunt* their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Earthly limbs, and gross alloy, *Blunt* not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden.*

He had such things to urge against our marriage, As, now declar'd, would *blunt* my sword in battle, And dastardize my courage. *Dryden.*

2. To repress, or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love; Nor lose the good advantage of his grace, By seeming cold. *Shakespeare.*

BLUNTING. * *n. s.* [from *blunt*.] Restraint.

Not impediments or *bluntings*, but rather as whetstones, to set an edge on our desires after higher and more permanent beauty. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 73.*

BLUNTLY. *adv.* [from *blunt*.]

1. In a blunt manner; without sharpness.

2. Coarsely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honest counsels, marr a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain message *bluntly*. *Shakespeare.*

A man of honest blood, Who to his wife, before the time assign'd For childbirth came, thus *bluntly* spoke his mind. *Dryden.*

BLUNTNESS. *n. s.* [from *blunt*.]

1. Want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

The crafty boy, that had full oft essay'd To pierce my stubborn and resisting breast, But still the *bluntness* of his darts betray'd. *Suckling.*

2. Coarseness; roughness of manners; rude sincerity.

His silence grew wit, his *bluntness* integrity, his beastly ignorance, virtuous simplicity. *Sidney.*

Manage disputes with civility; whence some readers will be assisted to discern a difference betwixt *bluntness* of speech and strength of reason. *Boyle.*

False friends, his deadliest foes, could find no way, But shows of honest *bluntness* to betray. *Dryden.*

B L U

BLUNTWITTED. *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit*.] Dull; stupid.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shakespeare.*

BLUR. *n. s.* [*horra*, Span. a blot, *Skinner*.] A blot; a stain; a spot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*; a total universal pollution. *South.*

To **BLUR.** † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to obscure; without quite effacing.

Such an act, That *blurs* the grace and blush of modesty, Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakespeare.*

Long is it since I saw him; But time hath nothing *blurr'd* those lines of favour, Which then he wore. *Shakespeare.*

Concerning innate principles, I desire these men to say, whether they can, or cannot, by education and custom, be *blurred* and blotted out! *Locke.*

2. To blot; to stain; to sully.

Sarcasms may eclipse thine own, But cannot *blur* my lost renown. *Hudibras, i. 3.*

To **BLURT.** † *v. a.* [without etymology.] To speak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking: commonly with *out* intensive, Dr. Johnson says; and sometimes, he might have added, with *at*. *Blurt* was, in former times, an interjection of contempt. *Blurt*, pish! *Sherwood.*

None would look on her But cast their gazes on Marina's face; Whilst ours was *blurted* at, and held a malkin, Not worth the time of day. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*

Others cast out bloody and deadly speeches at random, and cannot hold, but *blurt out* those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

They had some belief of a Deity, which they, upon surprisal, thus *blurt out*. *Government of the Tongue.*

They blush if they *blurt out*, ere well aware, A swan is white, or Queensbury is fair. *Young.*

To **BLUSH.** † *v. n.* [*blösen*, Dutch, or perhaps from the Sax. *ablyrian*, to blush, *ablyrnan*, a blush.]

1. To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour on the cheek or forehead.

I have mark'd A thousand *blushing* apparitions To start into her face; a thousand innocent shames, In angel whiteness, bear away these blushes. *Shakespeare.*

I will go wash: And when my face is fair, you shall perceive Whether I *blush* or no. *Shakespeare.*

All the-e things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *blushing* in a man's own. *Bacon.*

Shame causeth *blushing*; *blushing* is the resort of the blood to the face; although *blushing* will be seen in the whole breast, yet that is but in passage to the face. *Bacon.*

Blush then, but *blush* for your destructive silence, That tears your soul. *Smith, Phaed. and Hipp.*

2. To carry a red colour, or any soft and bright colour.

To-day he puts forth The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms, And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him. *Shakespeare.*

But here the roses *blush* so rare, Here the mornings smile so fair, As if neither cloud, nor wind, But would be courteous, would be kind. *Crashaw.*

Along those *blushing* borders, bright with dew. *Thomson.*

3. It has *at* before the cause of shame.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory, That pages *blush'd* at him; and men of heart Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakespeare.*

You have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but *blush* at your vices. *Calamy, Sermons.*

To **BLUSH.** † *v. a.* To make red. Not much used.

B L U

Pale and bloodless.

Being all descended to the labouring hearth,
Which with the heart there ceaseth, and ne'er returneth
To blush and beautify the cheek again. *Shakespeare.*

Old doting Tithon, hold Aurora fast,
And though she blush the day-break from her cheeks,
Conceal her still. *Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month.*

BLUSH. † *n. s.* [from the verb, Sax. *abljrunz.*]

1. The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion.

The virgin's wish, without her fears, impart,
Excuse the blush, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*

2. A red or purple colour.

3. Sudden appearance; a signification that seems barbarous, yet used by good writers.

All purely identical propositions, obviously and at first blush,
appear to contain no certain instruction in them. *Locke.*

4. Resemblance; very common in the north of England; as, he or she has a *blush* of another, i. e. has a resemblance.

BLUSHET. * *n. s.* [from *blush*. Perhaps used only by B. Jonson.] A young modest girl.

No Pecunia
Is to be seen, though mistress Bond would speak,
Or little *blushet* Wax be ne'er so easy.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Go to, little *blushet*, for this, anan,
You'll steal forth a laugh in the shade of your fan.

B. Jonson, Entertainments.

BLUSHFUL. * *adj.* [from *blush* and *full*.] Full of blushes; covered with blushes.

From his [the sun's] ardent look the turning Spring
Averts her *blushful* face. *Thomson, Summer.*

BLUSHING. * *n. s.* [Sax. *abljrunz.*] The appearance of colour.

The *blushings* of those that are of most modest looks.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 43.

The *blushings* of the evening before the dawning of that happy day.

Spencer on Prodigies, p. 146.

BLUSHLESS. * *adj.* [from *blush* and *less*.] Without a blush; impudent; barefaced.

Blushless crimes.

Sandys.

Women vow'd to *blushless* impudence.

Marston.

Gotho did like a *blushless* statue stare. *Davenant, Gondibert.*

BLUSHY. *adj.* [from *blush*.] Having the colour of a blush.

Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate;
those of apples, crabs, peaches, are *blushy*, and smell sweet.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Stratonice entering, moved a *blushy* colour in his face; but
deserting him, he relapsed into paleness and languor.

Harvey on Consumptions.

To **BLUSTER.** † *v. n.* [supposed from *biast*, Sax. *blæjt*, *bloejt*.]

1. To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was,

Spenser, F. Q.

And *blustering* Æolus his boasted sire.

So now he storms with many a sturdy stoure;

So now his *blustering* blast each coast doth scour. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Can man such follies utter, and be wise;

Which *bluster* from the tempest of thy mind,

As if thy breast enclos'd the eastern wind. *Sandys, Job, p. 23.*

2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart's too big to bear this, says a *blustering* fellow: I'll
destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman, here's a dagger at
your service: so the humour went off. *L' Etrange.*

Either he must sink to a downright confession, or must huff
and *bluster*, till perhaps he raise a counter-storm.

Government of the Tongue.

Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and Statius only
the *blustering* of a tyrant. *Dryden.*

There let him reign the jailor of the wind;

With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,

And boast and *bluster* in his empty hall.

Dryden.

B O A

To **BLUSTER.** * *v. a.* To blow down.

Do the Chaldeans and Sabæans feloniously drive away the
herds of Job; doth the devil, by a tempestuous gust *bluster*
down the house, and rob him of his children?

Seasonable Sermon, p. 26.

BLUSTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Roar of storms; tempest.

The skies look grim,
And threaten present *blusters*.

Shakespeare.

To the winds they set

Their corners; when with *bluster* to confound
Sea, air, and shore.

Milton, P. L.

2. Noise; tumult.

So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluster*,
Troops of all tongues and nations muster.

Swift.

3. Turbulence; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin,
Which in the *bluster* of thy wrath must fall
With those that have offended.

Shakespeare.

4. Boast; boisterousness.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of
honour.

L' Etrange.

BLUSTERER. † *n. s.* [from *bluster*.] A swaggerer; a
bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.

A *blusterer*, that the ruffle knew

Of court, of city.

Shakespeare, Lover's Complaint.

Boniface the Eighth was indeed a *blusterer*, and excommuni-
cated Philip the Fair of France.

More, Expos. of the Seven Churches, ch. 5.

BLUSTERING. * *n. s.* [from *bluster*.] Tumult; noise.
They endure the tempestuous *blusterings* of temptations with
the difficulty of their health.

Martin on the Marriage of Priests, 1554. sign. Ee. ii.

The rage and *blusterings* of so impetuous an adversary.

South, Sermons, vi. 290.

BLUSTEROUS. † *adj.* [from *bluster*.] Tumultuous;
noisy.

Now, mild may be thy life!

For a more *blusterous* birth had never babe.

Shakespeare, Pericles.

The ancient heroes were illustrious

For being benign, and not *blusterous*.

Hughbrax.

B-MI. *n. s.* A note in music. See A-LA-MI-RE.

Ganuit I am, the ground of all accord,

B-mi, Bianca, take him for thy lord.

Shakespeare.

Bo. † *interj.* A word formerly of terroure; from *Bo*,
an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name
was used to terrify the enemy.

Temple.

It is now used as a word only to scare children.

The northern captain will suffer no great loss, if
the etymology be transferred from his redoubted
name to the Dutch *bauw*, a spectre.

I'll rather put on my flashing red nose, and my flaming face,
and come wrapped in a calf's-skin, and cry *ba, bo!* I'll fray the
scholar, I warrant thee. *Robin Goodfellow, in Wily Beguiled.*

BO'AR. † *n. s.* [bap, Saxon; beer, Dutch.] The
male swine; the wild boar.

To fly the *boar*, before the *boar* pursues,

Were to incense the *boar* to follow us.

Shakespeare.

The *boar* out of the wood doth waste it.

Psaln lxxx. 13.

She sped the *boar* away;

His eyeballs glare with fire, suffus'd with blood;

His neck shuts up a thickest thorny wood;

His bristled back a trench impal'd appears.

Dryden.

BO'AR-SPEAR. † *n. s.* [Sax. *bap-spepa*.] A spear used
in hunting the boar.

And in her hand a sharp *boar-spear* she held,

And at her back a bow and quiver gay,

Spenser, F. Q.

Stuff'd with steel-headed darts.

Echion threw the first, but miss'd his mark,

And struck his *boar-spear* on a maple bark.

Dryden.

BOARD. † *n. s.* [bawrd, Goth. bopb, Saxon; so
written by Gower, viz. *board*.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness.

With the saw they sundred trees in boards and planks.

Releigh.

Every house has a board over the door, whereon is written the number, sex, and quality of the persons living in it. *Temple.*

Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,

Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;

Or seven at most, when thickest is the board.

Dryden.

2. A table. [from *burdd*, Welsh.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he slew,

Of British blood, all sitting at his board.

Spenser, F. Q.

In bed he slept not, for my urging it;

At board he fed not, for my urging it.

Shakspeare.

I'll follow thee in funeral flames, when dead,

My ghost shall thee attend at board and bed.

Sir J. Denham.

Cleopatra made Antony a supper, which was sumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary service upon the board.

Hakewill on Providence.

May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford;

Pat guard thy flock, and Ceres bless thy board.

Prior.

3. Entertainment; food.

And, like their manners, churlish in their speech,

Their lodging hard, their board to be abhorr'd.

Mur. for Magistrate, p. 292.

Sometimes white lilies did their leaves afford,

With wholesome poppy-flowers, to mend his homely board.

Dryden, Georg. iv.

4. A table at which a council or court is held.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who sat then at that board.

Clarendon.

5. An assembly seated at a table; a court of jurisdiction.

I wish the king would be pleas'd sometimes to be present at that board; it adds a majesty to it.

Bacon.

6. The deck or floor of a ship: on board signifies in a ship.

Now board to board the rival vessels row,

The billows lave the skies, and ocean groans below.

Dryden.

Our captain thought his ship in so great danger, that he confessed himself to a capuchin, who was on board.

Addison.

He ordered his men to arm long poles with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling, which held the mainward to the mast of their enemy's ship; then, rowing their own ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board.

Arbutnot on Coma.

- To BOARD.† v. a. [from the noun. Written also board and bord.]

1. To enter a ship by force; the same as to storm, used of a city.

I boarded the king's ship: now on the beak,

Now in the waste, the deck, in every cabin,

I flam'd amazement.

Shakspeare.

He not inclin'd the English ship to board,

More on his guns relies than on his sword,

From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;

It miss'd the duke; but his great heart it griev'd.

Waller.

Arm, arm, she cry'd, and let our Tyrians board

With our's his fleet, and carry fire and sword.

Denham.

2. To attack, accost, or make the first address to another; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr. See To ABORD.

Whom thus at gaze, the Palmer 'gan to board

With goodly reason, and thus fair bespake.

Spenser, F. Q.

Him the prince with gentle court did bord.

Spenser, F. Q.

With some courtly words the wench he boards.

Fairfax, Tasso.

Away, I do beseech you, both away;

I'll board him presently.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I knew not myself, he would never have boarded me in this fury.

Shakspeare.

They learn what associates and correspondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or board.

Bacon, Henry VII.

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus boarded the whole room, the edges of some boards lie higher than the next board; therefore they peruse the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off.

Mason's Mechanical Exercises.

- To BOARD. v. n. To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part,

As we at first did board with thee,

Now thou wouldst taste our misery.

Herbert.

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who board in the same house; and, after dinner, one of our company stands up, and reads your paper to us all.

Spectator.

- To BOARD. v. a. To place as a boarder in another's house.

Bo'ARDABLE.*adj. [from *To board*.] Approachable.

Sherwood.

BOARD-WAGES. n. s. [from *board* and *wages*.] Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

What more than madness reigns,

When one short sitting many hundreds drains,

And not enough is left him, to supply

Board-wages, or a footman's livery!

Dryden, Jan.

- Bo'ARDER.† n. s. [from *board*.] A tabler; one that eats with another at a settled rate.

Sherwood.

Bo'ARDING-SCHOOL. n. s. [from *board* and *school*.] A school where the scholars live with the teacher. It is commonly used of a school for girls.

A blockhead, with melodious voice,

In boarding-schools can have his choice.

Swift.

- Bo'ARISH. adj. [from *boar*.] Swinish; brutal; cruel.

I would not see thy cruel nails

Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce sister,

In his anointed flesh stick boarish fangs.

Shakspeare.

- To BOAST.† v. n. [*bastio*, Welsh, to boast.]

1. To brag; to display one's own worth, or actions, in great words.

Let not him that putteth on his harness, boast himself as he that putteth it off.

1 Kings, xx. 11.

The spirits beneath,

Whom I seduc'd, boasting I could subdue

The Omnipotent.

Milton, P. L.

2. To talk ostentatiously.

For I know the forwardness of your mind, for which I boast of you to them of Macedonia.

1 Cor. ix. 2.

3. It is used commonly with *off*.

My sentence is for open war, *off* wiles

More inexpert I boast not.

Milton, P. L.

4. Sometimes with *in*.

They boast in mortal things, and wondering tell

Of Babel, and the works of Memphian kings.

Milton, P. L.

Some surgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, boasting in that which was their shame.

Walsman.

5. To exalt one's self.

Thus with your mouth you have boasted against me, and multiplied your words against me.

Ezek. xxxv. 13.

- To BOAST.† v. a.

1. To brag of; to display with ostentatious language.

For if I have boasted any thing to him of you, I am not ashamed.

2 Cor. vii. 14.

Neither do the spirits damn'd

Lose all their virtue, lest bad men should boast

Their specious deeds.

Milton, P. L.

If they vouchsafed to give God the praise of his goodness; yet they did it only, in order to boast the interest they had in him.

Atterbury.

2. Sometimes with *off*.

O Ferdinand,

Do not smile at me, that I boast her off,

For thou shalt find she will outstrip all praise,

And make it halt behind her.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

3. To magnify; to exalt.

They that trust in their wealth, and boast themselves in the multitude of their riches.

Psaln xlii. 6.

B O A

Confounded be all them that serve graven images, that boast themselves of idols. *Psalm xcvi. 7.*

BOAST. † *n. s.* [Welsh *bôst*, a *boast*.]

1. An expression of ostentation; a proud speech.

Thou that makest thy *boast* of the law, through breaking the law dishonourest thou God? *Rom. ii. 23.*

The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the *boast* will probably be censured, when the great action that occasioned it, is forgotten. *Spectator, No. 255.*

2. A cause of boasting; an occasion of pride; the thing boasted.

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boasts* of fame. *Pope, Odys.*

BO'ASTER. *n. s.* [from *boast*.] A bragger; a man that vaunts any thing ostentatiously.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymists themselves are wont to make of those *boasters*, that confidently pretend, that they have extracted the salt or sulphur of quicksilver, when they have disguised it by additaments, wherewith it resembles the concretes. *Boyle.*

No more delays, vain *boaster*! but begin;

I prophesy beforehand I shall win:

I'll reach you how to brag another time. *Dryden.*

He the proud *boasters* sent, with stern assault,

Down to the realms of night. *Philips.*

BO'ASTFUL. † *adj.* [from *boast* and *full*.] Ostentatious; inclined to brag.

Steed threatens steed, in high and *boastful* neighs

Piercing the night's dull ear. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

Boastful, and rough, your first son is a 'squire;

The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar. *Pope.*

BO'ASTING.* *n. s.* [from *boast*.] An expression of ostentation.

But now ye rejoice in your *boastings*. All such *boasting* is evil. *St. James, iv. 16.*

BO'ASTINGLY. *adv.* [from *boasting*.] Ostentatiously.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boastingly* to avow our sins; and it deserves to be considered, whether this kind of confessing them, have not some affinity with it.

Dean of Pury.

BO'ASTIVE.* *adj.* [from *boast*.] Presumptuous; assuming.

Should the seditious Power,
Vain-glorious, empty his *boastive* urn
O'er the rough rock, how must his fellow stream
Deride the tinklings of the *boastive* rill!

Shenstone, Economy, P. I.

BO'ASTLESS.* *adj.* [from *boast* and *less*.] Simple; without ostentation; not desirous to be talked of.

But to the generous, still improving mind,

That gives the hopeless heart to sing for joy,

Diffusing kind beneficence around,

Boastless, as now descends the silent dew,

To him the long review of order'd life,

Is inward rapture, only to be felt.

Thomson, Summer.

BOAT. *n. s.* [bat, Saxon.]

1. A vessel to pass the water in. It is usually distinguished from other vessels, by being smaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either ship or boat, in which they durst venture themselves upon the seas.

Raleigh, Essays.

An effeminate scoundrel in a boat!

Whose utmost daring is to cross the Nile,

In painted boats, to fright the crocodile.

Tate, Juv.

2. A ship of a small size, as, a passage boat, packet boat, advice boat, &c.

BOAT'ION. *n. s.* [from *boat*, Lat.] Roar; noise; loud sound.

In Messina insurrection, the guns were heard from thence as far as Augusta and Syracuse about an hundred Italian miles, in loud *boat'ions*.

Derham, Physico-Theology.

B O B

BO'ATMAN. } *n. s.* [from *boat* and *man*.] He that
BO'ATSMAN. } manages a boat.

Boatsmen through the crystal water show,

To wond'ring passengers, the walls below.

That booby Phaon only was unkind,

An ill-bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind.

Dryden.

Prior.

BO'ATSWAIN. † *n. s.* [Sax. *batepan*; pronounced and sometimes written, corruptly, *bateson*; as in the Transl. of Boccacini, 1626, p. 60.] An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, sails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He also takes care of the long-boat and its furniture, and steers her either by himself or his mate. He calls out the several gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and spells; and he is also a kind of provost-marshal, seizes and punishes all offenders, that are sentenced by the captain, or court-martial of the whole fleet.

Harris.

Sometimes the meanest *boatswain* may help to preserve the ship from sinking.

Howell, Pre-eminence of Parliament.

To BOB. † *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology; Skinner deduces it from *bobo*, foolish, Span.]

1. To cut. *Junius.* Whence *bobtail*.

After exclusion [of frogs] from the spawn, in it [the water] are all the joints articulated, and metamorphosed into another shape; from apodes to quadrupedes, from tailed to *bobbed*.

Robinson's Endoza, (1658) p. 130.

2. To beat; to drub; to strike.

If any man hapned [while Nero played and sung] by long sitting to sleepe, or by any other countenance to shew himself to be weary, he was sodeinly *bobbed* on the face by the servants of Nero, for that purpose attending.

Sir T. Elgot's Governour, fol. 19. b.

I'll not be *bobb'd* i' the nose with every *bobtail*.

Beaumont and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers

Have in their own land beaten, *bobb'd*, and thump'd.

Shakspeare.

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

I have *bobbed* his brain more than he has beat my bones.

Shakspeare.

Live, Roderigo!

He calls me to a restitution large,

Of gold and jewels, that I *bobb'd* from him,

As gifts to Desdemona.

Shakspeare.

Was ever man so paid for being curious,

Ever so *bobb'd* for searching out adventures?

Beaumont and Fl. Chancers.

Here we have been worrying one another, who should have the booty, till this cursed fox has *bobbed* us both on't.

I. Estrange.

4. To touch gently, especially at the elbow.

To BOB. † *v. n.* [Gibson defines it to *bow* often, to sink low; to *bob*, or *bob down*, being so used in the West of England. Thus, the quill *bobs* in fishing.]

1. To play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,

In very likeness of a roasted crab;

And when she drinks, against her lips I *bob*,

And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale. *Midsommer N. Dr.*

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;

A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear.

Dryden.

You may tell her,

I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,

Pluck'd from Moors ears.

Dryden.

2. To *bob*, for fish, is a technical term in angling.

These are the baits they *bob* with. *Beaumont and Fl. Captain.*

BOB. † *n. s.* [from the verb *bob*.]

1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring; and also the ball of a short pendulum.

The gaudy gossip, when she's set agog,
In jewels drest, and at each ear a bob. *Dryden.*

2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the bob of the song. *L'Estrange.*

3. A blow.

I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, nips, and bobs. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

4. A term in ringing, meaning a peal of several courses or sets of changes.

5. A worm used for a bait in angling.

A bob—in time will be a beetle; it is a short white worm, like to an d bigger than a gentle. *Walton's Complete Angler*, i. 3.

6. A bobwig.

Adieu, ye bobs! ye bags, give place;
Full bottoms come instead. *Shenstone, Extent of Cookery.*

- BOB.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *bobe*, plaisanterie, badinage.]

A sneering joke.

Let her leave her bobs:

I have had too many of them; and her quilllets.

Beaum. and Fl. Tamer tamed.

Have you not sometimes observed what dry bobs, and sarcastical jeers, the most underling fellows will now and then bestow upon their betters, when they have found them faulting in this kind: *Was not master such a one cruelly cut last night?*

Goodman's Wint. Ev. Conference, P. i.

- BOBA'NCE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] Boasting. Obsolete; but the parent of a word common in Cumberland to this day, viz. *boberous*, i. e. elated, bragging, in high spirits.

For certainly, I say for no bobance,
Yet was I never without purvance
Of marriage, ne of other things eke.

Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Prol.

- BOBBIN.* *n. s.* [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] A small pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about when women weave lace.

The peremptory analysis that you call it, I believe will be so hardy as once more to unpin your spruce fastidious oratory, to rumple her laces, her frizzles, and her bobbins, though she wince and fling never so peevishly,

Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

The things you follow, and make songs on now, should be sent to knit, or sit down to bobbins, or bonelace.

Tatler.

- BOBBINWORK. *n. s.* [from *bobbin* and *work*.] Work woven with bobbins.

Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of *bobbinwork*.

Grew's Museum.

- BO'BCHERRY. *n. s.* [from *bob* and *cherry*.] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy; the first, in adhering to the pursuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a disappointment. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

- BO'BTAIL. *n. s.* [from *bob*; in the sense of *cut*.] Cut tail; short tail.

Avaunt, you curs!

Be thy mouth or black or white,

Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,

Tom will make him weep and wail.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

- BO'BTAILD. *adj.* [from *bobtail*.] Having a tail cut, or short.

There was a bobtailed cur cried in a gazette, and one that found him brought him home to his master. *L'Estrange.*

- BOBWIG. *n. s.* [from *bob* and *wig*.] A short wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bobwig and a black silken bag tied to it, stopt short at the coach to ask us how far the judges were behind.

Spectator.

- BO'CASINE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *boccasin*.] A kind of fine

backram, resembling taffeta, and much used for lining; also the stuff, called callimanco. *Cotgrave.*

BO'CKELET. } *n. s.* A kind of long-winged hawk.

BO'CKERET. }

Diet.

To BODE. *v. a.* [bodian, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is used in a sense of either good or bad.

This bodes some strange eruption to our state.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

You have opposed their false policy, with true and great wisdom; what they boded would be a mischief to us, you are providing, shall be one of our principal strengths. *Sprat, Sermon.*

It happen'd once, a boding prodigy!

A swarm of bees that cut the liquid sky,

Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight.

Dryden.

If fiery red his glowing globe descends,

High winds and furious tempests he portends:

But if his cheeks are swoln with livid blue,

He bodes wet weather by his watry hue.

Dryden.

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreshew.

Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now

The omen prove, it boded well to you.

Dryden.

BODE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An omen. Not now in use.

The jealous swan, against his death that singeth;

The owl eke, that of death the bode ybringeth,

Chaucer, Assemb. of Fowls, v. 343.

2. Delay or stop. [from *To bide*. Obsolete.]

Withoutin bode his hertè she obeid.

Chaucer, Annel. and Arc. v. 120.

BO'DEMENT. *n. s.* [from *bode*.] Portent; omen; prognostick.

This foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl

Makes all these bodements. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

Macbeth shall never vauquishit be, until

Great Birnam wood to Dunsinane's high hill

Shall come against him —

That will never be:

Sweet bodements, good.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

To BODGE.* *v. n.* [a word in *Shakspeare*, which is perhaps corrupted from *boggle*, Dr. Johnson says. But our old lexicography considers *bodge* and *botch* as synonymous. V. Huloet in *bodge*, who adds *bodger* also as a *botcher*. If we take *bodge* therefore, as *botch* is taken, in the sense of *bungle*, there will appear no corruption of the poet.] To boggle; to stop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out! alas,

We bodg'd again; as I have seen a swan,

With bootless labour, swim against the tide.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

BODGE.* *n. s.* A botch.

Because it followeth in the same place, nor will it be a *bodge* in this, I cannot omit the consequence of this disheartening leveller.

Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 437.

BO'DICE. *n. s.* [from *bodies*.] Stays; a waistcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her bodice half way she unlac'd,

About his arms she slyly cast

The silken band, and held him fast.

Prior.

This consideration should keep ignorant nurses and bodice makers from meddling.

Locke.

BO'DIED.* *adj.* [from *body*.] Having a body.

He is deformed, crooked, old, and sere,

Ill-fac'd, worse-bodied, shapeless every where.

Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

What! take a young and tender bodied lady,

And expose her to those dangers, and those tumults?

A sickly lady too?

Beaum. and Fl. Rule a Wife.

Thou that in frames eternity dost bind,

And art a written and a body'd mind. *Lovelace, Luc. P.* p. 65.

BO'DILESS. *adj.* [from *body*.] Incorporeal; having no body.

B O D

They bodiless and immaterial are,
And can be only lodg'd within our minds.
This is the very coinage of our brain,
This bodiless creation cecstasy
Is very cunning in.

Davies.

Shakespeare.

These are but shadows,
Phantoms bodiless and vain,
Empty visions of the brain.

Swift.

BO'DILINESS. * *n. s.* [from *bodily*.] Corporality.

Minshew.

BO'DILY. *adj.* [from *body*.]

1. Corporeal: containing body.

What resemblance could wood or stone bear to a spirit void
Of all sensible qualities, and *bodily* dimensions? *South.*

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of such as resorted to our Saviour Christ, being present on
earth, there came not any unto him with better success, for the
benefit of their souls everlasting happiness, than they whose
bodily necessities gave occasion of seeking relief. *Hooker.*

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects; beauty is nothing worth
without a mind. *L'Estrange.*

As clearness of the *bodily* eye doth dispose it for a quicker
sight; so doth freedom from lust and passion, dispose us for the
most perfect acts of reason. *Fullarton.*

I would not have children much beaten for their faults, be-
cause I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greatest
punishment. *Locke.*

3. Real; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,
That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
Had circumvention. *Shakespeare.*

BO'DILY. *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter.

It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily*,
that is advanced to these honours, and to this empire. *Watts.*

BO'DING. * *n. s.* [from *bode*.] Omen; prognostick.

Cain and Lamech — having committed murder, were per-
petually tormented with ominous *bodings* and fearful expecta-
tions. *Bp. Ward, Sermon, Jan. 30. 1674.*

BO'DKIN. † *n. s.* [*boddik*, *n.*, or small body, *Skinner*.]

1. A dagger; the oldest acceptance of the word.

If he would be slain of Simekin
With pavaide, or with knif, or *bodekin*. *Chaucer, Reeve's Tale.*
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare *bodkin*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Out with your *bodkin*,
Your pocket-dagger, your stiletto!
Reum, and Fl. Cast, of the Country.

2. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point,
used to bore holes.

Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, wherewith conti-
nually they pricked him. *Swif.*

3. An instrument to draw a thread or ribband through
a loop.

Or plung'd in lakes of bitter washes lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin's* eye. *Pope.*

4. An instrument to dress the hair.

You took constant care
The *bodkin*, comb, and essence to prepare:
For this your locks in paper-durance bound. *Pope.*

5. Cloth of silk and gold thread. See BALDACHIN.

More correctly written *baudkin*. Not now in use.
Cloth of *bodkin* or tissue must be embroidered.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

BO'DY. † *n. s.* [*bodr*, Saxon; *bodhair*, Gael. it
originally signified the height or stature of a
man.]

1. The material substance of an animal, opposed to
the immaterial soul.

All the valiant men aro-e, and went all night, and took the
body of Saul, and the bow and his sword, from the wall.

1 Sam. xxxi. 1

Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what
ye shall drink; nor yet for your *body*, what ye shall put on.

St. Matthew, vi. 2

B O D

By custom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hard-
ships, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made easy.

L'Estrange.

2. Matter; opposed to spirit.

3. A person: a human being: whence *somebody* and
nobody.

Surely, a wise *body's* part it were not, to put out his fire,
because his foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed where-
with to kindle it, might say, were it not for me, thou wouldst
freeze. *Hooker, iv. § 9.*

A deflowered maid!

And by an eminent *body*, that calld for'd

The law against it!

Shakespeare.

'Tis a passing shame,

That I, unworthy *body* as I am,

Should censure thus on lovely gentlemen.

Shakespeare.

No *body* seeth me; what need I to fear? the Most High
will not remember my sins. *Eccles. xxiii. 18.*

All civility and reason obliged every *body* to submit.

Clarendon.

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body's* life may be
saved, without having any obligation to his preserver.

L'Estrange.

4. Reality; opposed to representation: a scriptural
sense.

A shadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Christ.

Coloss. ii. 17.

5. A collective mass: a joint power.

There is in the knowledge both of God and man this cer-
tainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole
body of mankind. *Hooker, v. § 49.*

There were so many disaffected persons of the nobility, that
there might a *body* start up for the king. *Clarendon.*

When pigmies pretend to form themselves into a *body*, it is
time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us.

Addison, Guardian.

6. The main army; the battle; distinct from the
wings, van and rear.

The van of the king's army was led by the general and
Wilnot; in the *body* was the king and the prince; and the
rear consisted of one thousand foot, commanded under colonel
Thelwell. *Clarendon.*

7. A corporation; a number of men united by some
common tie.

I shall now mention a particular, wherein your whole *body*
will be certainly against me, and the laity, almost to a man,
on my side. *Swift.*

Nothing was more common than to hear that reverend
body charged with what is inconsistent, despised for their
poverty, and hated for their riches. *Swift.*

8. The main part; the bulk: as, the *body*, or hull,
of a ship; the *body* of a coach; the *body* of a church;
the *body*, or trunk, of a man; the *body*, or trunk,
of a tree.

Thence sent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon, from
whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended west-
ward, and, afterward, by a branch thereof. *Raleigh.*

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the *body* of
Italy; they might supply many countries with fish. *Addison.*

9. A substance; matter as distinguished from other
matter.

Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much more vegetable
or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. *Boyle.*

10. [In geometry.] Any solid figure.

11. A pandect; a general collection: as, a *body* of
the civil law; a *body* of divinity.

12. Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

13. A term among painters, "the colour bears a
body," when, having been finely ground, it em-

bedies with the oil in working, and does not separate
from it.

BODY-CLOTHES. *n. s.* [from *body* and *clothes*.] Cloth-
ing for horses that are dieted.

B O G

I am informed, that several asses are kept in *body-clothes*, and sweated every morning upon the heath. *Addison.*

BO'DY-GUARD. *n. s.* [from *body* and *guard*.] Properly, the body of troops attending a king or great officer; the life-guards, as we call them: figuratively, security.

It was a considerable length of time before it, [the Church of England] could *fancy* itself secure against the Protestant separatists, without that *body-guard* of pains and penalties with which it had been accustomed to see itself, as well as every church in Europe, surrounded. *Bp. Porteus, Sermon i. xii.*

To BO'DY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce in some form.

As imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shape. *Shakspeare.*

BOG. *n. s.* [*bog*, soft, Irish, *bague*, French.] A marsh; a morass; a ground too soft to bear the weight of the body.

Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool,
o'er bog and quagmire. *Shakspeare.*

A gulf profound! as that Serbonian bog,
Betwixt Damietta and mount Casius old. *Milton, P. L.*

He walks upon bogs and whirlpools; where soever he treads,
he sinks. *South.*

Learn from so great a wit, a land of *bogs*
With ditches fenc'd, a heaven fit with fogs. *Dryden.*

He is drawn, by a sort of *ignis fatuus*, into *bogs* and mire
almost every day of his life. *Watts.*

To BOG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm as in mud or mire.

'Twas time; but invention had been *bogg'd* else.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

BOG-LAND. ** adj.* [from *bog* and *land*.] Living in a boggy country.

Each bring his love a *bog-land* captive home.
Dryden, Pref. to the Prophets.

BOG-TROTTER. *† n. s.* [from *bog* and *trot*.] One that lives in a boggy country; said to have been formerly applied to Scottish or northern troopers or robbers, probably the borderers; applied since to Irishmen.

I am sure his muse, for all his fine flights, is but a *bog-trotter* still.
Answ. to Congreve's Answ. on Collier, (1698.)

BOGGLE, or BOGGLE. ** n. s.* [Celt. *bag*, a goblin; Welsh *bogelu*, to alight; *bugul*, fear. It is sometimes written *bugle* or *bogil*, with *bo* added to it; whence the corrupt vulgar word, a *bugaboo*. A *bugle* or *boggle* is, to this day, a common word in the North of England for a ghost.] A bugbear; a spectre; a goblin.

To BOGGLE. *† v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch, a spectre; a bugbear; a phantom, Dr. Johnson says. But it does not appear that the Dutch have the word *bogil*. It is from the Celtic. See the substantive **BOGLE**.]

1. To start; to fly back; to fear to come forward.

You *boggle* shrewdly; every feather starts you. *Shakspeare.*
We start and *boggle* at every unusual appearance, and cannot endure the sight of the bugbear. *Glanville.*

Nature, that rude, and in her first essay,
Stood *boggling* at the roughness of the way;
Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn. *Dryden.*

2. To hesitate; to be in doubt.

And never *boggle* to restore
The members you deliver o'er,
Upon demand. *Mulibras.*

The well-shaped changeling is a man that has a rational soul, say you; make the ear a little longer, and more pointed, and the nose a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle*. *Locke.*

B O I

3. To play fast and loose; to dissemble.

When summoned to his last end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howell.*

BO'GGLER. *n. s.* [from *boggle*.] A doubter; a timorous man.

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shakspeare.*

BO'GGLESH. ** adj.* [from *boggle*.] Doubtful; wavering.

What wise man or woman doth not know, that nothing is more sly, touchy, and *bogglish*, nothing more violent, rich, and various, than that opinion, prejudice, passion, and superstition, of the many, or common people?

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsonness, p. 172.

BO'GGY. *† adj.* [from *bog*.] Marshy; swampy.

That fury staid,
Quench'd in a *boggy* Syrtis, neither sea,
Nor good dry land. *Milton, P. L. li. 939.*

Their country was very narrow, low, and *boggy*, and, by great industry and expences, defend'd from the sea. *Arbuthnot.*

BO'GHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *bog* and *house*.] A house of office.

BOHEA. *n. s.* [an Indian word.] A species of tea, of higher colour, and more astringent taste, than green tea.

Coarse pewter, consisting chiefly of lead, is part of the bales in which *bohea* tea was brought from China. *Woodward.*

As some frail cup of China's fairest mold,
The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves,
And holds secure the coffee's sable waves. *Tickell.*

She went from op'ra, park, assembly, play,
To morning walks, and prayers three hours a-day;
To pass her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muse and spill her solitary tea. *Pope.*

To BOIL. *v. n.* [*boill*, Fr. *bullio*, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat.

He saw there *boil* the fiery whirlpools. *Chapman.*
Suppose the earth removed, and placed nearer to the sun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat. *Bentley.*

2. To be hot; to be fervent, or effervescent.

That strength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught,
When in the vale of *Blasor* I fought. *Dryden.*

Well I knew,
What perils youthful ardour would pursue,
That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far. *Dryden.*

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.

Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide,
The trembling, his the *boiling* waves divide. *Gay.*

4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat.

Trick of a fiery snake,
In the cauldron *boil* and bake. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

5. To cook by boiling.

If you live in a rich family, roasting and *boiling* are below the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. *Sage.*

6. To boil over. To run over the vessel with heat.

A few soft words and a kiss, and the cool man melts; see how nature works and *boils over* in him. *Congreve.*

This hollow was a vast cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

To BOIL. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water; to seeth.

To try whether seeds be old or new, the sense cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner. *Bacon.*

In eggs *boiled* and roasted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is scarce any difference to be discerned. *Bacon.*

BOIL. *n. s.* See **BILE**.

BO'ILER. *n. s.* [from *boil*.]

1. The person that boils any thing.

That such alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, seems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of saltpetre. *Boyle.*

2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally several pots and *boilers* before the fire. *Woodward.*

BO'ILERY. *n. s.* [from *To boil.*] A place at the salt-works where the salt is boiled.

BOISTEROUS. *† adj.* [Dutch *byster*, furious; Dr. Johnson says. It belongs etymologically perhaps to the Welsh *bryst*, *brystus*, fierce, savage; and our word was formerly *boistons*. Wicliffe and Chaucer both use *boistons* for *boisterous*. The latter has also the adverb *boistously*.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; stormy.

By a divine instinct, men's minds mistrust

Ensuing danger; as by proof we see

The waters swell before a *boisterous* storm. *Shakspeare.*

As when loud winds a well grown oak would rend

Up by the roots, this way and that they bend

His reeling trunk, and with a *boist'rous* sound

Scatter his leaves, and strew them on the ground. *Waller.*

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.

Spirit of peace,

Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself

Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,

Into the harsh and *boist'rous* tongue of war? *Shakspeare.*

His sweetness won a more regard

Unto his place, than all the *boist'roust* moods

That ignorant greatness practiseth.

B. Jonson.

God, into the hands of their deliverer,

Puts invincible night

To quell the mighty of the earth, the oppressor.

The brute and *boisterous* force of violent men. *Milton, S. A.*

Still must I beg thee not to name Sempronius;

Lucia, I like not that loud *boisterous* man. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Unwieldily; clumsily violent.

His *boisterous* club, so buried in the ground,

He could not rearen up again so light,

But that the knight him at advantage found. *Spenser, F. Q.*

4. It is used by *Woodward* of heat; violent.

When the sun hath gained a greater strength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* to them. *Natural Hist.*

BO'ISTEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *boisterous*.] Violently; tumultuously.

A sceptre snatch'd with an unruly hand,

Must be as *boisterously* maintain'd, as gain'd. *Shakspeare.*

Those are all remains of the universal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being *boisterously* turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boisterously* in, and wakes me from so pleasing a dream. *Swift.*

BO'ISTEROUSNESS. *† n. s.* [from *boisterous*.] The state or quality of being boisterous; tumultuousness; turbulence.

The *boisterousness* of evil concupiscence.

More, Conject. Cabal, p. 55.

The *boisterousness* of men elated by recent authority.

Johnson, Life of Prior.

BO'LARY. *adj.* [from *bole*.] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadstone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance. *Brown, Vulg. Errors.*

BOLD. *† adj.* [balb, Saxon; bald, Germ. *baldu*; Iceland. *baldo*, Ital. *baulde* and *baude*, old Fr. Hence Chaucer uses *baude* for *bold*. "Many a ribaude is merie and *baude*," Rom. R. 5674. We may go to the Su. Goth. *baella*, to be able; and to the Lat. *validus*, strong; as roots, from which these words have sprung. Mr. Horne Tooke's remark, that *bold* is the past participle of *to build*, cannot easily be admitted.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man pursueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion. *Proverbs, xxxiii. 1.*

I have seen the councils of a noble country grow *bold* or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution.

These, nervous, *bold*; those, languid and remiss. *Roscommon.*

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a master-piece of Gothick architecture. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous.

We were *bold* in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention. *1 Thessalonians, ii. 2.*

I can be *bold* to say, that this age is adorned with some men of that judgement, that they could open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.

In thy prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be *bold* over thy servants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee. *Ecclus. vi. 11.*

5. Licentious; such as shew great liberty of fiction, or expression.

The figures are *bold* even to temerity. *Cowley.*

Which no *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell,

But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; striking to the eye.

Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder*, and cause it to stand off to sight. *Dryden.*

7. Open; smooth; even; level: a sailor's term.

Her dominions have *bold* accessible coasts. *How II.*

8. To make bold. To take freedoms: a phrase not grammatical, though common. To be bold is better; as, I was bold to tell the house that scandalous livings make scandalous ministers. *Rudyard.*

I have made *bold* to send to your wife;

My suit is, that she will to Desdemona

Procure me some access. *Shakspeare*

Making so bold

My fears forgetting manners, to unseal

Their grand commission. *Shakspeare.*

And were y' as good as George a Green,

I shall make *bold* to turn agen. *Hudibras.*

I durst not make thus *bold* with Ovid, lest some future Milbourn should arise. *Dryden.*

Some men have the fortune to be esteemed wits, only for making *bold* to scoff at these things, which the greatest part of mankind reverence. *Tillotson.*

To BOLD.* *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To bolden; to make bold. Obsolete.

Pallas *bolds* the Greeks. *A. Hall, Transl. of Iliad, iv. (1581.)*

To Bo'LDEN. *v. a* [from *bold*.] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventors, and fair ready speakers, being *boldened* with their present abilities, to say more, and perchance better too at the sudden, for that present, than any other can do, use less help of diligence and study. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

I am much too vent'rous,

In tempting of your patience; but am *bolden'd*

Under your promis'd pardon. *Shakspeare.*

Bo'LDFACE. *n. s.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudence; sauciness: a term of reproach and reprehension.

How, now, *boldface!* cries an old trot; sirrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you know; what you eat, you steal. *L' Estrange.*

Bo'LDFACED. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face*.] Impudent.

I have seen those silliest of creatures; and, seeing their rare works, I have seen enough to confute all the *boldfaced* atheists of this age. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Bo'LDLY. *adv.* [from *bold*.]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit.

B O L

Thus we may *boldly* speak, being strengthened with the example of so reverend a prelate. *Hooker, v. § 19.*

I speak to subjects, and a subject speaks, Stir'd up by heaven, thus *boldly* for his king. *Shakespeare.*

2. It may perhaps be sometimes used in a bad sense for *impudently*.

Bo'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *bold*.]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness.

Her horse she rid so, as might shew a fearful *boldness*, daring to do that which she knew not how to do. *Sidney.*

2. Exemption from caution, and scrupulous nicety.

The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you; great is my glorying in you. *2 Corinthians, vii. 4.*

4. Confident trust in God.

Our fear excludeth not that *boldness* which becometh saints.

We have *boldness* and access with confidence by the faith of him. *Ephesians, iii. 12.*

Having therefore *boldness* to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus. *Hebrews, x. 19.*

5. Assurance; freedom from bashfulness; confident mien.

Wonderful is the case of *boldness* in civil business; what first? *Boldness*. What second and third? *Boldness*. And yet *boldness* is a child of ignorance, and baseness, far inferior to other parts. *Bacon.*

Sure if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee With such a gallant *boldness*: if 'twere thine, Thou couldst not hear't with such a silent scorn. *Denham.*

His distance, though it does not instruct him to think wiser than other princes, yet it helps him to speak with more *boldness* what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldness is the power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence.

That moderation which useth to suppress *boldness*, and to make them conquer that suffer. *Hooker, Dedu.*

BOLE.† *n. s.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree. [*bol des booms*, Germ.]

This word is written and pronounced, in the north of England, *boll*; and *bollings* is the name for *pollards*, trees whose tops and branches are lopped off. See **To BOLL.**

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows Fell bustling to the earth; and up went all the *boles* and boughs. *Chapman, Iliad.*

But when the smoother *bole* from knots is free, We make a deep incision in the tree. *Dryden.*

View well this tree, the queen of all the grove; How vast her *bole*, how wide her arms are spread; How high above the rest she shoots her head! *Dryden.*

2. A kind of earth.

Bole Armeniack is an astringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*

3. A measure of corn containing six bushels. [*Lat. bolla*.]

Of good barley put eight *boles*, that is, about six English quarters, in a stone trough. *Mortimer.*

BOLIS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

Bolis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it *capra*. There have often been immense balls of this kind. *Muschenbroeck.*

To BOLL.† *v. n.* [Su. Goth. *bulna*; Dan. *bulner*; and our own word was written formerly *bolnyn*, V. Prompt. Parv. "*bolnyn*, tumco." *Bolned*, puffed up, Wicliffe, Coloss. ii. 18. *Bollen*, swelled, Coles's Dict.

B O L

1677. Dan. *bullen*.] To rise into a roundish form; simply, to swell; as in the old and genuine copies of Shakspeare, where *blown* and *swollen* have been proposed or substituted for *boln*, i. e. *bollen*. This word, applied to flax, means the globule which contains the seed. The round seed-vessels of flax are said to be called in Lower Saxony *bollen*.

And the flax and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled*. *Exodus, ix. 31.*

Here one man's hand lean'd on another's head, — Here one, being throng'd, bears back, all *boln* and red. *Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.*

BOLL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A round stalk or stem; as, a *boll* of flax.

BOLSTER.† *n. s.* [Goth. *bolster*, a heap of hay; *bol*, a couch; *bolþre*, Sax. *bolster*, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps some cold bank is her *bolster* now, Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton, Com.*

This arm shall be a *bolster* for thy head; I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed. *Gay.*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacancy.

Up goes her hand, and off she slips The *bolsters* that supply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compress, to be laid on a wound. The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolster* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wiseman.*

4. [In horsemanship.] The *bolsters* of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

5. [In naval language.] *Bolsters* are small bags or pads, which preserve the stays of the ship as it rocks at sea, from being chafed by the motion of the masts.

To BOLSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support the head with a bolster.

2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do see them *bolster*, More than their own. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compress. The practice of *bolstering* the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To support; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete.

We may be made wiser by the publick persuasions grafted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to *bolster* error. *Hooker, iii. p. 4.*

Let the lawyer forbear to set his tongue to sale for the *bolstering* out of unjust causes. *Hobbes.*

It was the way of many to *bolster* up their crazy, detestable consciences with confidences. *Solih.*

BOLSTERED.* *adj.* [from *bolster*.] Swelled out.

Three pair of stays *bolstered* below the left shoulder.

Teller, No. 245.

BOLSTERER.* *n. s.* [from *bolster*.] A supporter; a maintainer.

That which is commonly reported of great robberies, may fitly serve to satisfy the *bolsterers* of such lewdness.

Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Positions, iv. 12.

BOLSTERING.* *n. s.* [from *bolster*.] A prop; a support.

Crooked and unequal bodies are made to meet, without a miracle, by some iron bodies, or some benign *bolsterings*.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 6c.

BOLT.† *n. s.* [Gr. *βολη*, from *βאלω*; Goth. *boltt*; Welsh, *boltt*; Dutch, *boult*, *bolt*.]

1. An arrow; a dart shot from a crossbow.
Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little western flower;
Before, milk-white, now purple with love's wound, *Shakespeare.*
The planted *bolt* against the nymph he drest;
But, with the sharp, transfix'd Apollo's breast. *Dryden.*
2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.
Sing'd with the flames, and with the *bolts* transfix'd,
With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd. *Dryden.*
3. *Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow.
Brush iron, native or from the mine, consisteth of long striae,
about the thickness of a small knitting needle, *bolt upright*, like
the bristles of a stiff brush. *Cicero.*
As I stood *bolt upright* upon one earl, one of the ladies burst
out. *Addison.*
4. The bar of a door, so called from being straight
like an arrow; we now say, *shoot the bolt*, when we
speak of fastening or opening a door.
'Tis not in thee, to oppose the *bolt*
Against my coming in. *Shakespeare.*
5. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner. This
is I think corrupted from *bought*, or link, Dr. John-
son says. But the Goth. *boltt* is a *fetter*.
Away with him to prison; lay *bolts* enough upon him.
Shakespeare.
6. A sieve. See *To BOLT*; to sift. And *BOLTER*.
Where be the French petticoats,
And *girdles*, and hangers? — Here, 't is the trunk;
And the *bolts* of lawn. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*
- To BOLT*.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut or fasten with a bolt.
The *bolted* gates flew open at the blast;
The storm rush'd in, and Arcite stood aghast. *Dryden.*
2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.
I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milton, Com.*
3. To fasten, as a bolt, or pin; to pin; to keep to-
gether.
That I could reach the axle where the pin-are,
Which *bolt* this frame, that I might pull them out. *B. Jonson.*
4. To fetter; to shackle.
It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which shackles accidents, and *bolts* up change. *Shakespeare.*
5. To sift; or separate the parts of any thing with a
sieve; (*Ulter*, Fr. *butter*, old Fr. See *BOLTER*,
and *BUTLER*.)
He now had *bolted* all the flour. *Spenser, F. Q.*
In the *bolting* and sifting of fourteen years of power and fa-
vour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Wotton.*
I cannot *bolt* this matter to the brain,
As Bradwardin and holy Austin can. *Dryden.*
6. To examine by sifting; to try out; to lay open.
It would be well *bolted* out, whether great refractions may
not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams. *Bacon.*
The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attorneys,
propounding questions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better
than when the witness delivers only a formal series. *Hale.*
Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all
disguises. *L'Estrange.*
7. To purify; to purge. This is harsh.
The fanned snow
That's *bolted* by the northern blast twice o'er, *Shakespeare.*
- To BOLT*.† *v. n.* To spring out with speed and sud-
denness; to start out with the quickness of an ar-
row.
Mercy — a virgin fair and lovely; her garments green and
orient; a crown of gold upon her head; the tears of compas-
sion *bolting* at her eyes; pity and ruth sitting in her face.
Dr. J. White's Sermon, (1615,) p. 72.
This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And off out of a bush doth *bolt*,
Of purpose to deceive us. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

They erected a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beasts
of the forest, sometimes into the forest, sometimes into the
wood- and fastnesses, and sometimes back to their den. *Bacon.*

As the house was all in a flame, out *bolts* a mouse from the
run, to save herself. *L'Estrange.*

I have reflected on those men who, from time to time, have
shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successions
of them; some *bolting* out upon the stage with vast applause,
and other, hissed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign seats repair'd,
And beasts that *bolted* out and saw the forest bar'd. *Dryden.*

BOLT-ROPE. *n. s.* [from *bolt* and *rope*.] The rope on
which the sail of a ship is sewed and fastened.

Sea Dict.

BOLTER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *butter*, a sieve.]

1. A sieve to separate meal from bran or husks; or to
separate finer from coarser parts.

Dowlas, filth, dowlas: I have given them away to bakers
wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakespeare.*

With a good strong chopping-knife mince the two capons,
bones and all, as small as ordinary minced meat; put them into
a large neat *bolter*. *Bacon, Natural History.*

When superciliously he sifts
Through coarsest *bolter* others gifts. *Hudibras, i. iii.*

2. A kind of net.

These hakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken
with thread, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a
spiller of a bigger size. *Cicero.*

To BOLTER.* *v. a.* [probably from the verb *bolt*, to
well; the sense of *bolter* implying concretion or ac-
cumulation. In the midland part of England, as
in Leicestershire and Warwickshire, *boltered* is ap-
plied to any thing clotted, or to a bump raised: as,
when cream is coagulated; or when a boy has a
broken head, and his hair is matted together with
blood: or when a horse has been hard-riden in
dirty roads, and the wound of the spur is covered
with mire and blood.] To besmear.

Ay, now I see, 'tis true;
For the blood-bolter'd Banquo smiles upon me,
And points at them for his. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

BOLTHEAD. *n. s.* A long strait-necked glass vessel,
for chymical distillations, called also a *matrass*, or
receiver.

This spirit abounds in salt, which may be separated, by put-
ting the liquor into a *bolthead*, with a long narrow neck. *Jingle.*

BOLTING-HOUSE. *n. s.* [from *bolt* and *house*.] The
place where meal is sifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if she had
been at work in a *bolting-house*. *Dennis's Letters.*

BOLTING-HUTCH.* *n. s.* [from *bolt* and *hutch*.] The
bin or tub for the bolted meal.

That *bolting-hutch* of beastliness, that swollen parcel of dropsies,
Shakespeare, 2. Hen. IV. P. I.

This passing fine sophistical *bolting-hutch*.
Milton, Anonack. Rem. Defence.

BOLTING-TUB.* *n. s.* [from *bolt* and *tub*.] A tub to
sift meal in.

The larders have been search'd,
The bake-houses, and *bolting-tub*, the ovens.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

BO'LSPRIT.† *n. s.* A mast running out at the head
Bo'wsprit. } of a ship, not standing upright, but
aslope. The but-end of it is generally set against
the foot of the foremast; so that they are a stay to
one another. The length without board is sufficient
to let its sails hang clear of all incumbrances. If
the *boltsprit* fail in bad weather, the foremast cannot
hold long after. *Bowsprit* is perhaps the right spel-
ling. *Sea Dictionary.*

B O M

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yard, and bolspit, would I flame distinctly. *Shakespeare.*
Bolus. *n. s.* [Gr. βολη.] A form of medicine, in
which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass,
larger than pills, to be swallowed at once.
Keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, lenitive bo-
luses of cassia and manna, with syrup of violets. *Wiseman.*
By poets we are well assur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Despising boluses and pills. *Swift.*
BOMB. *† n. s.* [Teut. *bomme*, a drum; Dutch, *bom-
men*, to sound; Gr. βομβειν, Lat. *bombus*.]

1. A loud noise.
An upper chamber being thought weak, was supported by a
pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the midst; which,
if you had struck, would make a little flat noise in the room,
but a great bomb in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*
2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder,
and furnished with a vent for a fusce, or wooden
tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown
out from a mortar, which had its name from the
noise it makes. The fusce, being set on fire, burns
slowly till it reach the gunpowder, which goes off
at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible
violence; whence the use of *bombs* in besieging
towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in
diameter. By whom they were invented is not
known, and the time is uncertain, some fixing it to
1538, and others to 1495. *Chambers.*

The loud cannon missive iron pours,
And in the slaughtering bomb Gradivus roars. *Rowe.*

3. The stroke upon a bell, often called the *bome* of the
bell.

To BOMB. ** v. n.* [Dutch, *bommen*.] To sound; to
emit a noise.

But tympanites, (which we call the drum,)
A wind, *bombs* in her belly; must be unbraced.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

What over-charged piece of melancholy
Is this, breaks in between my wishes thus,
With bombing sighs? *B. Jonson, Masques.*

To BOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with
bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,

Whilst Villeroi, who ne'er afraid is,

To Bruxelles marches on secure,

To bomb the monks, and scare the ladies. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST. ** n. s.* [from *bomb* and *chest*.] A kind of
chest filled usually with bombs, and sometimes only
with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and
blow it up in the air, with those who stand on it.

Chambers.

MB-KETCH. *† n. s.* A kind of ship, strongly built,
BOMB-VESSEL. *†* to bear the shock of a mortar, when
bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-vessels*, hope to suc-
ceed against a place that has in its arsenal galleys and men of
war. *Addison on Italy.*

BOMBARD. *† n. s.* [*bombarda*, Lat.]

1. A great gun; a cannon. Now obsolete
They planted in divers places twelve great bombards, where-
with they threw huge stones into the air, which, falling down
into the city, might break down the houses. *Knolles.*

2. A barrel, or large vessel for holding liquour. Ob-
solete.

That wolv'n parcel of dropsies, that huge bombard of sack.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

The poor cattle yonder are passing away the time with
cheat loaf, and a bombard of broken beer. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

VOL. I.

B O M

To BOMBARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack
with bombs.

A medal is struck on the English failing in their attempts on
Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and bom-
bard the town. *Addison.*

BOMBARDIER. *n. s.* [from *bombard*.]

whose employment it is to shoot bonibs.

The bombardier tosses his ball sometimes into the midst of a
city, with a design to fill all around him with terour and
combustion. *Trotter.*

BOMBARDMENT. *n. s.* [from *bombard*.] An attack
made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet secure from a bombardment, though it is not
so exposed as formerly. *Addison.*

BOMBAST. *† n. s.* [*bombasin*, Fr. from *bombycin*,
silken, Lat.] A slight silken stuff, for mourning.
Formerly used for cotton also, as the French still
use the word. See **BOMBAST**.

The materials [of Persian paper] are not rags or skins, but
bombasie or cotton-wool, coarse, and requiring much toil to
perfect. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 298.*

The pawnbroker tells me, that he has several suits of rich
brocade, from ladies of quality, lately pawned with him, so
able them [during the present mourning] to buy crapes and
bombazines. *The Student, n. 258.*

BOMBAST. *† n. s.*

1. A stuff of soft loose texture used formerly to swell
the garment, and thence used to signify bulk or
shew without solidity. Written also corruptly *bun-
bast*. See **BUMBAST**. [Ital. *bombugia*,
from the Gr. βομβη.]

Here comes lean Jack, here comes bare-bone.

How now, my sweet creature of *bumbast*?

Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

Cotton is no less observable. The tree is slender but strait,
a yard high and like a briar.—At the top it divides itself into
several branches, each of which is charged with many balls that
contain the *bumbast*: the shape thereof is round and equal to a
walnut. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 366.*

A *bumbast* or bolstered garment.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 44.

2. Fustian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, soldiers *bombast*,
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,
Are strong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this.

Donne, Poems, p. 130.

Are all the flights of heroick poetry to be concluded *bombast*,
unnatural, and mere madness, because they are not affected
with their excellencies? *Dryden.*

BOMBAST. *adj.* [from the substantive.] High sound-
ing; of big sound without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpose,
Evades them with a *bombast* circumstance,
Horribly stuff'd with epithets of war.

Shakespeare.

To BOMBAST. ** v. a.* [from the noun.] To inflate:
to puff up.

Then strives he to *bombast* his feeble lines

With far-fetch'd phrase.

Bp. Hall, Satires, i. 4.

For Leontinus Gorgias, that *bombasted* sophister, the great-
ness of his learning was rather in the people's false opinion and
ascription, than in his own true possession.

Pothorby's Atheomastix, p. 190.

Albeit they, no doubt, thought the entertainment was noble,
we thought never any strangers were *bombasted* with such a
triumph. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 119.*

BOMBASTICK. ** adj.* [from *bombast*.] The more
modern adjective instead of *bombast*; of great
sound with little meaning; ranting. Kersey in his
Dict. 1702, has "a *bombastick* style."

Bombastick phrases, solecisms, absurdities, and a thousand
monsters of a scholastick brood, were set on foot. *Shaftesbury.*

BOMBASTRY. ** n. s.* [from *bombast*.] Swelling words
without much meaning; fustian.

B O N

Bombast and *buffoonery*, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all. *Swift, Introd. Tale of a Tub.*

BOMBILATION. † *n. s.* [*bombilo*, Lat. To hum like a bee. And in this sense *bombilation* was also used. See Coles's Dict. 1677.] Sound; noise; report.

How to abate the vigour, or silence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is said to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almost take off the report, and also the force of the charge. *Brown, Vulgar Errours.*

BOMBYCINOUS. † *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of silk. *Coles.*

BO'MBYX. * *n. s.* [Gr. *βομβυξ*.] The name by which the *silkworm* is known.

BONA FIDE. * [Lat.] An expression still common; and given in our old lexicography, two centuries since; "really, truly, without deceit or fraud." *Bullokar.*

BONA ROBA. † *n. s.* [Ital. *buona roba*, a fine gown.] A shewy wanton. The common phrase for such, in Shakespeare's time. See Florio's Ital. Dict. We knew where the *bona robas* were.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.
Here comes the lady:
A bouncing *bona roba*! *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

BONA'IR. * *adj.* [Fr. *bonnaire*. This is also an old English word, which our ancient lexicography has not omitted. Bullokar cites it, and refers to *debonair*.] Complaisant; yielding; obedient. Obsolete.

I, N. take thee N. to my wedded housbande, to have and to holde, fro this day forwarde, for better, for wors, for richer, for poorer, in sikenesse and hele, to be *bonere* and buxum, &c.

Salsbury Manual, (1490,) fol. xxxviii. b.
BONASUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BO'NCHIEF. * *n. s.* [Fr. *bon chef*. This is a very uncommon word, but proper, as opposed to *mischief*; the latter being referrible to the Lat. *malè cadere*, the former to *bonè cadere*.] Good consequence.

If I consent to do after your will for *bonchief* or mischief that may befall unto me in this life, I were worthy to be cursed.

Thorpe's Exam. in For. 1407.
BONCHRETIEN. † *n. s.* [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

Here you have your *bon christian* pear and bergamot in perfection. *Howell's Lett., i. ii. 8.*

BOND. *n. s.* [*bond*, Sax. *bound*; it is written differently, in many of its senses, *bond*, or *band*. See **BAND**.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together;
Till, gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakespeare.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together.

Let any one send his contemplation to the extremities of the universe, and see what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine to hold this mass of matter in so close a pressure together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion: a workman's term.

Observe, in working up the walls, that no side of the house, nor any part of the walls, be brought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, so that they may be all joined together, and make a good *bond*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

4. [In the plural.] Chains; imprisonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of bonds. *Acts, xxiii. 29.*

5. Cement of union; cause of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown;
blessed *bond* of board and bed! *Shakespeare.*

B O N

Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt son and father. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

6. A writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there
Your single *bond*. *Shakespeare.*

What if I ne'er consent to make you mine;
My father's promise ties me not to time;
And bonds without a date, they say, are void. *Dryden.*

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty
According to my *bond*, no more nor less. *Shakespeare.*

Take which you please, it dissolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. *Locke.*

BOND. *adj.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from *ge-bonzen*, Sax.] Captive; in a servile state.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. *1 Cor. xii. 13.*

BO'NDAGE. *n. s.* [from *bond*.]

1. Captivity; imprisonment; state of restraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* consists my glory. *Sidney.*

Say, gentle princess, would you not suppose
Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen?—
—To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile
Than is a slave in base servility. *Shakespeare.*

Our cage
We make a choir, as doth the prison'd bird,
And sing our *bondage* freely. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

The king, when he design'd you for my guard,
Resolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden.*

2. Obligation; tie of duty.

If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the story its turn that way. *Pope.*

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths, which ought to vanish when they stand in competition with eating and drinking, or taking money. *South.*

BO'NDMAID. *n. s.* [from *bond*, captive, and *maid*.] A woman slave.

Good sister, wrong me not, nor wrong yourself,
To make a *bondmaid* and a slave of me. *Shakespeare.*

BO'NDMAN. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *man*.] A man slave.

Amongst the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore so great ado should be made? the master to present his slave in some court, to take him by the hand, and not only to say, in the hearing of the publick magistrate, I will that this man become free; but, after those solemn words uttered, to strike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be shaved off, the magistrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker.*

O freedom! first delight of human kind;
Not that which *bondmen* from their masters find. *Dryden.*

BO'NDSERVANT. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *servant*.] A slave; a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bondservant*. *Leviticus, xxv. 39.*

BO'NDSERVICE. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *service*.] The condition of a bondservant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bonds-service*. *2 Kings, ix. 21.*

BO'NDSLAVE. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *slave*.] A man in slavery; one of servile condition who cannot change his master.

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprentice, no *bondslave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commands than that young princess was. *Sidney.*

All her ornaments are taken away; of a freewoman she is become a *bondslave*. *1 Macc. ii. 11.*

Commonly the *bondslave* is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his *bondslave*. *See J. Davies.*

Bo'NDSMAN. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *man*.]

1. A slave.

Carnal greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondsmen* and beasts. *Derham.*

2. A person bound, or giving security for another.

Bo'NDSWOMAN. *n. s.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] A woman slave.

My lords, the senators
Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

Bo'NDWOMAN.* *n. s.* [from *bond* and *woman*.] She who is a slave.

We are not children of the *bondwoman*, but of the free.
Gal. iv. 31.

The fugitive *bond-woman*, with her son
Outcast Nebaioth. *Milton, P. R. ii. 308.*

BONE. *† n. s.* [bm, Saxon.]

1. The solid parts of the body of an animal made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles. In a fetus they are porous, soft, and easily discerned. As their pores fill with a substance of their own nature, so they increase, harden, and grow close to one another. They are all spongy, and full of little cells, or are of a considerable firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and strong membrane, called the periosteum. Each *bone* is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm and the bones not easily put out of joint. But, because the middle of the *bone* should be strong, to sustain its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and consequently not so easily broken, as it must have been had it been solid and smaller. *Quincy.*

Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold. *Macbeth.*
There was lately a young gentleman bit to the bone. *Tatler.*

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it.

Like *Æsop's* hounds, contending for the bone,
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone. *Dryden.*

3. To be upon the bones. To attack:

Puss had a month's mind to be upon the bones of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *L'Estrange.*

4. To make no bones. To make no scruple: a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily swallows meat that has no bones.

Knowing (according to the old rule of *Thales*) that he who hath not stuck at one villanie, will easily swallow another; perjury will easily downe with him that hath made no bones of murder. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc.*

5. Bones. A sort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.

And the free maids that weave their threads with bones.
Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

6. Bones. Dice.

But then my study was tossing the dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky sice:
To shun ames ace that swept my stakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they should convey
False bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

To BONE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh; as, the cooks boned the veal.

BONE-ACHE.* *n. s.* [from *bone* and *ache*.] Pain in the bones.

Now the rotten diseases of the south, the guts, griping, ruptures, catarrhs, — incurable bone-ache, and the rivelled ice-simple

of the letter, take and take again such preposterous discoveries! *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cressida.*

A lord that is a leper,
A knight that has the bone-ache, of a squire
That has both these, you make 'em smooth and sound.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

Here's cure for bone-ache, fever lurdens,
Unlawful or untimely burdens. *Sir T. Overbury, Songs.*

Bo'NED.* *adj.* [from *bone*.] Boney; large; strong.

Marcus, we are but shrubs, no cedars we;
No big-bon'd men, fram'd of the Cyclops' size.
Titus Andron. iv. 3.

Big-bon'd and large of limbs, with sinews strong,
Broad-shoulder'd, and his arms were round and long.
Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

Bo'NELACE. *† n. s.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, such as women wear on their linen.

She cuts cambrick at a thread, weaves bonelace, and quilts balls. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

The things you follow, and make songs on now, should be sent to knit, or sit down to bobbins or bonelace. *Tatler.*

We destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and foolishly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childish gewgaw ribbands and bonelace. *Spectator.*

Bo'NELESS. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Wanting bones.

I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have plucked my nipple from his boneless gums,
And dasth the brains out. *Shakspeare.*

To Bo'NESET. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *set*.] To restore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg set in the country by one pretending to bone-setting. *Wicam's Surgery.*

Bo'NESETTER. *n. s.* [from *boneset*.] A surgeon; one who particularly professes the art of restoring broken or luxated bones.

At present my desire is to have a good bonesetter. *Denham.*

BONE'TTA.* *n. s.* A sea fish.

Sharks, dolphins, bonettas, albicores, and other sea-tyrants. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 39.*

Bo'NFIRE. *† n. s.* [Sometimes written *boone-fire*, incorrectly; frequently *bone-fire*, with reason; and the etymology has been assigned by *Lye* to *boon* and *fire*, i. e. a fire made of materials obtained by begging; and to the Fr. *bon*, good, and *fire*, by *Skinner* and *Dr. Johnson*. But our old literature will confirm, I think, the orthography of *bone-fire*, and shew that its primitive meaning is a fire made of bones. Sax. *bael-fȳp*, the fire which consumed the dead, made by a change of letters of the same organ *baen-fȳp*, whence our *bone-fire*. *Hickes*. "*Bone-fyre*: it was sometimes used as a ceremony to burn dead men's bones; in manner of an exequie; now it is otherwise." *Huloet*. "In worship of St. John, the people waked at home, and made three manner of fires: One was of clean bones, and no wood; and that is called a *bone-fire*. Another is clean wood, and no bones; and that is called a wood-fire, for people to sit and wake thereby. The third is made of wood and bones, and is called St. John's fire." *Quatuor Sermones*, 1499, fol. c. vi. The primitive use of the word gradually sunk into its present meaning, a great fire, or blaze.] A fire made for some publick cause of triumph or exultation.

This city would make a marvellous bone-fire;
'Tis old dry timber, and such wood has no fellow.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,
And bonfires make all day. *Spenser.*

B O N

How came so many *bonfires* to be made in Queen Mary's days? Why, she had abused and deceived her people. *South.*

Full soon by *bonfire*, and by bell,
We learnt our liege was passing well.

Gay.

BO'NGRACE. † *n. s.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead, Dr. Johnson says, from Skinner. It seems to have resembled what is now called a *parasol*: "A *bongrace*, or such like, to keep away the sun," Barret's *Alv.* 1580. And, in this sense, our old poets use it.

[My face] was spoiled for want of a *bongrace* when I was young.

Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.

I have seen her beset all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke of hair, her *bongrace*, and chaplet.

Hutchins on Providence.

BONHOMMES. * *n. s.* [Fr. *bons hommes*, from the Lat. *boni homines*, good men.] A religious order, of which there were two convents or houses in this country; one at Ashridge, in Bucks; the other at Edington, in Wilts.

Tanner and Kennet.

BO'NIFY. * *v. a.* [old Fr. *bonifier*, Cotgrave; from the Lat. *bonus* and *facio*, whence the low Lat. *bonifatus*, enjoying good; and an old Engl. word, not worthy of revival, "*bonifate*, having good luck," Coles's Dict. 1677.] To convert into good.

This must be acknowledged to be the greatest of all arts, to *bonifie* evils, or tincture them with good.

Cudworth.

BO'NITY. * *n. s.* [Lat. *bonitas*, Fr. *bonté*.] Goodness. Not in use.

Ash from Scot.

BON MOT. * *n. s.* [Fr.] A jest; a witty reply.

The jokes, *bon mots*, the little adventures, which may do very well in one company, will seem flat and tedious when related in another.

Chesterfield.

BONNET. *n. s.* [*bonnet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this *bonnet* in thy hand,
And thus far having stretch'd it, here be with them,
Thy knee bussing the stones; for, in such business,
Action is eloquence.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

They had not probably the ceremony of vailing the *bonnet* in their salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads.

Addison.

BONNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the salient angles of the glacis.

BONNET à prestre, or priest's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles, and two inward.

BO'NNETS. † [Fr. *bonnette*, fem. gen. Teut. *bonet*.]

In the sea language, small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, mainsail, and foresail of a ship, when these are too narrow or shallow to clothe the mast, or in order to make more way in calm weather.

Chambers.

To BO'NNET. * *v. n.* [old Fr. *bonnetter*, "to put his cap unto," Cotgrave.] To pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance.

His ascent is not by such easy degrees as those, who, having been supple and courteous to the people, *bonnetted* without any further deed to heave them at all into their estimation and report.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

BO'NNIBEL. * *n. s.* [Fr. *bonne* and *belle*.] A fair or handsome girl.

I saw the bounding, bellibone;

Hey, ho, *bonibell*!

Spenser, Shep. Cal. August.

Trust her not, you *bonnybell*;

She will forty leasings tell.

B. Jonson, Entertainments.

BO'NNILASS. * *n. s.* [from *bonny* and *lass*.] A beautiful maid.

12

B O O

As the *bonnilass* pass'd by,
She ro'd at me with glauncing eye.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. August.

Homely spoken for a fair maid or *bonnylass*.

B. K. of Spenser's Pastorals.

BO'NNILY. *adv.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

BO'NNINESS. *n. s.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handsomeness; plumpness.

BO'NNY. † *adj.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr. It is a word now almost confined to the Scottish dialect, Dr. Johnson says; but it is certainly still very common in the North of England for *pretty*; and is sometimes used, like the Welsh *bonedd*, *boneddig*, for *gentle*; and for *unaffected*, *pleasing*.]

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Match to snatch I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows,
Ev'n of the *bonny* beast he lov'd so well.

Shakespeare.

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy strain,
Till *bonny* Susan sped across the plain.

Gay.

2. Gay; merry; frolicksome; cheerful; blithe.

Then sigh not so, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*.

Shakespeare.

3. It seems to be generally used in conversation for *plump*.

BONNY-CLABBER. † *n. s.* [Irish *baine*, milk, and *clabar*, mire.] A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk.

It is against my freehold, my inheritance,
To drink such balderdash, or *bonny-clabber*.

B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 2.

We scorn for want of talk, to jabber

Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*;

Nor are we studious to enquire,

Who votes for maors, who for hire.

Swift.

BONUM MAGNUM. *n. s.* A species of plum.

BO'NY. † *adj.* [from *bone*.]

1. Consisting of bones.

Or think this ragged *bony* name to be
My ruinous anatomy.

Donne, Poems, p. 20.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, fastened to a round *bony* limb, and stretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomists, called *tympaanum*.

Ray.

2. Full of bones.

3. Strong; having large bones.

Burning for blood, *bony*, and ghaut, and grim,
Assembling wolves in raging troops descend.

Thomson, Winter, v. 394.

BONZES. * *n. s.* Priests of Japan, Tonquin, and China.

This temple was of more than ordinary structure, and the *bonzes* numerous.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 374.

BO'BOY. † *n. s.* [a word of no certain etymology; Henshaw thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef* ridiculously; Skinner imagines it to be derived from *bobo*, foolish, Span. Junius finds *bowbard* to be an old Scottish word for a coward, a contemptible fellow; from which he naturally deduces *booby*; but the original of *bowbard* is not known. Such is Dr. Johnson's statement. Others derive it from the Gr. *βορβας*. The Germ. *bube*, however, seems to be the original; which, according to Wachter, signified first a boy, then a servant, and at length a worthless fellow; *bobby*, an awkward boy.]

1. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find,

That *booby* Phaon only was unkind,

An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind.

Brior.

Young master next must rise to fill him wine,
And starve himself to see the *booby* dine.

King.

2. A bird so called.

Some *bookies* perched upon the yard-arm of our i
suffered our men to take them; an animal so very
becomes a proverb. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels*

BOOK. † *n. s.* [*booka*, Goth. or *boc*, Sax. suppos
from *boc*, a beech; because they wrote on beechen
boards, as *liber* in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a *book* of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shakspeare.*

Receive the sentence of the law for sins,
Such as by God's *book* are adjudg'd to death. *Shakspeare.*

In the coffin that had the *books*, they were found as fresh as if
they had been but newly written; being written on parchment,
and covered over with watch candles of wax. *Hacon.*

Books are a sort of dumb teachers; they cannot answer sud-
den questions, or explain present doubts: this is properly the
work of a living instructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The first *book* we divide into sections; whereof the first
is these chapters past. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. The register in which a trader keeps an account of
his debts.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a bauble;
Prouder, than rustling in unpaid-for silk;
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his *book* uncross'd. *Shakspeare.*

The good old way among the gentry of England, to maintain
their pre-eminence over the lower rank, was by their bounty,
munificence, and hospitality; and it is a very unhappy change,
if, at present, by themselves or their agents, the luxury of the
gentry is supported by the credit of the trader. This is what
my correspondent pretends to prove out of his own *books*, and
those of his whole neighbourhood. *Tatler, No. 180.*

4. In *books*. In kind remembrance.

I was so much in his *books*, that, at his decease, he left me
the lamp by which he used to write his lucubrations. *Addison.*

5. Without *book*. By memory; by repetition; with-
out reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but sermons with-
out *book*, sermons which spend their life in their birth, and may
have publick audience but once. *Hooker.*

To BOOK. † *v. a.* [*Sax. bocian.*]

1. To register in a book.

I beseech your grace, let it be *booked* with the rest of this
day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad else, with
mine own picture on the top of it. *Shakspeare.*

He made wilful murder high treason; he caused the march-
ers to *book* their men, for whom they should make answer. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To have a knowledge of books. Obsolete.

She was well kepte, she was well looked,
She was well taught, she was well *boked*. *Gower, Conf. Am. b. 8.*

BOOK-KEEPER. * *n. s.* [from *book* and *keep*.] He
who holds a book, into which others may look. It
is now used only for the man who enters in a book
the names of persons or parcels to be conveyed to
particular places.

Here, brother, you shall be the *book-keeper*;
This is the argument of that they shew. *Kyd's Spanish Tragedy.*

BOOK-KEEPING. *n. s.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art
of keeping accounts, or recording pecuniary trans-
actions, in such a manner, that at any time a man
may thereby know the true state of the whole, or
any part, of his affairs, with clearness and expedi-
tion. *Harris.*

BOOKBINDER. † *n. s.* [from *book* and *bind*.] A man
whose profession it is to cover books.

Some [manuscripts] they solde to the grossers and sope-
sellers, and some they sent over sea to the *bookbinders*.
Bale's Pref. to Leland's Journey.

BO'OKCASE. * *n. s.* [from *book* and *case*.] Formerly,
a reference to cases ruled in law. *V. Hulse.* Now,
merely a case for holding books.

BO'OKFUL. *adj.* [from *book* and *full*.] Full of notions
gleaned from books; crowded with undigested
knowledge.

The *bookfull* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue still edifies his ears.
And always list'ning to himself appears. *Pope.*

BO'OKISIL. † *adj.* [from *book*.] Given to books; ac-
quainted only with books. It is generally used con-
temptuously, Dr. Johnson says; but there are ex-
ceptions of good authority.

I'll make him yield the crown,
Whose *bookish* rule hath pull'd fair England down. *Shakspeare.*
I'm not *bookish*, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the
'scape. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Xantippe follows her namesake; being married to a *bookish*
man, who has no knowledge of the world. *Spectator.*

Those that have had all the advantages of *bookish* education.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. p. 45.

This *bookish* disease, let it make me as much poor as it will,
it shall never make me the less just.

More, Pref. to his Philosophical Poems.

BO'OKISHLY. * *adv.* [from *bookish*.] In a way devoted
to books.

While she [Christina, Queen of Sweden] was more *bookishly*
given, she had it in her thoughts to institute an order of Pa-
nassus. *Thurlow's State-Papers, ii. 104.*

BO'OKISINESS. † *n. s.* [from *bookish*.] Much appli-
cation to books; over studiousness.

Do you not see, say they, how threadbare, slighted, con-
temned, and almost starved their [scholars] *bookishness* keepeth
them? *Whitlock's Manners of the English, p. 180.*

There are some with whom *bookishness* is a disease: for by
overmuch reading they surcharge their minds, and so digest
nothing. *Goodman's Wint. Ev. Conf. p. 46.*

BO'OKLAND. * *n. s.* [*Sax. bocland, Dutch boeckland.*]
Bookland, or charter-land, which was held by deed
under certain rents and services, in effect differed
nothing from free socage lands. *Blackstone.*

BO'OKLEARNED. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Versed
in books, or literature: a term implying some slight
contempt.

Whate'er these *booklearn'd* blockheads say,
Solon's the veriest fool in all the play. *Dryden.*

He will quote passages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own
table, to some *booklearned* companion, without blushing. *Swift.*

BO'OKLEARNING. *n. s.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill
in literature; acquaintance with books: a term of
some contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they would; but he
never saw more uneasy fellows than great clerks. *Sidney.*

Neither does it so much require *booklearning* and scholarship,
as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false, and to dis-
cern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet's Theory.*

BO'OKLESS. * *adj.* [*book* and *less*.] Not given to
books; unbookish; disdaining the use of books;
wanting books.

Why with the cit,
Or *bookless* churl, with each ignoble name,
Each earthly nature, deign'st thou to reside? *Shenstone, Economy, P. i.*

See how mean, how low
The *bookless*, saunt'ring youth, proud of the scut
That dignifies his cap, his florish'd belt
And rusty couples gingling by his side. *Somerville, Chace, B. i.*

BO'OKMAKING. * *n. s.* [from *book* and *make*.] The
art of making books.

He [Adam Smith] had *bookmaking* so much in his thoughts, and was so chary of what might be turned to account in that way, that he once said to Sir Joshua Reynolds, that he made it a rule, when in company, never to talk of what he understood.

Boswell, Life of Johnson, iv. 24.

BOOKMAN. † *n. s.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whose profession is the study of books.

* This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*; for here 'tis abus'd. *Shakespeare.*
The things we talk of all this while, how like soever they may look to a *bookman's* business, yet are such of themselves as kings and princes have found their states concerned in.

Gregory's Posthuma, p. 328.

BOOKMATE. *n. s.* [from *book* and *mate*.] School-fellow.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court, a phantasm, a monarch, and one that makes sport To the prince and his *bookmates*.

Shakespeare.

BOOKOATH. * *n. s.* [from *book* and *oath*.] The oath made on the book; a word yet used among the vulgar. I put thee now to thy *book-oath*: deny it, if thou canst.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

BOOKSELLER. *n. s.* [from *book* and *sell*.] He whose profession it is to sell books.

He went to the *bookseller*, and told him in anger, he had sold a book in which there was false divinity.

Walton.

BOOKWORM. *n. s.* [from *book* and *worm*.]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I shall beg of them to diet him with wholesome and substantial food.

Guardian.

2. A student too closely given to books; a reader without judgement.

Among those venerable galleries and solitary scenes of the university, I wanted but a black gown, and a salary, to be as mere a *bookworm* as any there.

Pope, Letters.

BO'OLY. *n. s.* [An Irish term.]

All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caspian Sea, which are naturally Scythians, live in hordes; — being the very same that the Irish *boodies* are, driving their cattle with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats.

Spenser on Ireland.

BOOM. † *n. s.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch; which is from the old Goth. *bom*.]

1. [In sea language.] A long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail; and sometimes the clues of the mainsail and foresail are boomed out.

2. A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer in the channel, when a country is overflown.

Sea Dictionary.

3. A bar of wood laid across a harbour, to keep off the enemy.

As his heroick worth struck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman, and who cut the boom.

Dryden.

To BOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun. A sea term.]

1. To rush with violence; as a ship is said to come booming, when she makes all the sail she can.

Dict.

2. To swell and fall together.

Booming o'er his head

The billows clos'd; he's number'd with the dead.

Young.

Forsook by thee, in vain I sought thy aid,
When booming billows clos'd above my head.

Pope.

BO'OMKIN. * *n. s.* See BUMKIN.

BOON. † *n. s.* [from *bene*, Sax. a petition; *baen*, *boon*, Iceland.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present.

Vouchsafe me for my need but one fair look:

A smaller boon than this I cannot beg,
And less than this, I dare, you cannot give.

Shakespeare.

That courtier, who might every morning whisper him in the ear, I say nothing, asked no unprofitable suit for himself.

Bacon.

The blust'ring fool has satisfy'd his will,
His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize.

Dryden, Fables.

What rhetorick didst thou use,
To gain this mighty boon? she pities me!

Addison, Cato.

BOON. † *adj.* [from, Fr.]

1. Gay; merry: as, a *boon* companion. This is rather a low sense of the word, and is the only one which Dr. Johnson gives.

Satiat' at length,

And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and boon,
Thus to herself she pleasingly began.

Milton, P. L.

I know the infirmity of our family; we play the *boon* companion, and throw our money away in our cups.

Arbutnot.

At 12 of the clock every day they dined together at a cook's house within the tower, and sometimes had Jennings, a *boon* blade, among them.

Life of A. Wood, p. 205.

2. Kind; bountiful.

Flowers worthy of Paradise, which not nice Art

In beds and curious knots, but Nature *boon*

Pour'd forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain.

Milton, P. L. iv. 242.

All that *boon* Nature could luxurious pour

Of high materials.

Thomson's Liberty, P. ii.

BOOR. † *n. s.* [*beer*, Dutch; *gebupe*, Sax.; Goth. *bur*, a cottage; *bure*, a country fellow.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout; a clown.

The bare sense of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he is presently a male-content.

L'Estrange.

He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland, whose cares of growing still richer waste his life.

Temple.

To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more,

When he's abus'd and baffl'd by a *boor*.

Dryden.

BO'ORISH. † *adj.* [from *boor*.] Clownish; rustick; untaught; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is, in the vulgar, leave the society, which, in the *boorish*, is, company of this female.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

A gross and *boorish* opinion.

Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce, i. 9.

No lusty neatherd thither drove his kine,

No *boorish* hogherd fed his rooting swine.

Brown, Brit. Past. ii. 1.

BO'ORISHLY. *adv.* [from *boorish*.] In a boorish manner; after a clownish manner.

BO'ORISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *boorish*.] Clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

BOOSE. † *n. s.* [*bojz*, Sax.; *baus*, Su.] A stall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT. † *v. a.* [*boeten*, to profit, Dutch; *bot*, in Saxon; is recompence, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation; but the Goth. *botjan*, or *botan*, to profit, is the parent of our word, from *bot*, reparation.]

1. To profit; to advantage: it is commonly used in these modes, *it boots*, or *what boots it*.

It shall not *boot* them, who derogate from reading, to excuse it, when they see no other remedy; as if their intent were only to deny that aliens and strangers from the family of God are won, or that belief doth use to be wrought at the first in them, without sermons.

Hooker.

For what I have, I need not to repeat;

And what I want, it *boots* not to complain.

Shakespeare.

If we shut

The purpos'd end, or here lie fixed all,

What *boots* it us these wars to have begun?

Fairfax.

What *boots* the regal circle on his head,

That long behind he trails his pompous robe?

Pope.

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will *boot* thee with what gift beside,

That modesty can beg.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.

Boot. † *n. s.* [from the verb; old Fr. also *bote*, help, advantage.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage; something given to mend the exchange.

My gravity,
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with boot, change for an idle plume,
Which the air beats for vain. *Shakspeare.*
Is it any boot to bid a man hold fast our once recovered liberty? *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 28.*

2. To boot. With advantage; over and above; besides. But Dr. Johnson might have noted, that this is rather the infinitive of the verb.

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet seaboy, in an hour so rude;
And, in the calmest and the stillest night,
With all appliances, and means to boot,
Deny it to a king? *Shakspeare.*

Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Christ's stamp to boot: both images regard. *Herbert.*
He might have his mind and manners formed, and be instructed to boot in several sciences. *Locke.*

3. It seems, in the following lines of Shakspeare, used for booty, or plunder, Dr. Johnson says; which indeed was not an unusual signification of it; and in fact means, according to Dr. Johnson's second definition of the verb, an unlawful way of enriching or benefiting.

Others, like soldiers, armed in their stings
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds. *Shakspeare.*

The cry whereof entering the hollow cave
Eftsoones brought forth the villaine, as they ment,
With hope of her some wishfull boot to have.

Their chiefest boot is th' adversary's head;
They end not war till th' enemy be dead. *Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 10.*

Set on by villains that make boot of all men,
The peers of France are pillage there, they shot at us.
Mir. for Magistrates, p. 275.
Baun. and Fl. Lover's Progress.

BOOT. † *n. s.* [*bottas*, Armorick; *botes*, a shoe, Welsh; *botte*, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.

That my leg is too long—
—No; that it is too little.—
—I'll wear a boot, to make it somewhat rounder. *Shakspeare.*
Shew'd him his room, where he must lodge that night,
Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light. *Milton.*
Bishop Wilkins says, he does not question but it will be as usual for a man to call for his wings, when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his boots. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly used in Scotland for torturing criminals.

He was put to the torture, which, in Scotland, they call the *byots*; for they put a pair of iron boots close on the leg, and drive wedges between these and the leg.
Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, an. 1666.

Boor of a Coach. † The space between the coachman and the coach.

The horses, being young, took some affrightment, and running away so furiously, that one of them tore all his belly open upon the corner of a beer-cart; my nephew, who in this mean while adventured to leap out, [of the coach,] seemeth to have hung on one of the paws of the boor.

Sir H. Wotton, Rem. p. 417.

To Boot. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put on boots.

Boot, boot, master Shallow; I know the young king is sick for me: let us take any man's horses. *Shakspeare.*

BooT-CATCHER. *n. s.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers.

The ostler and the boot-catcher ought to partake. *Swift.*

BooT-HoSE. *n. s.* [from *boot* and *hose*.] Stockings to serve for boots; spatterdashes.

His kicquey with a linen stock on one leg, and a boot-hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue lace. *Shakspeare.*

BooT-TREE. *n. s.* [from *boot* and *tree*.] Two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for stretching and widening them.

Bo'OTED. † *adj.* [old Fr. *boter*, to put boots on.] In boots; in a horseman's habit.

The ill man rides through all confidently; he is coated and booted for it. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

A booted judge shall sit to try his cause,
Not by the statute, but by martial laws. *Dryden.*

BoOTH. † *n. s.* [*boed*, Dutch; *bwth*, Welsh; *buth*, Gael. a hut; *both*, Irish.] A house built of boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time.

The clothiers found means to have all the quest made of the northern men, such as had their booths in the fair. *Camden.*

Much mischief will be done at Bartholomew fair, by the fall of a booth. *Swift.*

Bo'OTLESS. † *adj.* [Sax. *botleas*.]

1. Useless; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

When those accursed messengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and gan to tell
Their bootless pains, and ill succeeding night. *Spenser.*

God did not suffer him, being desirous of the light of wisdom, with bootless expence of travel, to wander in darkness. *Hooker.*

Bootless speed,
When cowardice pursues, and valour flies. *Shakspeare.*
Let him alone;

I'll follow him no more with bootless pray'rs:
He seeks my life. *Shakspeare.*

2. Without success.

Doth not Brutus bootless kneel?
Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And sandy bottom'd Severn, have I sent
Him bootless home, and weather beaten back. *Shakspeare.*

Bo'OTLESSLY. * *adv.* [from *bootless*.] Uselessly, to no purpose.

Good nymph, no more; why dost thou bootlessly
Stay thus tormenting both thyself and me?
Fanshawe, Past. Fid. p. 133.

Bo'OTV. *n. s.* [*buvt*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their booty. *Milton.*

His conscience is the hue and cry that pursues him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a booty, he has only caught a Tartar. *L'Estrange.*

For, should you to extortion be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt will little booty find. *Dryden.*

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honest, I see, Fortune would not suffer me; she drops booties in my mouth. *Shakspeare.*

3. To play booty. To play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. The French use, *Je suis botté*, when they mean to say, *I will not go*.

We understand what we ought to do; but when we deliberate, we play booty against ourselves: our consciences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Estrange.*

I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may not think that I write booty. *Dryden.*

BoPE'P. *n. s.* [from *bo* and *peep*. See *Bo*.] The act of looking out, and drawing back as if frightened, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play bopeep,
And go the fools among. *Shakspeare.*

B O R

Rivers,
That serve instead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriors,
Where both from side to side may skip,
And only encounter at *bopeep*.

There the *dev* plays *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do mischief, then shrinks them back for safety. *Dryd.*

BORACHIO. † *n. s.* [*borracho*, Span. *bouracho*, Fr. "The Spanish *borachoe*, or bottle commonly of a pig's skin, with the hair inward, dressed inwardly with rosin and pitch to keep wine or liquor sweet. Fr. *borâche*." Minshew. Dr. Johnson explains it a drunkard, by an example from Congreve; which, however, serves only to shew that the *cask* was what the speaker alludes to. Other writers confirm this meaning.] A bottle, or cask.

Dead wine, that stinks of the *borrachio*.

Dryden, Pers. Sat. 5.
As soon as the servant had done speaking, she made haste, (says the text,) and took two hundred loaves, and two bottles, (that is, two skins or *borrachios*,) of wine.

Delany, Life of David, i. 18.
How you stink of wine! D'ye think my niece will ever endure such a *borachio*! you're an absolute *borachio*. *Congreve.*

BO'RABLE. *adj.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.

BO'RAGE. *n. s.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

BO'RAMEZ. *n. s.* The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that strange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on; which hath the shape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be consumed about it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

BORAX. *n. s.* [*borax*, low Lat.] An artificial salt, prepared from *sal ammoniac*, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals, and sometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

BO'RBORYGM. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *borborigme*, Cotgrave. Gr. *βορβορύγμος*.] A term in medicine, for a rumbling noise in the guts.

Gloss. Anglic. Nov. (1707.)

BO'RDAGE. * *n. s.* [Lat. *bordagium*.] The tenure of *bord-lands*, which see. *Cowd.*

BORD-HALFPENNY. * *n. s.* Money paid for setting up *boards* or a stall in a fair or market. *Burn.*

BORD-LANDS. * *n. s.* Demesnes formerly appropriated by the owners of lands, for the maintenance of their *bord* [board] or table; termed *bordagium* or *bordage*. *Cowel.*

BO'RDEL. } *n. s.* [*bordeel*, Teut. *bordel*, Armorick.]

BO'RDELLO. } A brothel; a bawdy-house.

From the *bordello* it might come as well,

The spital, or pethatch.

B. Jonson.
Making even his own house a stew, a *bordel*, and a school of lewdness, to instil vice into the unwary ears of his poor children. *South.*

BO'RDELER. * *n. s.* [from *bordel*; a word used both by Chaucer and Gower for a *keeper of a bawdy house*. Chaucer also uses *bordel-women* for *strumpets*.] The keeper of a brothel. *Obsolete.*

Thais out of his barge he hent,

And to the *bordeler* her sold. *Gower, Conf. Am. b. 8.*

BORDER. † *n. s.* [*bard*, Germ. *bord*, Fr. *bord*, Sax.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have looking-glasses, bordered with broad *borders* of crystal, and great counterfeit precious stones. *Bacon.*

B O R

The light most strike on the middle, and extend its greatest clearness on the principal figures; diminishing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the *borders*. *Dryden.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his residence on the *border* of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his seat, he shall easily keep them in obedience. *Spenser.*

Those outlaws, as I may call them, who roamed upon the *borders*. *Patrick, Comment. on Genesis, xlv. 34.*

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needle-work, or ornaments.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from one to other *border*,
And takes survey, with curious busy eye,
Of every flower and herb there set in order. *Spenser.*

All with a *border* of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound:
Such various ways the spacious alleys lead,
My doubtful muse knows not what path to tread. *Waller.*

The place was covered with a wonderful profusion of flowers, that without being disposed into regular *borders*, and *parterres*, grew promiscuously. *Tatler, No. 161.*

5. [In heraldry.] Written also *bordure*. Formerly the mark of distinguishing one part of a family from the other, descended of one family and from the same parents.

To Bo'RDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch something else at the side or edge: with *upon*.

It *bordereth upon* the province of Croatia, which, in time past, had continual wars with the Turks garrisons. *Knolles.*
Virtue and honour had their temples *bordering* on each other, and are sometimes both on the same coin. *Addison.*

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which *borders upon* profaneness, and makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, deserves to be branded with folly. *Tillotson.*

To Bo'RDER. † *v. a.* See To IMBORDER.

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments. [Old Fr. *brulez*, bordered, edged.]

Rivulets, bordered with the softest grass enamelled with various flowers. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. 372.*

2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah are those parts of Arabia, which *border* the sea called the Persian gulf. *Raleigh.*

3. To keep within bounds.

That nature, which contemns its origin, cannot be *bord'rd* certain in itself. *Shakspeare, X. Lear.*

Bo'RDERER. † *n. s.* [from *border*.]

1. He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines; he that dwells next to any place.

They of those marches, gracious sovereign!

Shall be a wall sufficient to defend

Our inland from the pilfering *borderers*. *Shakspeare.*

An ordinary horse will carry two sacks of sand; and, of such, the *borderers* on the sea do bestow sixty at least in every acre; but most husbands double that number. *Carew.*

The easiest to be drawn
To our society, and to aid the war:

The rather for their seat, being next *bord'ers*

On Italy; and that they abounded with horse. *B. Jonson.*

The king of Scots in person, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly consisted of *borderers*, being raised somewhat suddenly. *Bacon.*

Volga's stream

Sends opposite, in shaggy armour clad,

Her *borderers*; on mutual slaughter bent,

They send their countries. *Philips.*

2. He that approaches near to another.

B O R

The poet is the nearest *borderer* upon the orator, and expresseth all his virtues, though he be tied more to numbers.

B. Jonson, Discourses.

A poet is the very next *borderer* unto an orator.

Ezherby's Althea, p. 191.

BO'RDRAGING. * *n. s.* [Probably from *border* and *rage*, i. e. to make a furious incursion on the borders of a country.] This word Dr. Johnson has cited as an example of the verb neuter, *to bordrage*, in the following lines of Spenser; where it is evidently a verbal noun; and Mr. Mason has cited *bordring* from the verb. [Of the verb *bordrage* proof is yet to be sought.] An incursion on the borders of a country.

Who [Constantine]—

Long time in peace his realm established,
Yet oft annoy'd with sondry *bordragings*
Of neighbour Scots, and foreign scatterlings
With which the world did in those dayes abound.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. x. 63.

To BORE. *v. a.* [bo'pian, Sax.].

1. To pierce in a hole.

I'll believe as soon,

This whole earth may be *bor'd*; and that the moon
May through the centre creep.

Shakspeare.

Mulberries will be fairer, if you *bore* the trunk of the tree
through, and thrust, into the places *bored*, wedges of some hot
trees.

Bacon.

But Capys, and the graver sort, thought fit

The Greeks suspected present to commit

To seas or flames; at least, to search and *bore*

The sides, and what that space contains t' explore.

Denham.

2. To hollow.

Take the barrel of a long gun perfectly *bored*, and set it
upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then if you
suck at the mouth of the barrel never so gently, the bullet will
come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your
teeth.

Digby.

3. To make by piercing.

These diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce
or *bore* their way into a tree, with very small holes; which,
after they are fully entered, grow together.

Ray.

4. To pierce; to break through.

Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known,

What riots seen, what bustling crouds I *bor'd*,

How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roar'd.

Gay.

To BORE. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an instrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide,
or half an inch, not to *bore* a hole of a foot.

Wilkins.

2. To push forward towards a certain point.

Those milk paps,

That through the window bars *bore* at men's eyes,

Are not within the leaf of pity writ.

Shakspeare.

Nor southward to the raining regions run;

But *boring* to the west, and hovering there,

With gaping mouths they draw prolifick air.

Dryden.

To BORE. *v. n.* [with farriers.] Is when a horse
carries his nose near the ground.

Dict.

BORE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.

Into hollow engines long and round,

Thick ramn'd, at th' other *bore* with touch of fire

Dilated, and infuriate.

Milton, P. L.

2. The instrument with which a hole is bored.

So shall that hole be fit for the file, or square *bore*.

Moxon.

3. The size of any hole; the cavity; the hollow.

We took a cylindrical pipe of glass, whose *bore* was about
a quarter of an inch in diameter.

Boyle.

Our careful monarch stands in person by,

This new-cast cannon's firmness to explore;

The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,

And ball and cartridge sorts for every *bore*.

Dryden.

It will best appear in the *bores* of wind instruments; there—

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fore cause pipes to be made with a single double, and so on, to
a sextuple *bore*; and mark what tone every one giveth.

Bacon.

BORE. * *n. s.* [probably from *To bear*, *bore* or *borne*.]

A tide swelling above another tide.

The victorious tenth wave shall ride, like the *bore*, victorious
over all the rest.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

BORE. The preterite of bear.

The father *bore* it with undaunted soul,

Like one who durst his destiny controul;

Yet with becoming grief he *bore* his part,

Resign'd his son, but not resign'd his heart.

Dryden.

'Twas my fate

To kill my father and pollute his bed,

By marrying her who *bore* me.

Dryden.

BOREAL. *adj.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern; septentrional.

Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye;

Before the *boreal* blasts the vessels fly.

Pope.

BOREAS. *n. s.* [Lat.] The north wind.

Boreas, and *Cæcias*, and *Argestas* loud,

And *Thrascias*, rend the woods, and seas upturn.

BO'RECOLE. * *n. s.* A species of the *brassica*, or cabbage. See **CABBAGE**.

BO'REE. † *n. s.* A kind of dance, said to be brought
from Biscay.

Dick could neatly dance a jig,

But Tom was best at *borees*.

Swift.

From hence came all those monstrous stories,

That to his lays wild beasts danc'd *borees*.

Swift, Ovidiana, Ed. Barret, No. ii.

BO'RER. *n. s.* [from *bore*.] A piercer; an instru-
ment to make holes with.

The master-bricklayer must try all the foundations, with a

borer, such as well-diggers use, to try the ground.

Moxon.

To be BORN. *v. n. pass.* [derived from the word to
bear, in the sense of bringing forth; as, my mother
bore me twenty years ago; or, I was *born* twenty
years ago.]

1. To come into life.

When we are *born*, we cry, that we are come

To this great stage of fools.

Shakspeare.

The new *born* babe, by nurses overlaid.

Dryden.

Nor nature's law with fruitless sorrow mourn,

But die, O mortal man! for thou wast *born*.

Prior.

All that are *born* into the world, are surrounded with bodies,
that perpetually and diversely affect them.

Locke.

2. It is usually spoken with regard to circumstances;
as, he was *born* a prince; he was *born* to empire;
he was *born* for greatness; that is, formed at the
birth.

The stranger that dwelleth with you, shall be unto you as
one *born* among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself.

Leviticus, xix. 34.

* Man is *born* unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward.

Job, v. 7.

A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is *born* for adver-

sity.

Proverbs, xvii. 17.

Either of you knights may well deserve

A princess *born*; and such is she you serve.

Dryden.

Two rising crests his royal head adorn,

Born from a god, himself to godhead *born*.

Dryden.

Both must alike from heaven derive their light;

These *born* to judge, as well as those to write.

Pope.

For all mankind alike require their grace;

All *born* to want; a miserable race!

Pope.

I was *born* to a good estate, although it now turneth to little

account.

Swift, Story of an Injured Lady.

Their lands are let to lords, who, never designed to be ten-

nants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a subser-

viency they were not *born* to.

Swift.

3. It has usually the particle *of* before the mother.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute, laugh to scorn

The power of man; for none of woman *born*

Shall harm Macbeth.

Shakspeare.

I being *born* of my father's first wife, and she of his third,

she converses with me rather like a daughter than a sister.

Tatler.

B O R

BORNE. † The *participle passive* of *bear*. Pronounced with *o* long, and therefore more correctly written *borne*, to distinguish it from *born*. [Sax. *bopen*.]

Their charge was always *born* by the queen; and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon*.

The great men were enabled to oppress their inferiours; and their followers were *born* out and countenanced in wicked actions. *Davies*.

Upon some occasions, Clodius may be bold and insolent, *born* away by his passion. *Swift*.

BOROUGH. † *n. s.* [*bophoc*, Saxon.].

1. It signified anciently a surety, or a man bound for others. See **BORROW**.

A *borough*, as I here use it, and as the old laws still use, is not a *borough* town, that is, a franchised town; but a main pledge of a hundred free persons, therefore called a free *borough*, or, as you say, *franci-plegium*. For *borh*, in old Saxon, signifieth a pledge or surety; and yet it is so used with us in some speeches, as Chaucer saith, *St. John to borrow*; that is, for assurance and warranty. *Spenser on Ireland*.

2. A town with a corporation. [Goth. *baurgs*, a city; Sax. *bupz*.]

And, if a *borough* choose him not, undone. *Pope*.

BOROUGH *English*, is a customary descent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this custom holds, lands and tenements descend to the youngest son; or, if the owner have no issue, to his youngest brother. *Coxel*.

BOROUGH-HOLDER. * *n. s.* A headborough. See **BORSHOLDER**.

BORREL. † *adj.* [from the Goth. *bure*, a clown: Sax. *bupe*. See **BOOR**. Dr. Johnson defines it from Junius, without etymology, "a mean fellow," and calls it a substantive. This adjective is written *burel*, in the Visions of Pierce Plowman, 1550. Gower and Chaucer write it *borel*, viz. *borel* clerk, and *borel* men.] Rustick; rude; coarse. Obsolete.

How be I am but rude and *borrel*,

Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. July*.

TO BORROW. † *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch; *borgian*, Saxon; *borga*, Iceland.].

1. To take something from another upon credit: opposed to *lend*.

He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakspeare*.

We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Nehemiah, v. 4*.

2. To ask of another the use of something for a time.

Then he said, go, *borrow* thee vessels abroad, of all thy neighbours. *2 Kings, iv. 3*.

Where darkness and surprize made conquest cleave!

Where virtue *borrowed* the arms of chance, And struck a random blow! *Dryden*.

3. To take something belonging to another.

A *borrowed* title hast thou bought too dear;

Why didst thou tell me that thou wert a king? *Shakspeare*.

They may *borrow* something of instruction, even from their past guilt. *Decay of Piety*.

I was engaged in the translation of Virgil, from whom I have *borrowed* only two months. *Dryden*.

These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves; as one may observe among the new names children give to things. *Locke*.

Some persons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for riches of their own, they are not solicitous to *borrow*. *Watts*.

4. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one.

B O S

Unkind and cruel to deceive your son,
In *borrow'd* shapes, and his embrace to shun. *Dryden*.

5. To relieve; to protect; to redeem. Obsolete; but this meaning is most agreeable to the original northern word, *borga*, to be a sur

It [contrition] is a garment of sorowe.

Fro payne it will you *borrowe*.

Hawkins, Orig. of the Drama, i. 58.

BORROW. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The thing borrowed.

Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure

The *borrow* of a week. *Shakspeare*.

2. A pledge; a surety. [Sax. *borgz*, *boph*. See **TO BORROW**, and **BOROUGH**, which, however, is a false spelling; the word being, in our old authors, usually *borwe*, *borrow*, or *byrowe*.] Obsolete.

This was the first source of shepherds' sorow,
That now will be quitt with bail, nor *borrow*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

BORROWER. *n. s.* [from *borrow*.]

1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon trust; opposed to *lender*.

His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike lest I should have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney*.

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender he;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,

And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. *Shakspeare*.

Go not my horse the better,

I must become a *borrower* of the night

For a dark hour or twain. *Shakspeare*.

But you invert the covenants of her trust,

And harshly deal, like an ill *borrower*,

With that which you receiv'd on other terms. *Milton, Com.*

2. He that takes what is another's, and uses it as his own.

Some say, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope*.

BORROWING. * *n. s.* [from *borrow*.] The act of borrowing; the thing borrowed.

Borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*.

Borrowing, if it be not bettered by the *borrower*, among good authors is accounted plagiarism. *Milton, Reconocientes*.

Yet are not these thefts, but *borrowings*; not iniquious falsities, but elegant flowers of speech.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 165.

BORSHOLDER. * *n. s.* [from *borrow* and *hold*; old Fr. *borisalder*, Kelham.]

Tenne tythings make an hundred; and five made a lathe or wapentake; of which tenne, each one was bound for another; and the eldest or best of them, whom they called the tythingman or *borsholder*, that is, the eldest *pledge*, became surety for all the rest. *Spenser on Ireland*.

BOSCAGE. *n. s.* [*boscage*, Fr.]

1. Wood, or woodlands.

We bent our course thither, where we saw the appearance of land; and the next day, we might plainly discern that it was a land fit to our sight, and full of *boscage*, which made it shew the more dark. *Bacon*.

2. The representation of woods.

Cheerful paintings in feasting and banqueting rooms; graver stories in galleries; landscapes and *boscage*, and such wild works, in open terraces, or summer-houses. *Wotton*.

BOSH. * *n. s.* This is a provincial word of Norfolk, in which "to cut a *bosh*" is, to make a figure. It seems to have a similar meaning in the following passage.

A man who has learned but the *bosh* of an argument, that has only seen the shadow of a syllogism, and but barely heard talk of rhetorick and poetry, may by the use of this science, and a little modern effrontery, baffle one of real learning, silence genius itself, and put the most exalted merit out of countenance. *Student, ii. 287.*

BO'SKY. *adj.* [*bosque*, Fr.] Woody.

And with each end of thy blue bow do'st crown
My bosky acres, and my unshrub'd down. *Shakspeare.*
I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn from side to side. *Milton, Com.*

BO'SOM. *n. s.* [borme, borom, Sax.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast.

2. The breast; the heart.

Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your bosom; and bestow
Your heedful counsel to our businesses. *Shakspeare.*

3. The folds of the dress that cover the breast.

Put now thy hand into thy bosom; and he put his hand into
his bosom: and when he took it out, behold his hand was
leprous as snow. *Exodus, iv. 6.*

4. Inclosure; compass; embrace.

Unto laws thus received by a whole church, they which live
within the bosom of that church, must not think it a matter in-
different, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hooker.*

5. The breast, as the seat of the passions.

Anger resteth in the bosoms of fools. *Eccles. vii. 9.*
From jealousy's tormenting strife

For ever be thy bosom freed. *Prior.*

Unfortunate Tallard! O, who can name
The pangs of rage, of sorrow, and of shame;
That with mix'd tumult in thy bosom swell'd,
When first thou saw'st thy bravest troops repell'd! *Addison.*
Here acting bosoms wear a visage gay,
And stifled groans frequent the ball and play. *Young.*

6. The breast, as the seat of tenderness.

Their soul was poured out into their mothers bosom.
Lamentations, ii. 12.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his father and his God. *Gray.*

7. The breast, as the receptacle of secrets.

If I covered my transgression as Adam, by hiding my iniquity
in my bosom. *Job, xxxi. 33.*

8. Any receptacle close or secret; as, the bosom of the
earth; the bosom of the deep.

9. The tender affections; kindness; favour.

Whose age has charms in it, whose title more,
To pluck the common bosoms on his side. *Shakspeare.*
To whom the great Creator thus reply'd:
O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight;
Son of my bosom, Son who art alone
My word, my wisdom, and effectual might. *Milton, P. L.*

10. Inclination; desire. Not used.

If you can pace your wisdom
In that good path that I could wish it go,
You shall have your bosom on this wretch. *Shakspeare.*

Bosom, in composition, implies intimacy; confidence;
fondness.

No more that thane of Cawdor shall deceive
Our bosom-interest; go, pronounce his death. *Shakspeare.*

This Antonio,
Being the bosom-lover of my lord,
Must needs be like my lord. *Shakspeare.*

Those domestick traitors, bosom-thieves,
Whom custom hath call'd wives, the readiest helps
To betray the heady husbands, rob the easy. *B. Jonson.*

He sent for his bosom-friends, with whom he most confidently
consulted, and shewed the paper to them; the contents where-
of he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

The fourth privilege of friendship is that which is here spe-
cified in the text, a communication of secrets. A bosom-secret,
and a bosom-friend, are usually put together. *South, Sermon, ii. 64.*

She who was a bosom-friend of her royal mistress, he calls an
insolent woman, the worst of her sex. *Addison.*

To Bo'som. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in the bosom.

Bosom up my counsel;
You'll find it wholesome. *Shakspeare.*

I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,
And the sweet peace that goodness bosoms ever. *Milton, Com.*

2. To conceal in privacy.

The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choicest bosom'd smells,
Reserv'd for night, and kept for thee in store. *Milton, P. L.*

Towers and battlements it sees,
Rosom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The cynosure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton, L' Al.*

To happy convents, bosom'd deep in vines,
Where slumber abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*

Bo'son. *n. s.* [corrupted from *boatswain*.]

The harks upon the billows ride,
The master will not stay;
The merry boson from his side
His whistle takes, to check and chide
The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden.*

Bo'sQUET.* *n. s.* See *BUSKET*.

BOSS.† *n. s.* [*bosse*, Teut. and *bosse*, Fr.]

1. A stud; an ornament raised above the rest of the
work; a shining prominence.

What signifies beauty, strength, youth, fortune, embroidered
furniture, or gaudy bosses? *I? Estrange.*
This ivory, intended for the bosses of a bridle, was laid up
for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Mæonia dyed it. *Pope.*

2. The part rising in the midst of any thing.

He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick
bosses of his bucklers. *Job, xv. 26.*

3. A thick body of any kind.

A boss made of wood, with an iron book, to hang on the
laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at
the briches of the tiles. *Moxon.*

If a close appulse be made by the lips, then is framed M; if
by the boss of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then
K. *Holder.*

Bo'sSED.* *adj.* [Fr. *bossé*. *Bosen out*, strutting, or
swelling out, *turgidum*, *Prompt. Parv.*] Studded.

Fine linen, Turkey cushions boss'd with gold.
Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

Bo'sSAGE. *n. s.* [in architecture.]

1. Any stone that has a projecture, and is laid in a
place in a building to be afterwards carved.

2. Rustick work, which consists of stones, which seem
to advance beyond the naked of a building, by
reason of indentures or channel, left in the joinings:
these are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called
rustick quoins. *Builder's Dict.*

Bo'sSIVE.* *adj.* [Fr. *bossé*, bumped out, knobby,
• Cotgrave.] Crooked; deformed.

Wives do worse than miscarry, that go their full time of a
fool with a bossive birth. *Osborne, Adv. to a Son, (1658), p. 73.*

Bo'sSV.* *adj.* [Fr. *bossé*.] Prominent; studded;
swelling out. See *BOSSÉD*.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with bossy sculptures graven.
Milton, P. L. i. 716.

The watry juices of the bossy root, [the turnip.]
Dyer's Fleece.

Bo'sVEL. *n. s.* A species of *crowfoot*.

BOTANICAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *botanique*, from *Botan*, an
BOTANICK. } herb.] Relating to herbs; skilled in
herbs.

The botanical artist meets every where with vegetables.
Sir T. Brown's Tracts, p. 6.

Some botanical critics tell us, the poets have not rightly
followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the
sisters of Phæton into poplars. *Addison.*

Some observations concerning plants, &c. of his own; some
from his companions in those botanick studies.

Worthington to Hartlib, Ep. 10.

And to *botanick* land the flowers of health.

Thomson's Liberty, P. ii.

BOTA'NICALLY. * *adv.* [from *botanical*.] After the manner of botanists. *Ash.*

BOTA'NICK. * *n. s.* [from the *adj.*] He who is skilled in plants.

That there is such an herb, which for some kind of resplendency may be called *aglaophotis*, is by all *botanicks* or herbarists, I have seen, acknowledged.

M. Casaubon, Of Credulity, &c. p. 80.

BO'TANIST. *n. s.* [from *botany*.] One skilled in plants; one who studies the various species of plants.

The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of by that diligent *botanist*, was only a collection of corns. *Woodward.*

Then spring the living herbs, beyond the power Of *botanist* to number up their tribes. *Thomson.*

BOTANO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*βοτανολογία*.] A discourse upon plants. *Dict.*

BOT'ANY. *n. s.* [from *βοτάνη*, an herb.] The science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.

BOT'ARGO. *n. s.* [*botarga*, Span.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fish; much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. *Chambers.*

BOTCH. *n. s.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]

1. A swelling or eruptive discoloration of the skin.

Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pox,

And, plodding on, must make a calf an ox,

Hath made a lawyer.

Donne.

Botches and blains must all his flesh imboss,

And all his people.

Milton, P. L.

It proves far more incommodious, which, if it were propelled in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in the scurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Harvey.*

2. A part in any work ill finished, so as to appear worse than the rest. See *To BOTCH*.

With him,

To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,

Pleance, his son, must embrace the fate.

Shakspeare.

3. An adscitious, adventitious part clumsily added.

If both those words are not notorious *botches*, I am deceived, though the French translator thinks otherwise. *Dryden.*

A comma ne'er could claim

A place in any British name;

Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,

Thrusts your poor vowel from his notch.

Swift.

To BOTCH. † *v. a.* [from the old Goth. *bocta*, to repair, *Serenius*.]

1. To mend or patch clothes clumsily.

Their coats, from *botching* newly brought, are torn. *Dryden.*

2. To mend any thing awkwardly.

To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,

Religion and the government.

Hudibras.

3. To put together unsuitably, or unskilfully; to make up of unsuitable pieces.

Go with me to my house,

And hear thou these, how many fruitless pranks,

This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby

May smile at this.

Shakspeare.

Her speech is nothing,

Yet the unshaped use of it doth move

The hearers to collection; they aim at it,

And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts. *Shakspeare.*

For treason *botch'd* in rhyme will be thy bane;

Rhime is the rock on which thou art to wreck.

Dryden.

Our professor, besides his *botching* in the words, has sullied even the sense. *Bentley's Lett.* p. 215.

4. To mark with *botches*.

Young Hylas, *botch'd* with stains too foul to name,

In cradle here renews his youthful frame.

Garth.

BO'TCHER. † *n. s.* [from *botch*.] A mender of old clothes; the same to a taylor as a cobbler to a shoemaker.

No man will put his sonne to a *botcher*, or [ere] he binde him prentise to a taylor. *Sir T. Elyot's Governour*, fol. 52.

He was a *botcher's* prentice in Paris, from whence he was whipt for getting the sheriff's fool with child. *Shakspeare.*

Botchers left old clothes in the lurch,

And fell to turn and patch the church.

Hudibras.

BO'TCHY. *adj.* [from *botch*.] Marked with *botches*.

And those boils did run—say so—Did not the general run?

Were not that a *botchy* core? *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

BOTE. *n. s.* [*bote*, Sax. a word now out of use.]

1. A compensation or amends for a man slain, which is bound to another. *Corvel.*

2. It was used for any payment.

BOTH. † *adj.* [Goth. *ba*, *baioths*; Sax. *ba*, *both*; *ba* *tya*, *both* *two*, i. e. two together. So Chaucer, "Our *bothe* labour," *Tr. and Cress.* i. 973. The labour of us *both* together. In old Eng. *bathe*, *beath*, and *baith*, are found for *both*; the two last of which are still northern pronunciations.] The two; as well the one as the other. *Et l'un & l'autre*, Fr. It is used only of two.

And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party. *Sidney*, b. ii.

Moses and the prophets, Christ and his apostles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; some by word, some by writing; some by *both*. *Hooker*, v. § 19.

Which of them shall I take?

Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd,

If *both* remain alive.

Shakspeare.

Two lovers cannot share a single bed;

As therefore *both* are equal in degree,

The lot of *both* he left to destiny.

Dryden.

A Venus and a Helen have been seen,

Both perjurd wives, the goddess and the queen.

Granville.

BOTH. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunction *and* to correspond with it.

A great multitude *both* of the Jews and also of the Greeks believed.

Acts, xiv. 1.

Power to judge *both* quick and dead.

Milton, P. L.

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,

And *Stimichon* has often made me long

To hear, like him, so sweet a song.

Dryden.

To BO'THER. * *v. a.* [This word Mr. Malone believes to have been first used in Ireland. It is also a Cornish word. It is not found in serious writing. The substantive *bother* is sometimes used in common conversation.] To perplex and confound by senseless loquacity; to tease by constant solicitation; to make a stunning noise.

With the din of which tube my head you so *bother*,

That I scarce can distinguish my right ear from t'other. *Swift.*

BO'TRYOID. *adj.* [*βωτρυειδής*.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outside is thick set with *botryoid* efflorescences, or small knobs, yellow, bluish, and purple; all of a shining metallic hue. *Woodward.*

BOTS. *n. s.* [without a singular.] A species of small worms in the entrails of horses; answering, perhaps, to the *ascarides* in human bodies.

Pease and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bots*. *Shakspeare.*

BOTTLE. † *n. s.* [Fr. *bouteille*; Span. *botella*; Ital. *botteglia*; low Lat. *butellus*; Græco-Barb. *βέτλις*, a cup or flagon, Gloss. Vet. V. Meursii Lexic. βέτλιον.]

1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,
Is far beyond a prince's delicacies. *Shakespeare.*

Many have a manner, after other men's speech, to shake their heads. A great officer would say, it was as men shake a bottle, to see if there was any wit in their heads, or no. *Baron.*

Then if thy ale in glass thou wouldst confine,
Let thy clean bottle be entirely dry. *King.*

He threw into the enemy's ships earthen bottles filled with serpents, which put the crew in disorder. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you shall stay, and take t'other bottle. *Spect. No. 462.*

3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up. [*Fr. botte de paille.*]

Methinks I have a great desire to a bottle of hay; good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shakespeare.*

But I should wither in one day, and pass
To a lock of hay, that has a bottle of grass. *Donne.*

To Bo'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in bottles.

You may have it a most excellent cyder royal, to drink or to bottle. *Mortimer.*

When wine is to be bottled off, wash your bottles immediately before you begin; but be sure not to drain them. *Swift.*

Bo'TTLE is often compounded with other words; as, bottle-friend, a drinking-friend; bottle-companion.

Sam, who is a very good bottle-companion, has been the diversion of his friends. *Addison.*

Bo'TTLED. * *adj.* [from bottle.] Having a belly protuberant like a bottle.

Why strew'st thou sugar on that bottled spider?
Shakespeare, K. Rich. III.

Bo'TTLE-ALE. * *n. s.* [from bottle and ale.] What we now call bottled-ale.

The Myrmidons are no bottle-ale houses.
Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

Selling cheese and prunes,
And retail'd bottle-ale. *Beaumont and Fl. Captain.*

Bo'TTLE-FLOWER. *n. s.* [*cyaneus*, Lat.] A plant.

Bo'TTLESCREW. *n. s.* [from bottle and screw.] A screw to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his bottlescrew in two days, by trying which is hardest, the point of the screw, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

Bo'TTLING. * *n. s.* [from bottle.] The operation of putting liquors into bottles.

Around the common room
I puff'd my daily pipe's perfume;
Rode for a stomach, and inspected,
At annual bottlings, corks selected.

T. Warton, Progr. of Discontent.

Bo'TTOM. † *n. s.* [bottom, Saxon; bodem, Germ.]

1. The lowest part of any thing.
The vail of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom. *St. Matt. xxvii. 51.*

2. The ground under the water.
Behold, he spreadeth his light upon it, and covereth the bottom of the sea. *Job, xxxvi. 30.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear,
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The foundation; the ground-work.
On this supposition my reasonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the same bottom. *Atterbury.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.
He stood among the myrtle trees that were in the bottom. *Zech. i. 8.*

In the purlieus stands a sheep-cote,
West of this place: down in the neighbour bottom. *Shakespeare.*

On both the shores of that fruitful bottom, are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addison on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be seen: the inhabitants of such an earth could have only the prospect of a little circular

plain, which would appear to have an acclivity on all sides; so that every man would fancy himself the lowest, and that he always dwelt and moved in a bottom. *Hemley.*

5. The part most remote from the view; the deepest part.

His proposals and arguments should with freedom be examined to the bottom, that, if there be any mistake in them, nobody may be misled by his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.
But there's no bottom, none,
In my volatuness. *Shakespeare.*

7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow.

I will fetch off these justices: I do see the bottom of Justice Shallow: how subject we old men are to lying! *Shakespeare.*

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion.
He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the bottom of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear. *Addison.*

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation.
A bawbling vessel was he captain of,
With which, such scathful grapple did he make
With the most noble bottom of our fleet. *Shakespeare.*

My ventures are not in one bottom trusted;
Nor to one place. *Shakespeare.*

We have memory, not of one ship that ever returned, and but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our bottoms. *Bacon.*

He's a foolish seaman,
That when his ship is sinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

He puts to sea upon his own bottom; holds the stern himself; and now, if ever, we may expect new discoveries. *Norris.*

He spreads his canvas, with his pole he steers,
The freights of sitting ghosts in his thin bottom bears. *Dryden.*

10. A chance; an adventure; state of hazard.
He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one bottom. *Clarendon.*

We are embarked with them on the same bottom, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery. *Spectator, No. 273.*

11. A ball of thread wound up together.
This whole argument will be like bottoms of thread, close wound up. *Bacon.*

Silk worms finish their bottoms in about fifteen days, *Mortimer.*
Each Christmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

12. BOTTOM of a lane. The lowest end.

13. BOTTOM of beer. The grounds, or dregs.
To Bo'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon: to fix upon as a support: with on.

They may have something of obscurity, as being bottom'd upon, and fetched from the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is bottomed upon self-love. *Collier.*

The grounds upon which we bottom our reasoning, are but apart; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Action is supposed to be bottomed upon principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,
Lest it should unravel, and be good to none,
You must provide to bottom it on me. *Shakespeare.*

To Bo'TTOM. *v. n.* To rest upon as its ultimate support.

Find out upon what foundation any proposition, advanced, bottoms; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

Bo'TTOMED. *adj.* [from bottom.] Having a bottom; it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon.*

Bo'ttomless. *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Without a bottom; fathomless.

Wickedness may well be compared to a *bottomless* pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self from falling, than being fallen, to give one's self any stay from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my passions *bottomless* with them. *Shakespeare.*

Him the Almighty Power
Hurl'd headlong, flaming from the ethereal sky,
To *bottomless* perdition. *Milton, P. I.*

Bo'ttomry. *n. s.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom; that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so as that, if the ship miscarry, the lender loses the money advanced; but if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ship. *Harris.*

Bouche.* *n. s.* See **BOUGE.**

Bo'vate.* *n. s.* [Lat. *bovata.*] A *bovate* (oxgang) of land is as much as one yoke of oxen can reasonably cultivate in a year. *Burn, Hist. of Cumb. Gloss.*

BOUCHET. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of pear.

Boud. *n. s.* An insect which breeds in malt; called also a *weevil.* *Diet.*

To BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To swell out.

BOUGE.* *n. s.* [a corruption of the French *bouche.* *Bouge of court* is an expression of our old language for the "allowance to the officers of the court." *Bouch au cour*, allowance of diet at the king's table. *Kelham.* *Avoir bouche à cour*, to eat and drink scot-free; to be in ordinary at court. *Cotgrave.*] Provisions; meat and drink. Not now in use.

They knock'd hypocrisy o' the pate, and made room for a bombard-man that brought *bouge* for a country lady or two, that fainted, he said, with fasting for the fine sight since seven o'clock in the morning. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

BOUGH. *n. s.* [box, Sax. the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

A vine-labourer, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch of the same *bough*, and tied it about the place broken. *Sidney.*

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,
And at his feet their laurel *boughs* did throw. *Spenser, F. Q.*

From the *bough*
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Milton, P. L.*

As the dove's flight did guide *Aeneas*, now
May thine conduct me to the golden *bough.* *Denham.*

Under some fav'rite myrtle's shady *boughs*,
They speak their passions in repeated vows. *Roscommon.*

See how, on every *bough*, the birds express,
In their sweet notes, their happiness. *Dryden.*

'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend,
And see the *boughs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*

BOUGHT.† [Sax. *bohte.*] *preter.* and *participle of To buy*; which see.

The chief were these who not for empire fought,
But with their blood their country's safety *bought.* *Pope.*

BOUGHT.† *n. s.* [Teut. *bocht, bucht*, an inclosure, a fence of stakes; from *bogen*, to bend, bow, or inflect. Sax. *bogeth, boved.*]

1. A twist; a link; a knot.
His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,—
Whose wreathed *boughts* whenever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does slack. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Immortal verse,
Such as the melting soul may pierce,
In notes, with many a winding *bought*
Of linked sweetness, long draw out. *Milton, Il Pens.*

2. A flexure.

The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and somewhat inward. *Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

3. That part of a sling which contains the stone.
The soul of thine enemies, then shall He sling out as out of the middle of a sling: [In the margin,] in the midst of the *bought* of a sling. *1 Sam. xxv. 29.*

Bo'ughty.* *adj.* [from *bought.*] Crooked; bending. Not in use. *Sherwood.*

BOUILLON. *n. s.* [French.] Broth; soup; any thing made to be supped: a term used in cookery.

Bo'ulder Walls. [in architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Build. Dict.*

To BOULT. *v. a.* See **To BOLA.***

To BOUNCE.† *v. n.* [a word formed, says Skinner, from the sound.]

1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound.

The fright awaken'd *Arcite* with a start,
Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

2. To spring; to make a sudden leap; a sudden explosion.

High nonsense is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no strength and spirit, but frets, and flies, and *bounces*, and imitates the passions of a much nobler liquor. *Addison.*

They *bounce* from their nest,
No longer will tarry. *Swift.*

Out *bounc'd* the mastiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double swiftness fled. *Swift.*

3. To make a sudden noise.

Just as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as he can knock. *Swift.*

4. To boast; to bully: a sense only used in familiar speech.

He gives away countries, and disposes of kingdoms; and *bounces*, blusters, and swaggers, as if he were really sovereign lord and sole master of the universe.

Louth's Letter to Warburton, p. 14.

5. To be bold, or strong.

Forsooth the *bouncing* Amazon,
Your buskin'd mistress, and your warrior love,
To Theseus must be wedded. *Shakespeare.*

6. In the preceding instance *bouncing*, applied to an Amazon, may mean what Dr. Johnson asserts, to be bold or strong. But this word was often formerly applied to the fair sex merely to denote a superabundance of excellence, or cause of admiration, in them; and was also applied to things. We use *brave* in a similar manner.

I saw the *bouncing* bellibone,
Tripping over the dale alone;—
She sweeter than the violet. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. August.*

With lofty luring looks, they, [ladies] *bouncing* brave,
The highest place in all men's sight must have.

Mir. for Magistrates, p. 217.

We have had a merry and a lusty ordinary,
And wine, and good meat, and a *bouncing* reckoning.

Beaum. and Fl. Wild Goose Chase.

BOUNCE,† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A strong sudden blow.
The *bounce* burst ope the door; the scornful fair
Relentless look'd. *Dryden.*

As I was sitting in my chamber, and thinking on a subject for my next *Spectator*, I heard two or three irregular *bounces* at my landlady's door; and upon the opening of it, a loud cheerful voice inquiring whether the philosopher was at home.

Addison, Spectator, No. 383.

2. A sudden crack or noise

What cannoner begot this lusty blood?
He speaks plain cannon fire, and smoke, and *bounce*;
He gives the bastinado with his tongue. *Shakspeare.*

Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;
This with the loudest *bounce* me sore amaz'd,
That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boast; a threat: in low language.

Bo'UNCER. *n. s.* [from *bounce*.] A boaster; a bully;
an empty threatener: in colloquial speech.

BOUND.† *n. s.* [Sax. *bunde*, from *bundan*, to bind.
Old Fr. *bundes*, limit. *Ketham.*]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean! without bound;
Without dimension; where length, breadth, and highth,
And time, and place, are lost. *Milton, P. L.*

Those vast Scythian regions were separated by the natural
bounds, of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marshes. *Temple.*

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's bounds,
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds. *Dryden.*

Through all th' infernal bounds,
Which flaming Phlegethon surrounds,
Sad Orpheus sought his consort lost. *Pope.*

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.

Hath he set bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother, who shall bar me from them? *Shakspeare.*
Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars,
And knows no bound, but makes his pow'r his shores. *Denham.*
Any bounds made with body, even adamant walls, are far
from putting a stop to the mind, in its progress in space. *Locke.*

3. [from *To bound*, *v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a spring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing, and neighing loud. *Shakspeare.*

The horses started with a sudden bound,
And flung the reins and chariot to the ground. *Addison.*
Dextrous he escapes the coach with nimble bounds,
While ev'ry honest tongue St up th' reins. *Gay.*

4. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow.

These inward disgusts are but the first bound of this ball of
contention. *Decay of Poetry.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.

A lofty tow'r, and strong on every side,
With treble walls, which Phlegethon surrounds,
Whose fiery flood the burning empire bounds. *Dryden.*

2. To restrain; to confine.

Take but degree away,
The bounded waters
Would lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a sop of all this solid globe. *Shakspeare.*

3. Sometimes with *in*.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my sire's. *Shakspeare.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps.

Torrismoud appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
Leaping and bounding on the billows heads. *Dryden.*

Before his lord the ready spaniel bounds,
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. *Pope.*

When sudden through the woods a bounding stag
Rush'd headlong down, and plung'd amidst the river. *Rowe.*

Warbling to the vary'd strain, advance
Two sprightly youths, to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion.

Mark then a bounding valour in our English;
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a second course of mischief. *Shakspeare.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for my love, or bound my horse for her
favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackanapes,
never off. *Shakspeare.*

If love, ambitious, sought a match of birth,
Whose veins bound richer blood than lady Blanch? *Shakspeare.*

BOUND.† *pret.* and *particip. pass.* of *bind*. [Sax. *bond*.]
Nay, said Pamela, none shall take that office from myself,
being so much bound as I am for my education. *Milney.*

This is Antonio,
To whom I am so infinitely bound,—

— You should in all sense be much bound to him;
For, as I hear, he was much bound for you. *Shakspeare.*

The gentleman is learn'd, a most rare speaker,
To nature none more bound. *Shakspeare.*

The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were bound
to keep great numbers of horsemen, which they used to bring
into the field. *Knolles.*

They summoned the governor to deliver it to them, or else
they would not leave one stone upon another. To which the
governor made no other reply, than that he was not bound to
repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the
ground afterwards. *Clarendon.*

BOUND.† *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology, Dr.

Johnson says. It is a common word still in the

North of England for *going*, or *ready*, and is pro-

nounced *boene*; "where are you *boene* to," i. e.

whither are you *going*? or where are you *bound*

to? *Bonn* is used for *ready* by Chaucer, and other

of our old writers. So it is still employed in Scot-

land. Ruddiman and Chalmers derive the word

from the Sax. *abunden*, *expeditus*, which, even if

rightly translated, as Dr. Jamieson has observed,

seems to be an insulated term, not allied to any

other words in that language; and therefore the

origin, given by Dr. Jamieson, from the Su. Goth.

boen, to prepare, to make ready, of which *boen* or

boin is the participle, must be preferred.] Destined;

intending to come to any place.

His be that care, whom most it doth concern,
Said he; but whither with such hasty flight
Art thou now bound? for well might I discern
Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light. *Spenser, F. Q.*

To be bound for a port one desires extremely, and sail to it
with a fair gale, is very pleasant. *Temple.*

Willing we sought your shores, and hither bound,
The port so long desir'd, at length we found. *Dryden.*

Bo'UNDARY. *n. s.* [from *bound*.] Limit; bound.

He suffers the confluence and clamours of the people to pass
all boundaries of laws, and reverence to his authority. *King Charles.*

Sensation and reflection are the boundaries of our thoughts;
beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not
able to advance. *Locke.*

Great part of our sins consist in the irregularities attending
the ordinary pursuits of life; so that our reformation must
appear, by pursuing them within the boundaries of duty. *Rogers.*

Bo'UNDEN.† *participle passive* of *bind*. [Sax. *bunden*.]

Not now much in use.

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I shall desire more love and knowledge of you. —
— I rest much bounden to you: fare you well. *Shakspeare.*

We also most humbly besought him to accept of us as his
true servants, by as just a right as ever men on earth were
bounden. *Bacon.*

To be careful for a provision of all necessities for ourselves,
and those who depend on us, is a bounden duty. *Rogers.*

Bo'UNDENLY.* *adv.* [from *bounden*.] In a bounden
or dutiful manner. Obsolete.

Your ladieship's daughter, most boundenly obedient.

Transl. of Ockin's Sermons, (1583.) Epist. Dedicat.

Bo'UNDER.* *n. s.* [from *bound*.]

1. A limiter; he who imposes bounds.

Now the bounder of all these, is only God himself; who is
the bounder of all things. *Fotherby's Athcomastix, p. 274.*

BOU

2. A boundary. Sometimes written *boundure*.
The *boundure* of Alexander's march into India being in the tract obscure. *Sir T. Herbert's Travels*, p. 254.
Kingdoms are bound within their *bounders*, as it were in bands; and shut up within their limits, as it were in prison. *Fotherby's Althcomastir*, p. 274.

BO'UNDING-STONE. } *n. s.* A stone to play with.
BOUND-STONE.

I am past a boy;
A sceptre's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-stone*. *Dryden*.

BO'UNDLESS. *adj.* [from *bound*.] Unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable.

Beyond the infinite and *boundless* reach
Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakespeare*.

Heav'n has of right all victory design'd;
Whence *boundless* power dwells in a will confin'd. *Dryden*.
Man seems as *boundless* in his desires, as God is in his being;
and therefore nothing but God himself can satisfy him. *South*.
Though we make duration *boundless* as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to find a reason, why any one should doubt that he fills immensity. *Locke*.

Some guide the course of wand'ring orbs on high,
Or roll the planets through the *boundless* sky. *Pope*.

BO'UNDLESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *boundless*.] Exemption from limits.

God has corrected the *boundlessness* of his voluptuous desires, by stinting his strength, and contracting his capacities. *South*.

BO'UNTEOUS.† *adj.* [from *bounty*, old Fr. *bountenouse*.] Liberal; kind; generous; munificent; beneficent: a word used chiefly in poetry for *bountiful*.

Every one,
According to the gift, which *bounteous* nature
Hath in him clos'd. *Shakespeare*.

Her soul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous; but almost *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryden*.

BO'UNTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *bounteous*.] Liberally; generously; largely.

He *bounteously* bestow'd unenvy'd good
On me. *Dryden*.

BO'UNTEOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *bounteous*.] Munificence; liberality; kindness. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from the Psalms to illustrate this word, where the real word, however, is *plenteousness*. "Thou fillest all things living with *plenteousness*." Ps. cxlv. 16.

BO'UNTIFUL. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full*.]

1. Liberal; generous; munificent.
As *bountiful* as mines of India. *Shakespeare*.
If you will be rich, you must live frugal; if you will be popular, you must be *bountiful*. *Taylor*.
I am obliged to return my thanks to many, who, without considering the man, have been *bountiful* to the poet. *Dryden*.
God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke*.

2. It has of before the thing given, and to before the person receiving.

Our king spares nothing, to give them the share of that felicity, of which he is so *bountiful* to his kingdom. *Dryden*.

BO'UNTIFUL.† *adv.* [from *bountiful*.] Liberally; in a bountiful manner; largely.

And now thy alms is given,
And thy poor starv'ling *bountifully* fed. *Donne*.
It is affirm'd, that it never raineth in Egypt; the river *bountifully* requiting it in its inundation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

BO'UNTIFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *bountiful*.] The quality of being bountiful; generosity.

Enriched to all *bountifulness*. *2 Cor. ix. 11.*

BO'UNTY.† *n. s.* [from *bounty* and *head*, or *hood*.]
BO'UNTIFULNESS. } See HOOD.] Goodness; virtue. It
HOOD. } is now wholly out of use.

BOU

This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly grounded, and last settled
On firm foundation of the *bountihead*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
How shall frail pen, with fear disparted,
Conceive such sovereign glory, and great *bountyhood*? *Spenser, F. Q.*

BO'UNTY.† *n. s.* [*bonté*, Fr. *bountée*, old Fr. from the Lat. *bonitas*.]

1. Generosity; liberality; munificence.

We do not so far magnify her exceeding *bounty*, as to affirm, that she bringeth into the world the sons of men, adorned with gorgeous attire. *Hooker, iii. § 4.*

If you knew to whom you show this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than customary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shakespeare*.

Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
That thou may'st nothing give, that is not thine. *Denham*.

Those godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd preferr'd, and well design'd,
To all their titles. *Dryden*.

2. It seems distinguished from charity, as a present from an alms; being used, when persons, not absolutely necessitous, receive gifts; or when gifts are given by great persons.

Tell a miser of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and he will not understand it. *South*.

Her majesty did not see this assembly so proper to excite charity and compassion; though I question not but her royal *bounty* will extend itself to them. *Addison*.

3. Simply, goodness; agreeably to the original of the word. Not now in use. Spenser has used the adjective *bounteous* in the same sense.

Let not her fault your sweet affections marre,
Ne blott the *bounty* of all womankind
'Mon'st thousands good, one wanton dame to find. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 49.*

BO'UQUET.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A nosegay. See BUSKET.

May-busquets; if basket be not there the French *bouquet*, now become English. *Warton, Notes on Milton*.

TO BOURD.* *v. n.* [Fr. *bourder*, from the low Lat. *burdare*, to joke, to jest; which is supposed to be adopted from *bohordicum*, a kind of exercise or tilting with spears. V. Du Cange in *BOHORDICUM*. This is one of our oldest words; and is still used in the North of England, as the substantive also is, for *jest*.] To jest. *Barret and Sherwood*.

Brethren, quoth he, take kepe what I shal say;
My wit is great, though that I *bourde* and play. *Chaucer, Pard. T.*

BOURD.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *bourd*, *bord*, a jest or story. V. Lacombe. See also TO BOURD.] A jest.

They all agreed; so, turning all to game
And pleasaukt *bord*, they past forth on their way. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 13.*

Gramercy, Borrill, for thy company,
For all thy jests, and all thy merry *bourds*. *Drayton, Shep. Garland. p. 53.*

BO'URDER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *bourdeur*.] A jester. *Huloet*.

BO'URDINGLY.* *adv.* [from *bourd*.] In sport. *Huloet*.

TO BO'URGEON.† *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches; to put forth buds.

And tools to prune the trees, before the pride
Of hasting prime did make them *burgein* round. *Spenser, F. Q. vii. vii. 43.*

I fear, I shall begin to grow in love
With my dear self, and my most prosperous parts,
They do so spring and *burgeon*. *B. Jonson's For. p. 1.*

Long may the dew of heaven distil upon them, to make them *bourgeon* and propagate among themselves. *Howell*.

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
That one might *bourgeon* where another fell!
Still would I give thee work! *Dryden*.

BOURN.† *n. s.* [*borne*, Fr.]

1. A bound; a limit.
Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none. *Shakespeare, Temp.*

B O U

That undiscover'd country, from whose *bourn*
No traveller returns. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

False,
As dice are to be wish'd, by one that fixes
No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

2. [From *burn*, Saxon; *burn*, Gael. water.] A
brook; a torrent; whence many towns, seated
near brooks, have names ending in *bourn*. It is not
now used in either sense, though the second con-
tinues in the Scottish dialect, Dr. Johnson says. It
is, however, used still in the north of England for a
brook, or small stream of water. And Milton
affords a beautiful instance of the word, which Dr.
Johnson has misunderstood; the poet, in his
landscape, meaning by "bosky bourn" a rivulet
skirted with trees; not merely a bound or limit,
as Dr. Johnson has stated.

No swelling Neptune, no loud thundering Jove,
Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn;
My little boat can safely pass this perilous *bourn*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
And ere the sun had climb'd the eastern hills,
To gild the muttering *bourns* and pretty rills.

Browne, Brit. Past. p. 75.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood,
And every bosky *bourn* from side to side.

Milton, Comus, ver. 313.

BOURSE.* *n. s.* See BURSE.

To BOUSE.† *v. n.* [*buysen*, Dutch.] "To drink
lavishly; to tope.

As he rode, he somewhat still did eat,
And in his hand did bear a *housing* can,
Of which he sipt. *Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 22.*
Though he *bourne* his belly full,

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 381.

A file of *housing* comrades there. *Cleveland's Poems, &c. p. 17.*

To BOUSE.* *v. a.* To swallow.

To restore and well flesh them, [hawks,] they commonly
gave them hog's flesh, with oil, butter, and honey; and a
decoction of cumfury to *bouze*. *Sir T. Brown's Tracts, p. 115.*

Bou'sy. *adj.* [from *bouse*.] Drunken.

With a long legend of romantick things,
Which in his cups the *bousy* poet sings. *Dryden.*
The guests upon the day appointed came,
Each *bousy* farmer with his simp'ring dame. *King.*

BOUT. *n. s.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an
action as is performed at one time, without inter-
ruption; a single part of any action carried on by
successive intervals.

The play began: Pas durst not Cosma chace;
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sidney.*

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a *bout*. *Shakspeare.*

When in your motion you are hot,
As make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
He calls for drink. *Shakspeare.*

If he chance to 'scape this dismal *bout*,
The former legatces are blotted out. *Dryden.*

A weasel seized a bat; the bat begged for life: says the bat, I am a
mouse; look on my body: so she got off for that *bout*. *L'Estrange.*

We'll see when 'tis enough,
Or if it want the nice concluding *bout*. *King.*

BOU'ADE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A whim; a start of
fancy; an act of caprice.

His [lord Peter's] first *boulade* was, to kick both their wives
one morning out of doors, and his own too.

Tale of a Tub.

BOUTEFEU. *n. s.* [French.] An incendiary; one
who kindles feuds and discontents. Now disused.

VOL. I.

B O W

Animated by a base fellow, called John à Chamber, a very
boutefeu, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered
into open rebellion. *Baron.*

Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to punish
the known *boutefeus*, and open incendiaries. *King Charles.*

Besides the herd of *boutefeus*,
We set on work within the house. *Hudibras.*

BO'UTISALE. *n. s.* [I suppose from *bounty* or *booty*, and
sale.] A sale at a cheap rate, as *booty* or *plunder*
is commonly sold.

To speak nothing of the great *boutisale* of colleges and
chantries. *Sir J. Hayward.*

BOUTS RIMEZ. [French.] The last words or
rhimes of a number of verses given to be filled up.
To BOW.† *v. a.* [*bugan*, Saxon, *boga*, Su.]

1. To bend, or inflect. It sounds as *now*, or *how*.

Bow thy heavens, O Lord, and come down. *Psaln cxliv. 5.*

A threepence *bow'd* would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakspeare.*

Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,

And the mountain tops, that freeze,

Bow themselves when he did sing. *Shakspeare.*

I can fly, or I can run,
Quickly to the earth's green end,

Where the *bow'd* welkin slow doth bend. *Milton, Com. v. 1015.*

Some *bow* the vines, which bury'd in the plain,

Their tops in distant arches rise again. *Dryden.*

The mind has not been made obedient to discipline, when
at first it was most tender and most easy to be *bowed*. *Locke.*

2. To bend the body in token of respect or sub-
mission.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themselves to the
ground before him. *2 Kings, ii. 15.*

Is it to *bow* down his head as a hyrush, and to spread sack-
cloth and ashes under him? wilt thou call this a fast, and an
acceptable day to the Lord? *Isaiah, lviii. 5.*

3. To bend, or incline, in condescension.

Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor,
and give him a friendly answer. *Ecclesi. iv. 8.*

4. To depress; to crush.

Are you so gospell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave,

And beggar'd yours for ever? *Shakspeare.*

Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes may *bow* me to the ground. *Pope.*

To Bow.† *v. n.*

1. To bend; to suffer flexure.

The everlasting mountains were scattered; the perpetual
hills did *bow*. *Habakk. iii. 6.*

2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than these knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. *Shakspeare.*

This is the great idol to which the world *bows*; to this we
pay our devoutest homage. *Decay of Piety*

Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,
For wheresoe'er she turn'd her face, they *bow'd*. *Dryden.*

3. To stoop.

The people *bowed* down upon their knees, to drink.
Judges, vii. 6.

4. To sink under pressure.

They stoop, they *bow* down together; they could not de-
liver the burden. *Isaiah, xlvii. 2.*

Bow. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like
the verb, as *now*, *hine*.] An act of reverence or sub-
mission, by bending the body.

Some clergy too she wou'd allow,
Nor quarrell'd at their awkward *bow*. *Swift.*

Bow.† *n. s.* [Sax. *boz*, *boh*.] pronounced as *grow*,
no, *lo*, without any regard to the *ro*.

1. An instrument of war, made by holding wood or
metal bent with a string, which, by its spring, shoots
arrows with great force.

B O W

Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver and thy bow,
and go out to the field, and take me some venison. *Genesis.*
The white faith of history cannot show,
That e'er the musket yet could beat the bow.
Allegne's Hen. VII.

2. A rainbow.

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of
a covenant between me and the earth. *Gen. ix. 13.*

3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.

Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind:
The sawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band,
And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching hand.
Dryden, Fables.

4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. This is perhaps corruptly used for bought.

Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a bow.
Wise-man.

5. A yoke.

As the ox hath his bow, sir, the horse his curb, and the fault-
con his bells, so man hath his desire. *Shakspeare.*

6. Bow of a saddle. The bowes of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight.

Farrier's Dict.

7. Bow of a ship. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the fore-castle. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a bold bow; if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a lean bow. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the bow-piece; and the anchors that hang here, are called her great and little bow-cers.

8. Bow is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.

9. Bow is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a lath of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches.

Harris.

BOW-BEARER. n. s. [from bow and bear.] An under-officer of the forest.

Cowel.

BOW-BENT. adj. [from bow and bent.] Crooked.

A sibyl old, bow-bent with crooked age,
That far events full wisely could presage. *Milton, Vac. Ex.*

BOW-HAND. n. s. [from bow and hand.] The hand that draws the bow.

Surely he shoots wide on the bow-hand, and very far from
the mark. *Spenser on Ireland.*

BOW-LEG. n. s. [from bow and leg.] A leg crooked as a bow.

Who fears to set straight, or hide, the unhand-some warpings
of bow-legs? *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness, p. 60.*

BOW-LEGGED. adj. [from bow and leg.] Having crooked legs.

BOW-SHOT. n. s. [from bow and shot.] Sometimes written bow-shoot. The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.

She went, and sat her down over against him, a good way
off, as it were a bow-shot. *Gen. xxi. 16.*

About a bow-shot hence to the southward, upon the plain
or lower ground; is a high column in perfection.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 148.

Though he were not then a bow-shot off, and made haste;
yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be
seen. *Boyle.*

B O W

Bow-WINDOW. n. s. [from bow and window.] A window projected, thrown out beyond the rest. But see BAY-WINDOW.

Bo'WABLE. adj. [from To bow.] Flexible of disposition.

If she be a virgin, she is pliable or bowable.

Wodroephe's Fr. Gram. (1623,) p. 32.

To Bo'WEL. v. a. [from the noun.] To take forth the bowels. From this old unnoticed verb comes the modern disembowel, and also Shakspeare's embowel. Sherwood renders bowelled by desentrailé. Hulot and Minshew.

Bo'WEL-LESS. adj. [from bowel and less.] Without tenderness or compassion.

Miserable men commiserate not themselves; bowel-less unto
others, and merciless unto their own bowels.

Browne, Chr. Morals, i. 7.

BO'WELS. n. s. [boyaul, Fr.]

1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body.

He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his
bowels. *2 Sam. xx. 10.*

2. The inner parts of any thing.

Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all
From twelve to seventy; and pouring war
Into the bowels of ungrateful Rome,
Like a bold flood appear.

Shakspeare.

His soldiers spying his undaunted spirit,
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out again,
And rush'd into the bowels of the battle.

Shakspeare.

As he saw drops of water distilling from the rock, by fol-
lowing the veins, he has made himself two or three fountains
in the bowels of the mountain. *Addison.*

3. The seat of pity, or kindness.

His bowels did yearn upon him.

Genesis, xliii. 30.

4. Tenderness; compassion.

He had no other consideration of money, than for the sup-
port of his lustre; and whilst he could do that, he cared not
for money; having no bowels in the point of running in debt,
or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon.*

5. This word seldom has a singular, except in writers of anatomy.

BOWER. n. s. [not from bough or branch, or from the verb bow or bend, as Dr. Johnson asserts; but from the Sax. bup, a chamber. Our old language sometimes gives it bure; and in Cumberland, to this day, a back-room or chamber without a fire-place, or a little parlour, is called a boor. This word of northern origin is in the Goth. bur, a cottage; Theotisc. buer, the same; Icel. buur, a little dwelling, from bouan, to dwell; Dan. buur, an inner room; Dutch, buer, a cottage. The word, thus signifying a small or private abode, a place of shade or retirement, was easily transferred to the place of shelter or retirement, called an arbour. See BUR.]

1. A chamber; a private retirement.

Goe to my love, where she is carelesse laid,
Yet in her winter's bower not well awake. *Spenser, Sonn. lxx.*
The gyaunt selfe dismay'd with that sownd,
Where he with his Duessa dalliance fownd,
In haste came rushing forth from inner bower.

Spenser, F. Q. i. viii. 5.

2. A cottage: Harington has so rendered the expression of Ariosto, tugurii, agreeably to the old usage of bower.

Courtesie oft-times in simple bowres
Is found as great as in the stately towres.

Transl. of Ariost. xiv. 62.

3. Any abode or residence.

B O W

Wasting the cuntry with sword and with fire,
Overturning towns, high castles, and towers,
Like Mars, god of war, enflamed with ire,
I forced the Frenchmen to abandon their bowers.

Mir. for Magistrates, p. 282.

But, O sad virgin, that thy power
Might raise Musæus from his bower. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Refresh'd, they wait them to the bower of state,
Where, circled with his peers, Atrides sate. *Pope, Il.*

4. A place covered with the branches of trees or plants; a shady recess.

The pleached bower,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Hand in hand alone they pass'd
On to their blissful bower: — the roof
Of thickest covert was inwoven shade,
Laurel and myrtle, and what higher grew
Of firm and fragrant leaf? *Milton, P. L.*

Bo'WER.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson considers this word as signifying, in Spenser, a blow, a stroke, from the Fr. *bouvier*, to fall upon. Both the etymology and definition are erroneous. The word is used for the *shoulder*, Sax. *boh*, Dan. *bou*. The *bowers*, in anatomy, are the *musculi flexores*.] One of the muscles which bend the joints.

His rawbone armes, whose mighty brawned bours
Were wont to rive Steele plates, and helmets hew,
Were elene consum'd. *Spenser, F. Q. i. viii. 4 t.*

Bo'WER. *n. s.* [from the *bow* of a ship.] Anchors so called. See *Bow*.

To Bo'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to inclose.

Thou didst bower the spirit,
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh. *Shakspeare.*

To Bo'WER.* *v. n.* To lodge. Obsolete.

Amongst them all growes not a fayer flowre
Than is the bloosme of comely courtesie;
Which though it on a lowly stake doth bowre,
Yet brancheth forth in brave nobilitie,
And spreads itself through all civillie. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. i. 4.*

Bo'WERY.† *adj.* [from *bower*.] Imbowering; covering with shade.

Landships how gay the bowery grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds. *Tickell.*

Snatch'd through the verdant maze the hurried eye
Distracted wanders: now the bowery walk
Of covert close, where scarce a speck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps. *Thomson, Spring.*

To BOWGE. See To BOUGE.

Bo'WINGLY.* *adv.* [from *bow*.] In a bending manner; like a bow, *arcuatim*. *Huileot.*

BOWL.† *n. s.* [*buclin*, Welsh; which signifies, according to Junius, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bole*. So far Junius and Dr. Johnson. But the word is of northern origin: Goth. *bolla*, a cup. Sax. *bolla*.]

1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a bowl of wine;
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shakspeare.*

If a piece of iron be fastened on the side of a bowl of water,
a loadstone, in a boat of cork, will make unto it. *Brown.*

The sacred priests, with ready knives, bereave
The beasts of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood. *Dryden.*

While the bright Sein, t' exalt the soul,
With sparkling plenty crowns the bowl,
And wit and social mirth inspires. *Fenton to Lord Gower.*

B O W

2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let half the bowl of it be worn out with continual scraping. *Swift.*

3. A basin, or fountain.

But the main matter is so to convey the water, as it never stay either in the bowl or in the cistern. *Bacon.*

BOWL.† *n. s.* [*boule*, Fr. perhaps from the Lat. *bullā*. It is generally pronounced as *bow*, *howl*.] A round mass, which may be rolled along the ground.

Like to a bowl upon a subtile ground,
I've tumbled past the throw. *Shakspeare.*

How finely dost thou times and seasons spin!
And make a twist thecker'd with night and day!
Which as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As bowls go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*

Like him, who would lodge a bowl upon a precipice, either my praise falls back, or stays not on the top, but rowls over. *Dryden.*

Men may make a game at bowls in the summer, and a game at whisk in the winter. *Dennis's Letters.*

Though that piece of wood, which is now a bowl, may be made square, yet, if roundness be taken away, it is no longer a bowl. *Watts, Logick.*

To BOWL.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *bouler*.]

1. To roll as a bowl.

Break all the spokes and fellics of her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heaven. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

2. To pelt with any thing rolled.

Alas! I had rather be set quick i' th' earth,
And bowl'd to death with turnips. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

To BOWL.* *v. n.* To play at bowls.

Challenge her to bowl. *Shakspeare, L. Lab. Lost.*

Bo'WLING.* *n. s.* [from *bowl*.] The art or act of throwing bowls.

This wise game of bowling doth make the fathers surpass
their children in apish toys and most delicate dogtrickes. As first for the postures. 1. handle your bowle: 2. advance your bowle: 3. charge your bowle: 4. ayme your bowle: 5. discharge your bowle: 6. plye your bowle: in which last posture of plying your bowle you shall perceive many varieties and divisions, as wringing of the necke, lifting up of the shoulders, clapping of the hands, lying downe of one side, running after the bowle, making long dutifull scrapes and leg, &c. *Wit and Mirth, by John Taylor, (1629) sign. D. 8. h.*

In the preceding citation the origin of Addison's exercise of the fan is plainly, I think, to be discovered.

Many other sports and recreations there be much in use, as ringing, bowling, shooting. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 266.*

Who can reasonably deny the lawfulness of many disports and recreations, as bowling or shooting?

Bp. Sanderson, Sermon. p. 217.

Bo'WLDER-STONES. *n. s.* Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the water; whence their name. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Bo'WLER.† *n. s.* [from *bowl*.] He that plays at bowls.

Sisyphus has left rolling the stone, and is grown a master bowler. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Who can reasonably think it to be a commendable calling, for any man to be a profest bowler, or archer, or gamester, and nothing else? *Bp. Sanderson, Sermon. p. 217.*

Bo'WLING.† } *n. s.* [A sea term. Su. *bogtina*, thre; *bouline*, Fr. written also *boulin* and *bolin*.]

A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail; it is fastened in three or four parts of the sail, called the *bowling bridle*. The use of the *bowling* is to make the sails stand sharp or close to a wind. *Harris.*

B O X

Slack the *bolins* there; thou wilt not,
Wilt thou? Blow, and split thyself. *Shakespeare, Pericles.*
As if a gentleman of Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, or
the Midland, should fetch all the illustrations to his country-
neighbours from shipping, and tell them of the main-sheet and
the *boulin*. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Bo'WLING-GREEN. *n. s.* [from *bowl* and *green*.] A level
piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain *bowling-
green*, will run necessarily in a direct line. *Bentley.*

Bo'WLING-GROUND. *n. s.* [from *bowl* and *ground*.]
The same as *bowling-green*.

That (for six of the nine acres) is counted the subtlest *bowling-ground* in all Tartary. *J. Jonson, Masques.*

Bo'WMAN. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *man*.] An archer; he
that shoots with a bow.

The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horsemen and
bowmen. *Jerem. iv. 29.*

Bo'WNET. *n. s.* [Sax. *bozenet*.] A weel, or net
made of twigs *bowed* or incurvated, to catch fish.

To BowSE. *v. n.* A sea term, signifying to hale or
pull together. *Chambers.*

Bo'WSPRIT. *n. s.* [from the *bow* of the ship.] This
word is also spelt *boltsprit*; which see.

To Bo'WSSEN. *v. a.* [probably of the same original
with *bouse*, but found in no other passage.] To
drench; to soak.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was
the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into
the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, un-
til the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot
his fury: but if there appeared small amendment, he was
bowsened again and again, while there remained in him any hope
of life, for recovery. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Bo'WSTRING. *n. s.* [from *bow* and *string*.] The string
by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowstring*, and the little
hangman dare not shoot at him. *Shakespeare.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a *bow-
string*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

Bo'WYER. *n. s.* [from *bow*.]

1. An archer; one that uses the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryden.*

2. One whose trade is to make bows.

Good bows and shafts shall be better known, to the com-
modity of shooters; and good shooting may, perchance, be
more occupied, to the profit of all *bowyers* and fletchers.

Ascham, Toxophilus.

BOX. *n. s.* [box, Saxon; *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath
male flowers, that are produced at remote distances
from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped
like a porridge-pot, inverted, and is divided into
three cells, containing two seeds in each, which,
when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the
vessels. The wood is very useful for engravers, and
mathematical instrument-makers; being so hard,
close, and pönderous, as to sink in water. *Miller.*

Box, there are two sorts of it; the dwarf *box*, and
a taller sort. The dwarf *box* is very good for
borders, and is easily kept in order, with one
clipping in the year. It will increase of slips set in
March, or about Bartholomew tide, and will prosper
on the declivity of cold, dry, barren, chalky
hills, where nothing else will grow. *Mortimer.*

Box. *n. s.* [box, Sax. *buste*, Germ.]

1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any
thing. It is distinguished from *chest*, as the *less*

B O X

from the *greater*. It is supposed to have its name
from the *box* wood.

A magnet, though but in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*,
send forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle.

Sidney, Arc. b. ii.

About his shelves

A beggarly account of empty *boxes*. *Shakspeare.*

The lion's head is to open a most wide voracious mouth,
which shall take in letters and papers. There will be under it
a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to re-
ceive such papers as are dropped into it.

Steele, Guardian, Nov. 98.

This casket India's glowing gems unlocks,

And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope.*

2. The case of the miners compass.

3. The chest into which money given is put.

So many more, so every one was used,
That to give largely to the *box* refused. *Spenser.*

4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are
placed.

'Tis left to you, the *boxes* and the pit
Are sovereign judges of this sort of wit. *Dryden.*

She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring,
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To Box. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient sits,
While spouts run clattering o'er the roof by fits. *Swift, City Shower.*

2. In naval language, to *box* the compass, is to re-
hearse the several points of it in their proper order.

BOX. *n. s.* [*bock*, a check, Welsh.] A blow on the
head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it
like a rude prince. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

If one should take my hand perforce, and give another a *box*
on the ear with it, the law punisheth the other.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

There may happen concussions of the brain from a *box* on
the ear. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Olphis, the fisherman, received a *box* on the ear from *Thes-
tylis*. *Addison, Spectator, No. 233.*

To Box. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the
fist.

The ass very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themselves
a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Estrange.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat,
doth her kitlins. *Grew.*

The fighting with a man's shadow consists in brandishing
two sticks, laden with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the
pleasure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectator, No. 113.*

He hath had six duels, and four and twenty *boxing* matches,
in defence of his majesty's title. *Spectator, No. 629.*

To Box. *v. a.* To strike with the fist.

Let the boy get up ever so often, the other is obliged to *box*
him again as often as he requires it.

Misson's Travels over England, p. 304.

Bo'XEN. *adj.* [Formerly *boxy*, Lat. *buxeus*. Hu-
loc.]

1. Made of box.

The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to
design upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

As lads and lasses stood around,
To hear my *boxen* hautboy sound. *Gay, Pastorals.*

2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryden.*

BoxER. *n. s.* [from *box*.] A man who fights with
his fist.

Castor a horseman, Pollux though

A boxer was, I wist:

The one was fam'd for iron heel,
Th' other for leaden fist. *Ballad of St. George for England.*

BOY

To Bo'XHAUL.* v. a. A sea term. To turn about, to veer the ship by a particular method, when the swell of the sea renders tacking impracticable.

Chambers.

BOY. n. s. [*bube*, Germ. The etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

The streets of the city shall be full of *boys* and *girls* playing.
Zech. viii. 5.

2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, *boy*;

Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind,
Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind.
The nurse's legends are truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the *boy* believ'd. *Dryden.*

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* senator yet tingling stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands. *Pope.*

To Boy.† v. a. [from the noun.] To treat as a boy; but the example, which Dr. Johnson brings from Shakspeare, is thought by the commentators to signify the acting of women's characters on the stage by boys. I therefore add an example, which clearly proves the meaning of *treated as a boy*, or *despised*.

Anthony

Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatness,
P' the posture of a whore. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

I am tainted;

The dearest twin to life, my credit's murder'd,
Baffled and *boy'd*. *Beaum. and Fl. Kn. of Malta.*

Bo'YBLIND.* adj. [from *boy* and *blind*.] Undiscerning, like a boy.

Put case he could be so *boy-blind* and foolish.

Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.

Bo'YHOOD. n. s. [from *boy*.] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys. This is perhaps an arbitrary word.

If you should look at him, in his *boyhood*, through the magnifying end of a perspective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference; the same air, the same strut. *Swift.*

Bo'YISH.† adj. [from *boy*. Formerly *boyly*. “*Boyly* or *boyish*: as, a *boyly* old lubber, that will still play the boy, not chaunging his manners with his years.” *Huloet.*]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my *boyish* days,
To the very moment that he bade me tell it. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

2. Childish; trifling.

This unhair'd sauciness, and *boyish* troops,
The king doth smile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms.

Shakspeare, K. John.

Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, where he is *boyish* and trifling. *Dryden.*

Bo'YISHLY.† adv. [from *boyish*.] Childishly; triflingly. *Sherwood.*

Bo'YISHNESS.† n. s. [from *boyish*.] Childishness; trifling manner. *Sherwood and Kersey.*

Bo'YISM.† n. s. [from *boy*.]

BRA

1. Puerility; childishness.

He had complained he was farther ~~off~~ from possession, by being so near, and a thousand such *boyisms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the dignity of the subject.

Dryden, Fab. Preface.

2. The state of a boy.

The real *boyism* of the brothers, which yet should have been forgotten by the poet, is to be taken into the account.

Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

Boy's-PLAY.* n. s. [from *boy* and *play*.] The amusement of a boy.

Away, this is no *boy's-play*! *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

Br. An abbreviation of bishop.

BRA'BBLE.† n. s. [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous contest; a squabble; a broil.

Here in the streets, desperate in shame and state,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

If it be only some slight *brabble*,
We think to compose it alone. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. ii. 9.*

The practice being discovered by a *brabble* between the parties about the hiring money. *Spelman, Hist. of Sacrilege, ch. 1.*

To BRA'BBLE.† v. n. [from the noun.] To clamour; to contest noisily.

Reason, in faith thou art well serv'd, that still
Wouldst *brabbling* be with sense and love in me. *Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.*

If *brabbling* Makefray, at each fair and size,
Picks quarrels for to shew his valiantize. *Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 4.*

This is not a place

To *brabble* in; Calianax, join hands.

Beaum. and Fl. Muid's Tragedy.

We are not so contentious or *brabbling*, as you would have us.

Montagu's Appeal to Caesar, p. 304.

BRA'BBLER.† n. s. [from *brabble*.] A clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *brabblers*. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

To BRACE.† v. a. [*embrasser*, Fr. and its old sense in Eng. is *embrace*; as, “he *bracyd* her, — and made her gladly chere,” Tale at the close of Urry's Chaucer.]

1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tense; to strain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is *braced*. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

The diminution of the force of the pressure of the external air, in *bracing* the fibres, must create a debility in muscular motion. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

3. To surround; to encompass.

For big bulls of Basan *brace* them about.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. September.

BRACE.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Cincture; bandage.

That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do in straining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war-drum do in that. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

3. **BRACE.** [in architecture.] Is a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. *Builder's Dict.*

4. **BRACES.** [a sea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the *mizen*. They have a pendant to the yard-arm, two *braces* to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is seized, through which the rope called the *brace* is reeved. The *braces* serve to square and traverse the yards. *Sea Dict.*

5. **BRACES** of a coach. Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.
6. **HARNESSES.**
7. **BRACE.** [in printing.] A crooked line inclosing a passage, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a triplet.
- Charge Venus to command her son,
Wherever else she lets him rove,
To shun my house, and field, and grove; }
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. } *Prior.*
8. Warlike preparation; from *bracing* the armour; as we say, *girded* for the battle.
- As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace,
But altogether lacks the abilities
That Rhodes is dress'd in. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
9. The armour for the arm. [Fr. *bras*. Hence our word *vant-brace* also.]
- An armour, friends! I pray you, let me see it.—
It hath been a shield
Twixt me and death; and pointed to this brace. *Shakspeare, Pericles, ii. 1.*
10. Tension; tightness.
- The most frequent cause of deafness is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its brace or tension. *Holder.*
- BRACE.** *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology, probably derived from *two braced* together.]
1. A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the plural.
- Down from a hill the beasts that reign in woods,
First hunter then, pursu'd a gentle brace,
Godliest of all the forest, hart and hind. *Milton, P. L.*
- Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair. *Dryden, Fables.*
2. It is used generally in conversation as a sportman's word.
- He is said, this summer, to have shot with his own hands
fifty brace of pheasants. *Addison, Freeholder.*
3. It is applied to men in contempt.
- But you, my brace of lords, were I so minded,
I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

BRA'CELET. † *n. s.* [*bracelet*, French, from the low Lat. *bracellus*.]

1. An ornament for the arms.
- Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn
bracelets of gold about his wrists. *Sir J. Hayward.*
- Tie about our tawny wrists
Bracelets of the fairy twists. *B. Jonson, Fairy Prince.*
- A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and *bracelets*,
store of these gems. *Boyle.*
2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

BRA'CER. † *n. s.* [from *brace*.]

1. A cincture; a bandage.
- When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a
bracer, without much trouble. *Wise man's Surgery.*
2. A medicine of constringent power.
3. Armour for the arm. [Fr. *brassar*, Dict.; *Trevoux*, from *bras*. See also **BRACE**. This is a very old Eng. substantive. The distinction of an *archer's bracer* is noticed by Sherwood.]
- Upon his arm he bore a gay *bracer*,
And by his side a sword and a bokeler. *Chaucer, Prologue, C. T.*

BRACH. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *brache*; "brachel, chien de chasse," Lacombe. Such a dog is still called in Scotland a *brachell*. Germ. *brack*, low Lat. *bracco*, old Goth. *racke*, and in our own language *rache* is

the dog-hound as *brache*, is the female. See *The Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 28.] A bitch-hound. Burton's illustration of this word exhibits a match for the sporting sow of modern times, which Mr. Daniel, in his *Anecdotes of Rural Sports*, has celebrated.

A sow-pig by chance sucked a *brach*, and when she was grown would miraculously hunt all manner of deer; and that as well, or rather better than an ordinary hound.

Burton, Anal. of Mel. p. 142.

Truth's a dog that must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when Lady, the *brach*, may stand by the fire and stink.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

BRA'CHIAL. † *adj.* [Fr. *brachial*, from *brachium*, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm. *Blount.*

BRA'CHMAN, or **BRA'MIN.** * *n. s.* [called by the Portuguese *bremam* or *bremen*; by the English, most commonly, *bramin*. The etymology is said to be from *brama*, the secondary deity of the Hindoos; though Mr. Bryant contends that *brachmanes* is the contraction of *Bar-Achmanus*, and that the persons were so denominated from *Manes*, the lunar deity whom they served. *Analys. Anc. Mythol. vol. 3. p. 220.*] A priest of India, of the first and principal cast of the four grand divisions of Gentoos.

The Indians have their *brachmans*, the Turks their *multis*.

Featley, Dippers Dipt. p. 130.

BRACHY'GRAPHER. * *n. s.* [from *bracygraphy*.] A short-hand-writer.

He beheld himself, and sermon-writer; and did not know which most to wonder at, his own deafness, or the fellow's acuteness. At last, he asked the *brachygrapher*, whether he wrote the notes of that sermon, or something of his own conception? *Gayton's Notes on D. Quixote, i. 8.*

BRACHY'GRAPHY. † *n. s.* [Fr. *bracygraphie*, from Gr. *βραχυς*, short, and *γραφω*, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass.

He is to take the whole dances from the foot by *brachygraphy*, and so make a memorial, if not a map of the business.

B. Jonson, Masques.

To grammar may be referred the useful art of *brachygraphy*, or writing by short marks. *Hakewill's Apology, p. 260.*

All the certainty of those high pretenders, hating what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compass of a penny. *Glanville.*

BRACK. † *n. s.* [from the Goth. *braka*, Sax. *bracan*, to break.] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by resolution, supplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Fortune cannot raise

Any aloft, without some other's wracke;
Floods drown no fields before they find a *bracke*.

Mir. for Magistrates, p. 340.

You may find time out in eternity,
Deceit and violence in heavenly justice,
Life in the grave, and death among the blessed,
Ere stain or *brack* in her sweet reputation.

Beaumont, and Fl. Wife for a Month.

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and short ends, which cannot be spun into an even piece, and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout, I shall promise myself an acquiescence.

Digby on the Soul, Dedic.

BRA'CKEN. * *n. s.* [written also *braken*, and sometimes pronounced *breckin*, in the north of England; perhaps from *break*.] Fern.

BRA'CKET. † *n. s.* [a term of carpentry, from the Lat. *brachium*, an arm.] A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

Let your shelves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a small lath. *Mortimer.*

BRA'CKISH.† *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch, from the Goth. *breke*, the sea.] Salt; somewhat salt: it is used particularly of the water of the sea.

Pits upon the sea shore, turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand: but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in such pits will become *brackish* again. *Bacon.*

When I had gain'd the brow and top,
A lake of *brackish* waters on the ground,
Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wise contriver, on his end intent,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea.
What other cause could this effect produce?
The *brackish* tincture through the main diffus'd? *Blackmore.*

BRA'CKISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *brackish*.] Saltiness in a small degree.

All the artificial strainings, hitherto leave a *brackishness* in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal uses.

BRA'CKY.* *adj.* The same as *brackish*, which see.
The *bracky* fountains. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 11.*
The *bracky* marsh. *Ibid. S. 14.*

BRAD, being an initial, signifies *broad, spacious*, from the Sax. *brap*, and the Goth. *braid*.

Gibson's Camden.

BRAD. *n. s.* A sort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the size of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a shoulder over their shank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in the board they nail down; so that the tops of these *brads* will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is washing.

Moxon's Mech. Exercises.

To **BRAG.** *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To boast; to display ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the stars?
Telling the bushes that thou look'st for wars,
And wilt not come? *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.*

Mark me, with what violence she first loved the Moor, but for *bragging*, and telling her fantastical lies. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
In *bragging* out some of their private tenets, as if they were the established doctrine of the church of England.

Sanderson, Pax Ecclesiae.

The rebels were grown so strong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over and make this the seat of war. *Clarendon.*

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as desperate by all the men of art; but there were those that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment. *Arbutnot.*

2. It has of before the thing boasted.

Knowledge being the only thing *whereof* we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona *brags* of him,
To be a virtuous and well govern'd youth. *Shakspeare.*

Ev'ry busy little scribler now
Swells with the praises which he gives himself,
And taking sanctuary in the crowd,
Brags of his impudence, and scorns to mend. *Roscommon.*

3. On is used, but improperly.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag* on,
Reduc'd at last to hiss in my own dragon. *Pope, Dunciad.*

BRAG. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A boast; a proud expression.

A kind of conquest
Caesar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of came, and saw, and overcame. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

It was such a new thing for the Spaniards to receive so little hurt, upon dealing with the English, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the English afar off. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

The thing boasted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and must be shewn
In courts, at feasts, and high solemnities;
Where most may wonder. *Milton, Comus.*

BRAG.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Proud; boasting; insolent. *Spenser* uses it adverbially.

The chief cause of this hath been the cruel contempt of holy wedlocke, and the *bragge* boasting out of their unholy chastity. *Bule's Act, of Eng. Volaries, M. vii. b.*

Seest how *brag* yond bullock bears,
So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked ears?

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb. 71.

Much hath been laid in against that *bragge* prescription, to the which their confidence and hope of silence on the contrary parte moved them.

Singleton's Fortresse of the Faith, (1565.) fol. 68.

BRAG.* *n. s.* A name given to a game at cards from the nature of it; the principal stake being won by him who *brags* with most confidence and address, i. e. who challenges the other gamblers to produce cards equal to his. *Chambers.*

If they happen to rise above *brag* or whist, [they] infallibly stop short of every thing either pleasing or instructive.

Ld. Chesterfield.

BRAGGADO'CIO.† *n. s.* [from *brag*, adopted from *Spenser's* vain-glorious knight, *Braggadocchio*.] A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible faufurons, in the masque of men of honour; but these *braggadocios* are easy to be detected.

L'Estrange.

By the plot, you may guess much of the characters of the persons; a *braggadocio* captain, a parasite, and a lady of pleasure. *Dryden.*

BRAGGARDISE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *bragardise*.] Gloria-tion; a bragging. *Minsheu and Sherwood.*

BRAGGARDISM.† *n. s.* [from *braggardise*.] Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

Why, Valentine, what *braggardism* is this?

Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

BRAGGART.† *n. s.* [sometimes written *braggard*, as in *Minsheu's* and *Sherwood's* dictionaries; old Fr. *bragard*.] A boaster.

Who knows himself a *braggart*,

Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,
That every *braggart* shall be found an ass.

Shakspeare, All's well.

Pox upon your women,
And your half-man there, court-sir *Ambergia*,
A perfum'd *braggart*. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

BRAGGART. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

Shall I, none's slave, of high-born or rais'd men
Fear frowns; and my mistress, truth, betray thee
To th' huffing, *braggart*, puff nobility? *Donne*

BRAGGER.† *n. s.* [from *brag*, old Fr. *braguer*, *Kelham*.] A boaster; an ostentatious fellow.

Many ydell wytted *braggers*, which judge them selves learned, and are nothing lesse. *Bale, in Ireland's New Year's Gifte.*

The loudest *braggers* of Jews or Grecians are found guilty of spiritual ignorance. *Hammond's Sermons, p. 627.*

Such as have had opportunity to sound these *braggers* thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the penance of their sottish company, have found them, in converse, empty and insipid. *South.*

BRAGGET.* *n. s.* [Welsh, *bragod*, *bragard*; Cornish, *bragard*; a very old Eng. word, and sometimes written *bracket*, or *braket*. It is still in use in the north, as well as in Wales, for a compound drink.] A sweet drink, usually made of the wort of ale, spice, and honey; a kind of mead.

His mouth was swete as *braket* or the meth,
Or hord of apples laid in hay or heth. *Chaucer, Miller's Tale.*

Armed all in ale,
With the brown bowl, and charg'd in *braggat* stale.
B. Jonson, Masques.

One that knows not neck-beef from a pheasant,
Nor cannot relish *braggat* from ambrosia.
Beaumont and F. Little Thief.

BRA'GGINGLY.* *adv.* [from *brag*.] Boastingly; in an insulting manner. *Huloet.*

BRA'GLESS. *adj.* [from *brag*.] Without a boast; without ostentation.

The bruit is, Hector's slain, and by Achilles. —

— If it is so, *bragless* let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he.

Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

BRA'GIV. *adv.* [from *brag*.] Finely; so as it may be bragged.

Seest not thilk same hawt'orn stud,
How *bragly* it begins to bud,
And utter his tender head?

Flora now calleth forth each flower,
And bids make ready Maia's bower.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

To BRAID.† *v. a.* [bpedan, Saxon; often written *brede*, in our older language, agreeably to the etymology; and perhaps for another reason, which also has here escaped the notice of Dr. Johnson; namely, that the verb *to braid* for *upbraid*, was once in use, and therefore the distinction of orthography might be nicely regarded. See *Huloet* in *V. To BRAIN*, *exprobro*, *reprocher*.] To weave together.

She anointed herself with precious ointment, and *braided* the hair of her head.

Judith, x. 3.

Close the serpent sly,
Insinuating, wove with gordian twine
His *braided* train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded.

Milton, P. L.

Osier wands, lying loosely, may each of them be easily dissociated from the rest; but when *braided* into a basket, they cohere strongly.

Boyle.

A ribband did the *braided* tresses bind,
The rest was loose, and wanton'd in the wind.

Dryden.

Since in *braided* gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing manteau sweeps the ground,
Her *shoe* disdains the street.

Gay, Trivia.

BRAID. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or complication of something woven together.

Listen where thou art sitting,
Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave,

In twisted *braids* of lilies knitting

The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair.

Milton, Comus.

No longer shall thy comely tresses break

In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck,

Or *behind* thy head, an ample round,

In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound.

Prior.

BRAID.† *adj.* [from Sax. *bped*, *deceit*; perhaps from the Iceland. *bragd*, fraud or deceit. Mr. Horne Tooke gives the interpretation of *beaten up*, as it were, in a mortar, from *bray*, to pound, instead of the sense, which Johnson and other commentators on Shakspeare had given the word, of *deceitful*; and, ridiculing them, he contends, that the expression alludes to Prov. xxvii. 20. "Though thou shouldest *bray* a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him." The context of the poet, however, does not seem to warrant Mr. Tooke's conclusion, that "Diana does not confine herself merely to the craft and deceit of *Beaumont*, but includes also *all the other bad qualities* of which she supposes him to be confounded, and would not depart from him, though *bray'd* in

a mortar." The allusion, throughout the scene points merely at his deceit.] *Crafty*; *deceitful*.

My mother told me just how he would woo,
As if she sat in his heart: he had sworn to marry me,
When his wife's dead; therefore I'll lie with him,
When I am buried. Since Frenchmen are so *brad*,
Marry that will, I'll live and die a maid:
Only, in this disguise, I think 't no sin
To cozen him, that would unjustly win.

Shakspeare, All's Well, &c. iv. 2.

BRAID.* *n. s.* [from *abraid*, to awake. See *To*

ABRAID. "At a *braid*," on a sudden, at the instant, *Chauc. Rom. R. 1336.*] A start. *Obsolete.*

O, what a ruthless, stedfast eye, methought,
He fix'd upon my face, which to my death
Will never part from me! when with a *brid*,
A deep-set sigh he gave, and then withal
Clasping his hands, to heaven he gart his sight.

Sackville, Trag. of Gorboduc.

To BRAID.* *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *brigda*; Icelandic, *brekka*; to reproach. This is the parent of our verb *upbraid*, though it has fallen into disuse. *Huloet*'s old dictionary presents not only the verb, but also the substantive *braider*, as a reproacher.] To *upbraid*; to reproach. *Obsolete.*

BRAILS. *n. s.* [sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks, which are seized on either side the ties, a little off upon the yard; so that they come down before the sails of a ship, and are fastened at the skirt of the sail to the crengles. Their use is when the sail is furled across, to haul up its bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall.

Harris.

BRAIN.† *n. s.* [brægen, Sax. *breyn*, Dutch.]

1. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise.

The *brain* is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. *Cerebrum* is that part of the *brain*, which possesses all the upper and forepart of the *cranium*, being separated from the *cerebellum* by the second process of the *dura mater*, under which the *cerebellum* is situated. The substance of the *brain* is distinguished into outer and inner; the former is called *corticalis*, *cinecea*, or *glandulosa*; the latter, *medullaris*, *alba*, or *nervæa*. *Cheselden.*

If I be served such another trick, I'll have my *brains* taken out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift.

Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

That man proportionably hath the largest *brain*, I did, I confess, somewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed in birds, especially such as having little bodies, have yet large cranies, and seem to contain much *brain*, as snipes and woodcocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. That part in which the understanding is placed; therefore taken for the understanding.

The force they are under is a real force, and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their *brains*, the other on their shoulders. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

A man is first a geometrician in his *brain*, before he be such in his hand. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. Sometimes the affections: this is not common, nor proper.

My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a heart and *brain* to breed it in?

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

4. *Fancy*; *imagination*.

God will be worshipped and served according to his prescript word, and not according to the *brain* of man.

Ahp. Sandys, Sermons, fol. 128. b.

Ladies that call themselves collegiates, an order between courtiers and country-madams, that live from their husbands;

and give entertainment to all the wits, and braveries o' the time, as they call 'em; cry down, or up, what they like or dislike in a brain or fashion, with most masculine or rather hermaphroditical authority. *B. Jonson, Epicoene.*

TO BRAIN. † *v. s.* [from the noun.] To dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a custom with him f' th' afternoon to sleep; there thou may'st brain him. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

They invent a slander—that the Jews were naturally to their wives the cruellest men in the world; would poison, brain, and do know not what, if they might not divorce. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Outlaws of nature,
He shot and brain'd, without a process,
To stop infection; that's their proper death. *Dryden.*

Next seiz'd two wretches more, and headlong cast,
Brain'd on the rock, his second dire repast. *Pope, Odyssey.*

BRA'INISH. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Hotheaded; furious; as *cerebrosus* in Latin.

In his lawless fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And, in his brainish apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

BRA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *brain*.] Silly; thoughtless; witless.

Some *brainless* men have, by great travel and labour, brought to pass, that the church is now ashamed of nothing more than of saints. *Hooker, v. 20.*

If the dull *brainless* Ajax come safe off,
We'll dress him up in voices. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

The *brainless* stripling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'd the stiff college, and pedantick gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb. *Tickell.*

BRA'INPAN. † *n. s.* [from *brain* and *pan*.] The skull containing the brains.

And a certain woman cast a piece of milstone on Abimelech, and all-to brake his *brayne-panne*.

Judges, ix. 53. (Bible of Hen. VIII.)

You are wise,
Your honourable *brain-pan* full of crotchets. *Braun, and Fl. Bonduca, v. 2.*

With those huge bellows in his hands, he blows
New fire into my head: my *brainpan* glows. *Dryden.*

BRA'INSICK. *adj.* [from *brain* and *sick*.] Diseased in the understanding; addleheaded; giddy; thoughtless.

Nor once deject the courage of our minds,
Because Cassandra's mad; her *brainsick* raptures
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

They were *brainsick* men, who could neither endure the government of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authors of their deliverance. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

BRA'INSICKLY. † *adv.* [from *brainsick*.] Weakly; headily.

Why, worthythane,
You do unbend your noble strength to think
So *brainsickly* of things. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

In the question about *avarities*, M. Parsons, venting his acerbity, saith; "M. Morton hath a shift to deceive his reader." Bitterly and *brainsickly* too, by your leave; for afterwards he was compelled to confess, that the letters set down, for his direction, in the margin, were so dim, that he mistook them. *Bp. Morton's Discharge, p. 219.*

BRA'INSICKNESS. *n. s.* [from *brainsick*.] Indiscretion; giddiness.

BRAIT. *n. s.* Among jewellers for a rough diamond. *Dict.*

BRAKE. The preterite of *break*.
He thought it sufficient to correct the multitude with sharp words, and brake out into this cholerick speech. *Knolles.*

BRAKE. † *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

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A dog of this town used daily to fetch meat, and to carry the same unto a blind mastiff, that lay in a *brake* without the town. *Carew, Sur. of Cornwall.*

If I'm tradit'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor person; let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*,
That virtue must go through. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

In every bush and brake, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping. *Milton, P. L.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In brakes and brambles hid, and shunning mortal sight. *Dryden, Fables.*

It is said originally to mean *fern*, Dr. Johnson says.
It has still this meaning. See BRACKEN.

In a canvas thin he was bedight,
And girded with a belt of twisted brake. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. xi. 22.*

Other [leaves] are parted small, like our fern or *brakes*.
Terry's Voyage, p. 103.

BRAKE. † *n. s.*

1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ship's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.
4. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses. A smith's *brake* is a machine in which horses unwilling to be shod, are confined during that operation. Used figuratively by our old poets.

Who rules his rage with reason's brake. *Turberville.*

Drest, you still for man should take him,
And not think he had eat a stake,
Or were set up in a *brack*. *B. Jonson.*

BRAKE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *braquer un canon*, to level or plant a cannon.] That which moves a military engine to any particular point.

They view the iron runs, the *brakes*, and slings. *Fairfax, Tasso.*

BRA'KY. † *adj.* [from *brake*.] Thorny; prickly; rough.

Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* seats, where they lay hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open, and flowery light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

If He lead us through *braky* thickets and deep sloughs, know, that He knows this the nearer way, though more combesome. *Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth.*

BRA'MBLE. † *n. s.* [Sax. *bræmbel*, formerly written *bramble*.]

1. The blackberry bush; the raspberry bush, or hind-berry. *Miller.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on strawberries they fed:
Corucls and *bramble* berries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden, Ovid.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly shrub.

The bush my bed, the *bramble* was my bower,
The woods can witness many a woful store. *Spenser, Past.*

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on *brambles*; all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind. *Shakspeare, As You Like it.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,
No thrustles shrill the *bramble* bush forsake. *Gay, Past.*

BRA'MBLED.* *adj.* [from *bramble*.] Overgrown with brambles or briars.

Beneath yon tower's unvaulted gate,
Forlorn she sits upon the *brambled* floor. *T. Warton, Ode iii.*

BRA'MBLING. *n. s.* A bird, called also a *mountain chaffinch*. *Dict.*

BRA'MBLY.* *adj.* [from *bramble*.] Full of brambles. *Sherwood.*

BRA'MIN.* *n. s.* See BRACHMAN.

B R A

BRAMINICAL.* *adj.* [from *bramin.*] Relating to the office or character of the Bramins.

The sacred pre-eminence of the *braminical* tribe.

Halked's Pref. to Code of Gentoo Laws.

BRAN.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *brén*, *bran*; bas Bret. *brén*; Ital. *brenna.*] The husks of corn ground; the refuse of the sieve.

From me do back receive the flower of all.

And leave me but the *bran*.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

The citizens were driven to great distress for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarsest *bran*, moulded in cloaths; for otherwise it would not cloave together.

Huywood.

In the sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out, could not be pure meal, but must have, among it, a certain mixture of padar and *bran*, in this lower age of human fragility.

Wotton.

Then water him, and drinking what he can,

Encourage him to thirst again with *bran*.

Dryden.

Figuratively used, like the Latin *farina*.

They add more particulars of the same *bran*.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. 3. § 3.

BRAN-NEW.* [Teut. *brand-new*; and so written and pronounced in some parts of the north of England.]

This expression, still common in colloquial language, might be perhaps originally *brent-new*, or *brén-new*, from the Sax. *brennan*, to burn; equivalent in meaning to *fire-new*, i. e. to any thing new from the forge; hence the secondary sense, just finished, quite new.

Kilian explains the Teut. expression by *vier-neu*.

BRANCARD.* *n. s.* [Fr. *brancal* and *brancar*.

V. Colgrave in both.] A horse-litter; or any thing that has arms or outbearing side-beams, and is to be carried by or between two.

The gentleman — proposed, that he would either make use of a boat to Newport or Ostend, or a *brancard* to St. Omer's; either of which he would cause to be provided against the next morning.

Life of Lord Clarendon, iii. 891.

BRANCH.† *n. s.* [*branche*, Fr. in Provence, *branchia*, from the Lat. *brachium*.]

1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs.

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?

Why, wither not the leaves that want their sap? *Shakspeare.*

2. Any member or part of the whole; any distinct article; any section or subdivision.

Your oaths are past, and now subscribe your names,

That his own hand may strike his honour down,

That violates the smallest *branch* herein.

Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

The belief of this was of special importance, to confirm our hopes of another life, on which so many *branches* of christian piety do immediately depend.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

In the several *branches* of justice and charity, comprehended in these general rules, of loving our neighbour as ourselves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there is nothing but what is most fit and reasonable.

Tillotson.

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various *branches* of it.

Rogers.

3. Any part that shoots out from the rest.

And six *branches* shall come out of the sides of it; three *branches* of the candle-stick out of the one side, and three *branches* of the candlestick out of the other side.

Exodus, xxv. 32.

His blood, which disperseth itself by the *branches* of veins, may be re-embled to waters carried by brooks.

Raleigh, Hist.

4. A smaller river running into, or proceeding from a larger.

If, from a main river, any *branch* be separated and divided, then, where that *branch* doth first bound itself with new banks, there is that part of the river where the *branch* forsaketh the main stream, called the head of the river.

Raleigh, Hist.

B R A

5. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire, took to wife the widow.

Carew, Surv.

6. The offspring; the descendant.

Great Anthony! Spain's well-seeing pride,

Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings!

Crashaw.

7. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

8. The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other.

Farrier's Dict.

9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothic vaults: which arches transversing from one angle to another, diagonal wise, form a cross between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which the arches are diagonals.

Harris.

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To spread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods, and there rooted betwixt them such an affection, which cannot choose but *branch* now.

Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

The cause of scattering of the boughs is the hasty breaking forth of the sap; and therefore those trees rise not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cause of the pyramid, is the keeping in of the sap, long before it *branch*, and the spending of it when it beginneth to *branch*, by equal degrees.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Plant it round with shade

Of laurel ever-green, and *branching* palm.

Milton, S. A.

Straight as a line in beauteous order stood,

Of oaks unshorn a venerable wood;

Fresh was the grass beneath, and every tree

At distance planted in a due degree,

Their *branching* arms in air, with equal space,

Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace.

Dryden.

One sees her thighs transform'd, another views

Her arms shot out, and branching into boughs.

Addison, Ovid.

2. To spread into separate and distinct parts and subdivisions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines that passes through the body of it, *branch* out, on all sides, into several different divisions.

Addison on Italy.

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are considering, that would best instruct us when we should, or should not, *branch* into further distinctions.

Locke.

3. To speak diffusively, or with the distinction of the parts of a discourse.

I have known a woman *branch* out into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat.

Spectator, No. 247.

4. To have horns shooting out into antlers.

The swift stag from under ground

Bore up his *branching* head.

Milton, P. L.

To BRANCH.† *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches.

The spirit of things animate are all continued within themselves, and are *branched* into canals as blood is; and the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats where the principal spirits do reside.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. To adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.

In robe of lily white she was array'd,

That from her shoulder to her heel down raught,

The train whereof loose far behind her stray'd,

Branched with gold and pearl most richly wrought.

Spenser, F. Q.

May the moths *branch* their velvets.

Your *branch'd* cloth of bodkin.

Ibid.

BRANCHER. *n. s.* [from *branch*.]

1. One that shoots out into branches.

If their child be not such a speedy spreader and *brancher*,

B R A

like the vine, yet perchance he may yield, though with a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober fruit than the other. *Walton.*

2. [*Branchier*, Fr.] In falconry, a young hawk. I enlarge my discourse on the observation of the eires, the *brancher*, and the two sorts of lenthers. *Walton's Angler.*

BRA'NCHERY. * *n. s.* In the anatomy of vegetables, it denotes the vascular parts of divers fruits, as apples, pears, plums, and berries. *Chambers.*

BRA'NCHINESS. † *n. s.* [from *branchy*.] Fulness of branches. *Sherwood.*

BRA'NCHLESS. † *adj.* [from *branch*.]

1. Without shoots or boughs. *Branchless* wood, "bois de fustée," naked or polled trees. *Cotgrave.*

Quite round the pile, a row of reverend elms,
Coeval near with that, all ragged shew,
Long lash'd by the rude winds: some rift half down
Their *branchless* trunks. *R. Blair, The Grave.*

2. Without any valuable product; naked. If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself; better I were not yours,
Than yours so *branchless*. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

BRA'NCHY. † *adj.* [from *branch*.] This adjective is a century older than the time of Pope, being found in Minshew's Dictionary.] Full of branches; spreading.

Trees on trees o'erthrown,
Fall crackling round him, and the forests groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are strow'd,
And lopp'd, and lighten'd of their *branchy* load. *Pope.*
What carriage can bear away all the various, rude, and unwieldy loppings of a *branchy* tree at once? *Watts.*

BRAND. † *n. s.* [brand, Sax. from *brennan*, to burn.]

1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted in the fire. Have I caught thee?
He that parts us shall bring a *brand* from heaven,
And fire us hence. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Take it, she said, and when your needs require,
This little *brand* will serve to light your fire. *Dryden, Fables.*
If, with double diligence, they labour to retrieve the hours they have lost, they shall be saved; though this is a service of great difficulty, and like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*

2. A sword. [Runick, *brandar*; Goth. and Icelandic. *brandur*; old Fr. *brande*; Fr. Theotisc. *brando*; Ital. *brando*; a sword. All, in allusion to the *brand*, or *flaming fire*, which swords were either made or supposed to represent.]

They looking back, all the eastern side beheld
Of paradise, so late their happy seat!
Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*; the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A thunderbolt. The sire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand. *Graville.*

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous; a stigma.

Clerks convict should be burned in the hand, both because they might taste of some corporal punishment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy. *Bacon, Hen. VIII.*
The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a *brand* of infamy passes for a badge of honour. *L'Estrange.*

5. Any note of infamy. Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not understand. *Dryden, Mac Fleck.*

To BRAND. † *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.]

1. To mark with a brand, or note of infamy. Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet *branded* with suspicion? *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Baron.*
Brand not their actions with so foul a name;
Pity, at least, what we are forced to blame. *Dryden.*

B R A

Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To *brand* the spotless virtue of my prince. *Rowe.*

Our Punick faith
Is infamous and *branded* to a proverb. *Addison, Cato.*

The spreader of the pardons answered him an easier way, by
branding him with heresy. *Atterbury.*

2. To burn with a hot iron. See **BRAND**. I was once taken upon suspicion of burglary, and was whipt through Thebes, and *branded* for my pains. *Dryden, Amphitryon.*

BRA'NDGOOSE. *n. s.* A kind of wild fowl, less than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour. *Dict.*

BRA'NDIRON. * *n. s.* [Sax. *brandipen*.] A trivet to set a pot upon. *Huloet.* In Scotland, *brander* is used for this word, and signifies a gridiron. But see **ANDIRON**.

To BRA'NDISH. † *v. a.* [from *brand*, a sword; which see.]

1. To wave, or shake, or flourish as a weapon. I will make many people amazed at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee, when I shall *brandish* my sword before them. *Ezek. xxxii. 10.*

Brave Macbeth,
Disdaining fortune with his *brandish'd* steel,
Like valour's minion carved out his passage.
He said, and *brandishing* at once his blade,
With eager pace pursu'd the flaming shade. *Dryden.*

Let me march their leader, not their prince;
And at the head of your renown'd Cydonians,
Brandish this sword. *Smith, Phædr. and Hippok.*

2. To play with; to flourish. He who shall employ all the force of his reason, only in *brandishing* of syllogisms, will discover very little. *Locke.*

BRA'NDISH. * *n. s.* [from the verb.] A flourish. I can wound with a *brandish* and never draw bow for the matter. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

[She] accompanied her discourse with motions of the body, tosses of the head, and *brandishes* of the fan. *Tatler, No. 157.*

To BRA'NDLE. * *v. n.* [Fr. *brandiller*.] To shake; to wag; to totter. *Cotgrave.*

Princes cannot be too suspicious when their lives are sought; and subjects cannot be too curious when the state *brandles*.

Ld. Northampton, Proceed. against Garnet, sign. G. g. b.
BRA'NDLING. *n. s.* The name for a particular worm. The dew-worm, which some call also the lob-worm, and the *brandling*, are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*

BRA'NDY. † *n. s.* [contracted from *brandewine*, or *burnt wine*.] Skinner first notices the word *brandy*, Etymol. 1671; South, in his application of it to shops, shews that it was then, however, common.] A strong liquor distilled from wine.

Buy any *brand wine*, buy any *brand wine*. *Baum, and Fl. Beggar's Bush.*

That man's work is done, and his name lies groveling upon the ground in all the taverns, *brandy-shops*, and coffee-houses about the town. *South, Sermon vi. p. 109.*

If your master lodgeth at inns, every dram of *brandy* extraordinary that you drink, raiseth his character. *Swift, Direct. to the Footman.*

BRANDY-WINE. *n. s.* The same with *brandy*.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought, that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to such. *Wigman's Surgery.*

BRA'NGLE. † *n. s.* [uncertainly derived, Dr. Johnson says. It may be a corruption of *wrangle*, which see.] Squabble; wrangle; litigious contest.

The payment of tythes is subject to many frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties, not only from papists and dissenters, but even from those who profess themselves protestants. *Swift.*

To BRA'NGLE. † *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to squabble.

B R A

This is "durus sermo," says some *brangling* parishioner that fetches up his poor minister every term for trifles.

Ep. Hall, Rem. p. 81.

When polite conversing shall be improved, company will be no longer pestered with dull story-tellers, nor *brangling* disputers.

Swift.

BRA'NGLEMENT. *n. s.* [from *brangle*.] The same with *brangle*.

BRA'NGLING.* *n. s.* [from *brangle*.] Quarrel.

She doth not set business back by unquiet *branglings* and find-faulting quarrels.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 347.

BRANK. *n. s.* Buckwheat or *brank*, is a grain very useful and advantageous in dry barren lands.

Mortimer.

BRA'NLIN.* *n. s.* An English name for a species of fish of the salmon kind, called also in some places *fingery*.

Chambers.

BRA'NNY.† *adj.* [from *bran*.]

1. Having the appearance of bran.

It became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it, covered with white *branny* scales.

Wiseman.

2. Consisting principally of bran.

Bread used to be eaten with oysters, as commonly bread which is *branny* or coarse.

Huloet, in V. Bread.

BRA'NSLE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *bransle*, from *branler*, to shake.] A brawl or dance. Cotgrave. See **BRAWL**. Obsolete.

Now making lays of love and lovers paine,
Bransles, ballads, virelays, and verses vaine.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 8.

BRANT.* *adj.* Steep. See **BRENT**.

BRA'SEN. *adj.* [from *brass*.] Made of *brass*. It is now less properly written, according to the pronunciation, *brazen*.

BRA'SIER.† *n. s.* [from *brass*.]

1. A manufacturer that works in brass.

There is a fellow somewhat near the door, he should be a *brasier* by his face.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Brasiers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, &c. have their lathe made different from the common turners lathe.

Moron.

2. A pan to hold coals. [probably from *embraser*, Fr. Dr. Johnson says; but it is rather from *brasier*, a burning coal. V: Cotgrave, in *braisier*, and *brasier*. It is introduced as an affected word, and is said to have been made of silver, in the Pop's dictionary, at the end of *Mundus Muliebris*, published in 1690.]

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *brasiers*.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

BRA'SIL.† *n. s.* An American wood, commonly **BRA'ZIL.** } supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil: though Huet shews it had been known by that name many years before the discovery of that country; and the best sort comes from Fernambuc. It is used by turners, and takes a good polish, but chiefly in dying, though it gives but a spurious red. *Chambers.*

The following passage of an English author proves also that the Brazil wood was long known by that name, before the discovery of the country so called in America.

He loketh as a sparhawk with his eyen;
Him nedeth not his colour for to dien
With *Brasil*, ne with grain of Portingale.

Chaucer, Nun's Pr. Tale.

SS.† *n. s.* [bpat, Sax. *prés*, Welsh.]

A yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is used, in popular language, for kind of metal in which copper has a part.

B R

Brass is made of copper and calaminaris.

Pacon.

Men's evil manners live in *brass*, their virtues

We write in water.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Let others mold the running mass

Of metals, and inform the breathing *brass*.

Dryden.

2. Impudence. See **BRASS-VISAGED**.

3. Used for copper. The Irish now call *copper* money, *brass*; and formerly we employed the same phrase.

A land whose stones are iron; and out of whose hills thou mayest dig *brass*.

Deut. viii. 9.

Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor *brass*, in your purses.

St. Matt. x. 9.

There were just four thousand *brass* half-pence.

Dryden, Amphitryon.

BRASS-PAVED.* *adj.* [from *brass* and *paved*.] Firm and durable as *brass*; an expression warranted by classical authorities. Gr. χαλκοπεδον.

She [Juno] does ride

To Jove's high house, through heaven's *brass-paved* way

Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 17.

BRASS-VISAGED.* *adj.* [from *brass* and *visage*.] Having a face of *brass*; impudent.

But I do hate him as I hate the devil,

Or that *brass-visag'd* monster Barbarism.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

BRA'SSICA.* *n. s.* [Lat.] Cabbage.

They adorned him [the poet laureat] with a new and elegant garland, composed of vine-leaves, laurel, and *brassica*, a sort of cabbage!

Pope, of the Poet Laureat.

BRA'SSINESS. *n. s.* [from *brassy*.] An appearance like *brass*; some quality of *brass*.

BRA'SSY. *adj.* [from *brass*.]

1. Partaking of *brass*.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with some sparks of a *brassy* pyrites in it.

Woodward.

2. Hard as *brass*.

Losses,

Enough to press a royal merchant down,

And pluck commiseration of his state

From *brassy* bosoms and rough hearts of flint.

Shakspeare.

3. Impudent.

BRAST. *particip. adj.* [from *burst*.] Burst; broken. Obsolete.

There creature never past,

That back returned without heavenly grace,

But dreadful furies which their chains have *brast*,

And damned sprights sent forth to make ill men agast.

Spenser, F. Q.

BRAT.† *n. s.* [its etymology is uncertain; *bratt*, in Saxon, signifies a *blanket*; from which, perhaps, the modern signification may have come, Dr. Johnson says. *Bratt* has a kindred meaning in the Welsh, viz. a *rag*, a *clout*. In Chaucer, the word is used for a coarse mantle. So in the Gael, *brat*, is a mantle or covering. And, to this day, in Cumberland and Westmorland, *brat* means a coarse apron. If the application of *brat* to a *child* be not owing to these terms, may we not consider it as the past participle of *breed*, viz. *bred*, then softened into *bret*, and finally corrupted into *brat* ?]

1. A child, so called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing

Made by some other deity than nature,

That shapes man better; and they follow him,

Against us *brats*, with no less confidence;

Than boys pursuing summer butterflies.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

This *brat* is none of mine:

Hence with it, and, together with the dam,

Commit them to the fire.

Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.

The friends that got the *brats*, were poisoned too;

In this sad case what could our vermin do?

Roscommon.

Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts before him, with their brats and little ones, to see which of them had the prettiest children. *L'Estrange.*

I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld, since she was a brat in hanging-sleeves. *Swift.*

I give command to kill or save,
Can grant ten thousand pounds a year,
And make a beggar's brat a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny; the offspring.

The two late conspiracies were the brats and offspring of two contrary factions. *South.*

BRAVADO.† *n. s.* [*bravada*, Span.] A boast; a brag.

Let me advise our men to avoid needless bravadoes, and not condemn them [inhabitants] for their indefensive nakedness.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 19.

In a bravado to encounter death, and for a small flash of honour to cast away himself.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

No, Goodman glory, 'tis not your bravados,
Your punctual honour! *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.*

BRAVE.† *adj.* [Goth. *brahc*, bold, *brat*, honest; Iceland. *brat*; Germ. *brav*. Ilre considers *brage*, as the origin; Wachter, *probus*; and others, he Gr. *βραβεῖον*, the prize of victory; whence the low Lat. *bravium*.]

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-spirited.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherways was brave and confident, was, in the presence of Octavius Caesar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your brave heart victorious as your eyes. *Waller.*

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a braver grace. *Shakspeare.*

3. Magnificent; grand.

Rings put upon his fingers,
And brave attendants near him when he wakes,
Would not the beggar then forget himself? *Shakspeare.*

But whoso'er it was nature design'd
First a brave place, and then as brave a mind. *Denham.*

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, used to express the superabundance of any valuable quality in men or things.

Let not old age disgrace my high desire,
O heavenly soul in human shape contain'd;
Old wood inflam'd doth yield the bravest fire,
When younger doth in smoke his virtue spend. *Sidney.*

If there be iron ore, and mills, iron is a brave commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

If a statesman has not this science, he must be subject to a braver man than himself, whose province it is to direct all his actions to this end. *Digby, on the Soul, Dedic.*

5. Fine; showy. See BRAVERY.

With blossoms brave bedecked daintily. *Spenser, F. Q. i. vii. 32.*

BRAVE.† *n. s.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or discretion.

Happy times! when braves and hacksters, the only contented members of his government, were thought the fittest and the faithfulest to defend his person. *Milton, Econ. ch. 3.*

Hot braves, like thee, may fight, but know not well
To manage this, the last great stake. *Dryden.*

Morat's too insolent, too much a brave,
His courage to his envy is a slave. *Dryden.*

2. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

There end thy brave, and turn thy face in peace;
We grant thou canst outscold us. *Shakspeare.*

He sent me a challenge (mixed with some few braves) which I restored, and in fine we met.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

To BRAVE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to set at defiance.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakspeare.*

My nobles leave me, and my state is brav'd.
Ev'n at my gates, with ranks of foreign powers. *Shakspeare.*

The ills of love, not those of fate I fear;
These I can brave, but those I cannot bear. *Dryden.*

Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempest and the rising waves. *Dryden.*

2. To carry a boasting appearance of.

Both particular persons and factions are apt enough to flatter themselves, or, at least, to brave that which they believe not, *Bacon, Essays.*

3. To make fine or splendid, in the sense of bravery for show. Not now in use.

He [the sun] disdains to shine; for, by the book,
He should have brav'd the east an hour ago:

A black day will it be to somebody. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

BRAVELY.† *adv.* [from brave.]

1. In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed bravely. *Bacon.*

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affright,
Who bravely twice renew'd the fight. *Denham.*

Your valour bravely did the assault sustain,
And fill'd the moats and ditches with the slain. *Dryden.*

Plato corrupted and spoilt the best philosophy in the world,
by adding idolatry to that worship, which he had wisely and bravely before proved to be due to the Creator of all things.

Clarke, Nat. and Rev. Religion.

2. Finely; splendidly.

She decked herself bravely, to allure the eyes of all men that should see her. *Judith, x. 4.*

BRAVERY.† *n. s.* [from brave.]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generosity; gallantry.

It denotes no great bravery of mind, to do that out of a desire of fame, which we could not be prompted to do by a generous passion for the glory of him that made us.

Spectator, No. 255.

Juba, to all the bravery of a hero,
Adds softest love, and more than female sweetness. *Addison.*

2. Splendour; magnificence; finery.

Where all the bravery that eye may see,
And all the happiness that heart desire,
Is to be found. *Spenser, M. Hubb. Tale*

In that day the Lord will take away the bravery of their tinkling ornaments.

Like a stately ship —
With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,
Sails fill'd, and streamers waving. *Milton, S. A. v. 717.*

3. Show; ostentation.

Let princes choose ministers more sensible of duty than of rising, and such as love business rather upon conscience than upon bravery. *Bacon, Essays.*

4. Bravado; boast.

Never could man, with more unmanlike bravery, use his tongue to her disgrace, which lately had sung sonnets of her praises. *Sidney, Arcadia.*

For a bravery upon this occasion of power, they crowned their new king in the cathedral church of Dublin. *Bacon.*

There are those that make it a point of bravery, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation. *L'Estrange.*

BRAVINGLY.† *adv.* [from brave.] In a defying or insulting manner.

Bravingly, in your epistle to Sir Edward Hobby, — you end thus. *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 19.*

BRAVO. *n. s.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire.

For boldness, like the bravos and bunditti, is seldom employed, but upon desperate services. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

No bravos here profess the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murderer's refuge made. *Gay, Trivia.*

B R A

BRAVURA.* *n. s.* [Ital.] A word of modern application, in this country, to such songs as require or occasion great vocal ability in the singer.

To BRAWL.* *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *bravler*, Fr. or *bragal*, Welsh, to cry out.]

1. To quarrel noisily and indecently.

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice
Hath often still'd my *brawling* discontent. *Shakspeare.*

How now, Sir John! what are you *brawling* here?
Does this become your place, your time, your business?

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

In council she gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong. *Dryden, Fab.*
Leave all noisy contests, all immodest clamours, *brawling*
language, and especially all personal scandal and scurrility, to
the meanest part of the vulgar world. *Watts.*

2. To speak loud and indecently.

His divisions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one power against the French,
And one against Glendower. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

3. To make a noise. This is little used, Dr. Johnson says: but both the poets cited use it beautifully.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood. *Shakspeare.*
Up among the loose disjointed cliffs,
And fractur'd mountains wild, the *brawling* brook
And cave, presageful, send a hollow moan.
Thomson, Winter, 69.

To BRAWL.* *v. a.*

1. To drive away by noise.

Your deep wit—
Reason'd not *brawl'd* her [Truth] thence, and woo'd her hither.
Verses prefixed to Digby on Souls and Bodies.

2. Figuratively, to beat down.

By east and west let France and England mount
Their battering cannon, charged to the mouths;
Till their soul-fearing clamours have *brawl'd* down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

BRAWL.* *v. n.* [from the verb.]

1. Quarrel; noise; scurrility.

He findeth, that controversies *thereby* are made but *brawls*;
and therefore wisheth, that, in some lawful assembly of
churches, all these strifes may be decided.

Hooker, Ecc. Pol. Preface.

Never since that middle summer's spring
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
But with thy *brawls* thou hast disturb'd our sport.
Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

That bonum is an animal,
Made good with stout polemick *brawl*. *Hudibras.*

2. A dance. See BRANSLE.

Thence did Venus learn to lead
The Italian *brawls*, and so to tread
As if the wind, not she, did walk. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

His usual songs are certain catches and roundelays he [the
nightingale] hath, much after the manner of the French
braules; you would take him verily to be a monsieur of Paris
straight, if you heard but his preludiums; for then indeed is he
set on a merry pin. *Parthenia Sacra, (1633.) p. 139.*

My grave lord-keeper led the *brauls*:
The *real* and maces danc'd before him.
Gray, Long Story, v. II.

BRA'WLER.* *n. s.* [from *brawl*.] A wrangler; a quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

Not a *brawler*, not covetous. *1 Tim. iii. 3.*
To be no *brawlers*, but gentle. *Tit. iii. 2.*
An advocate may incur the censure of the court, for being a
brawler in court, on purpose to lengthen out the cause.
Ayliffe.

BRAWLING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of brawling.

B R

Concerning prayer, who is more against it than you, which
have clearly changed the right use of it into a *brawlyng* in
the temple and a bletynge in the streets, in a foren speeche
and in the sight of men.

Bale's Yet a Course at the Romish Foze, fol. 65.

She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear. *Sidney.*

BRA'WLINGLY.* *adv.* [from *brawling*.] In a quarrelsome manner. *Huloch.*

BRAWN.* *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says; which is certainly not the case, as far as the fourth and fifth definitions are concerned; *bap*, Sax. a *boar*, pronounced *barn*, and the pl. *bapen*, *barn*, offering the explanation of *boars-flesh*; *bawren* or *boaren* flesh, and by transposition *brawn*. And hence secondarily, perhaps, the application of *braten* to any muscular and fleshy appearance or substance.]

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the body.

The *brawn* of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one
side, then shew the wrist-bone thereof. *Peacham.*

But most their looks on the black monarch bend,
His rising muscles and his *brawn* commend;
His double biting ax, and beamy spear,
Each asking a gigantick force to rear.

Dryden, Pal. and Arcite.

2. The arm, so called from its being muscular.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vanbrace put this wither'd *brawn*. *Shakspeare.*
I had purpose

Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*. *Shakspeare.*

3. Bulk; muscular strength.

The boisterous hands are then of use, when I,
With this directing head, those hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden, Fab.*

4. The flesh of a boar, prepared in a particular manner.

The best age for the boar is from two to five years, at which
time it is best to geld him, or sell him for *brawn*. *Mortimer.*
Intending, as soon as it can be ready, to entertain you
with a strange collar of *brawn*.

Sir H. Wotton's Letters, Rem. p. 578.

5. A boar. In the north of England a boar is still
called a *brawn*.

Her grace sits mumping,
Like an old ape eating a *brawn*.

Beaumont and Fl. Mad Lover, v. i.

BRA'WNED.* *adj.* [from *brawn*; in our old dictionaries, defined "well armed or legged," and "*brawn'd* like a boar."] Strong; brawny.

His rawbone arms, whose mighty *brawn'd* bows
Were wont to rive steele plates, and helmets hew,
Were clone consum'd. *Spenser, F. Q. i. viii. 41.*

BRA'WNER. *n. s.* [from *brawn*.] A boar killed for the table.

At Christmas time be careful of your fame,
See the old tenant's table be the same;
Then if you would send up the *brawn*er head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread. *King.*

BRA'WNINESS.* *n. s.* [from *brawny*.] Strength; hardness.

Stall'd up and fed to such a *brawniness*, that neither the
understanding nor the affection were capable of any impres-
Hammond, Serm. p. 651.

This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind, is the best armour
against the common evils and accidents of life. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY.* *adj.* [from *brawn*.]

1. Muscular; fleshy; bulky; of great muscles and strength.

The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boast,
In that presuming confidence was lost. *Dryden, Juv.*

The native energy

Turns all into the substance of the tree,
Starves and destroys the fruit, is only made
For *branny* bulk, and for a barred shade.

Dryden, Virg.

2. Figuratively, *hard*; unfeeling.

Those who have a hard and *branny* conscience, which hath
no feeling in it. *Medea's Apostasy of the Latter Times, P. 2.*

To BRAY.† *v. a.* [*bracan*, Sax. *braier*, Fr.]

1. To pound, or grind small.

I'll burst him; I will *bray*

His bones as in a mortar.

Chapman, Iliad.

Except you would *bray* Christendom in a mortar, and mould
it into a new paste, there is no possibility of a holy war.

Bacon.

2. To emit; to give vent to. [Gr. *βράχω*.]

Dr. Johnson has cited the passage of Milton for an
example of the verb neuter; and omits this usage
of the word as a verb active. But it is one of our
oldest actives, and is supported by the best
authority.

Not speaking, but, as a wilde bull, roaring and *braying* out
wordes despitefull and venomous.

Sir T. Elyot's Governour, fol. 100.

Blasphemous words, which she doth *bray* out of her
poisonous entrails fraught with dire decay.

Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 20.

The kettle-drum and trumpet thus *bray* out

The triumph of his pledge. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Arms on armour clashing *bray'd*

Horrible discord. *Milton, P. L. vi. 209.*

To BRAY.† *v. n.* [*broire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]

1. To make a noise as an ass.

Laugh, and they

Return it louder than an ass can *bray*.

Dryden, Juv.

'Agad if he should hear the lion roar, he'd cudgel him into
an ass, and to his primitive *braying*.

Congreve, Old Bachelor.

2. To make an offensive, harsh or disagreeable noise.

[Gr. *βράχω*.]

As the hart panteth [in the margin, *brayeth*] after the water-
brooks.

Psalms xlii. 1.

What, shall our feast be kept with slaughter'd men?

Shall *braying* trumpets, and loud churlish drums,

Clanours of hell, be measures to our pomp?

Shakespeare.

Hear'd ye the din of battle *bray*?

Gray, The Bard.

BRAY. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Voice of an ass.

2. Harsh sound.

Boisterous untun'd drums,

And harsh resounding trumpets dreadful *bray*.

Shakespeare.

BRAY.* *n. s.* [probably from *brov*; the upper part
of a hill being, in some places, called both *broo*,
and *brac*. Welsh, *bre*; Gael. *brigh*, from the Celt.
briga, a mountain or high place.] Ground raised as
a fortification; a bank of earth.

Order was given that bulwarks, *brays*, and walls, should be
raised in his castles and strong-holds on the sea-side.

Ld. Herbert, Hist. K. Hen. VIII. p. 28.

On that steep *bray* lord Guelpho would not then

Hazard his folk.

Fairfax, Tasso, ix. 96.

BRAY'ER.† *n. s.* [from *bray*.]

1. One that brays like an ass.

Hold! cry'd the queen; a cat-call each shall win;

Equal your merits, equal is your din!

But that this well-disputed game may end,

Sound forth my *brayers*! and the welkin rend.

Pope.

2. [With printers; from *To bray* or *beat*.] An instru-
ment to temper the ink.

3. A brayer, [Fr. *broyeur*.] is a pounder or beater
of things till they be made small.

Cotgrave and Sherwood.

BRAY'ING.* *n. s.* [from *bray*.] Clamour; noise.

In a foughten field, where trumpets blow, the clarions
sound, the guns thunder, the noise of the strokes, the clashing
of armour, the clattering of harness, the *braying* of the horses,
the groaning of men dying, and the gasping of the dead
reacheth almost to heaven.

Sir T. Smith, Append. to his Life, p. 33.

Angry, that none are frighted at their noises and loud *bray*-
ings under their asses skins.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

To BRAZE.† *v. a.* [from *brass*.]

1. To solder with brass.

If the nut be not to be cast in brass, but only hath a worm
brazed into it, this niceness is not so absolutely necessary, be-
cause that worm is first turned up, and bowed into the grooves
of the spindle, and you may try that before it is *brazed* in the
nut.

Moxon.

2. To harden to impudence.

I have so often blushed to acknowledge him, that now I am
braz'd to it.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

If damned custom hath not *braz'd* it so,

That it is proof and bulwark against sense.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

BRA'ZEN. *adj.* [from *brass*.]

1. Made of brass. It was anciently and properly
written *brasen*.

Get also a small pair of *brazen* compasses, and a fine ruler,
for taking the distance.

Peacham.

A bough his *brazen* helmet did sustain;

His heavier arms lay scatter'd on the plain.

Dryden, Virg.

2. Proceeding from brass: a poetical use.

• Trumpeters

With *brazen* din blast you the city's ear,

Make mingle with your rattling tabourines.

Shakespeare.

3. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully.

When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he would talk saucily,
I, and *brazen* it out, as if he had done nothing amiss.

Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

BRA'ZENBROWED.* *adj.* [from *brazen* and *brow*.]

Shameless; impudent.

Noon-day vices, and *brazen-browed* iniquities.

Browne, Chr. Mor. i. 35.

BRA'ZENTACE. *n. s.* [from *brazen* and *face*.] An im-
pudent wench: in low language.

You do, if you suspect me in any dishonesty. — Well said;
brazenface; hold it out.

Shakespeare.

BRA'ZENFACED. *adj.* [from *brazenface*.] Impudent;
shameless.

What a *brazenfaced* varlet art thou, to deny thou knowest
me? Is it two days ago, since I tript up thy heels, and beat
thee before the king?

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Quick-witted, *brazenfac'd*, with fluent tongues,

Patient of labours, and dissembling wrongs.

Dryden.

BRA'ZENLY.* *adv.* [from *brazen*.] In a bold, impu-
dent manner.

BRA'ZENNESS. *n. s.* [from *brazen*.]

1. Appearance like brass.

2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER. *n. s.* See BRASIER.

The halfpence and furthings in England, if you should sell
them to the *brazier*, you would not lose above a penny in a
shilling.

Seyl, Drap. Letters.

BREACH. *n. s.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]

1. The act of breaking any thing.

This tempest

Dashing the garment of this peace, shodded

The sudden *breach* on't.

Shakespeare.

2. The state of being broken.

O you kind gods!

Cure this great *breach* in his abused nature.

Shakespeare.

3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.

The wall was blown up in two places; by which *breach* the
Turks seeking to have entered, made bloody fight.

Knolles.

Till mad with rage upon the *breach* he fir'd,
Slew friends and foes, and in the smoke retir'd. *Dryden.*

4. The violation of a law or contract.

That oath would sure contain them greatly, or the *breach* of it bring them to shorter vengeance. *Spenser on Ireland.*

What are those *breaches* of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation to govern? *Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours, still involves in it a *breach* of duty towards God. *South.*

The laws of the gospel are the only standing rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by God to the *breach* of those laws, the only guards that can effectually restrain men within the true bounds of decency and virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The opening in a coast.

But th' heedful boatman strongly forth did stretch
His brawny arms, and all his body strain,
That th' utmost sandy *breach* they shortly fetch,
While the dread danger does behind remain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

6. Difference; quarrel; separation of kindness.

It would have been long before the jealousies and *breaches* between the armies, would have been composed. *Clarendon.*

7. Infraction; injury.

This *breach* upon kingly power was without precedent.

Clarendon.

BREAD. † *n. s.* [bpeod, Saxon. *Bread* is *brayed* grain, Mr. Tooke says; *brad* being the past part of *bray*, Fr. *braier*, to pound or beat to pieces. It is full as probable, I think, that the Sax. bpeod, whence our *bread*, is from the verb bpean, to nourish.]

1. Food made of ground corn.

Mankind have found the means to make grain into *bread*, the lightest and properest aliment for human bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

Bread, that decaying man with strength supplies,
And gen'rous wine, which thoughtful sorrow flies. *Pope.*

2. Food in general, such as nature requires: to get *bread*, implies, to get sufficient for support without luxury.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat *bread*.

Genesis, iii. 19.

If pretenders were not supported by the simplicity of the inquisitive fools, the trade would not find them *bread*.

L' Etrange,

This dowager on whom my tale I found,
A simple sober life in patience led,
And had but just enough to buy her *bread*. *Dryden.*

When I submit to such indignities,
Make me a citizen, a senator of Rome;
To sell my country, with my voice, for *bread*. *Philips.*

I neither have been bred a scholar, a soldier, nor to any kind of business; this creates uneasiness in my mind, fearing I shall in time want *bread*. *Spectator, No. 203.*

3. Support of life at large.

God is pleased to try our patience by the ingratitude of those who, having eaten of our *bread*, have lift up themselves against us. *King Charles.*

But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue *bread*? *Pope.*

TO BREAD, OR BREADE.* † *v. a.* [Sax. bpean. See **TO ABROAD.**] To spread; to make broad. A word used in the north of England. *Ray.*

BREAD-CHIPPER. † *n. s.* [from *bread* and *chip*.] One that chips bread; a baker's servant; an under butler.

No abuse, Hal, on my honour; no abuse. — Not to dispraise me, and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

BREAD-CORN. † *n. s.* [from *bread* and *corn*.] Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town; the *bread*, and *bread-corn*, sufficed not for six days. *Maryard.*

When it is ripe, they gather it, and, bruising it among *bread-corn*, they put it up into a vessel, and keep it as food for their slaves. *Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

BREAD-ROOM. † *n. s.* [It is a ship.] A part of the hold separated by a bulk-head from the rest, where the bread and biscuit for the men are kept.

BREADEN.* † *adj.* Made of bread; applied by protestant divines to the Romish consecrated wafer.

Antichristians, and priests of the *breaden* god.

He consulted with the oracle of his *breaden* god, which, because it answered not, he cast into the fire. *Rogers on the Creed, (1585,) Pref.*

The idolatry of the mass, and adoration of the *breaden* god. *Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, iii. 8.*

The idolatry of the mass, and adoration of the *breaden* god. *Macle, Apostasy of the Latter Times, P. 1.*

BREADTH. † *n. s.* [Sax. bpeod, *breadth*, bpead, *broad*, from the Goth. *brāids*. Formerly, *breadth* was written *brede*: "Avising of the length and of the *brede*, and all the werke," Chauc. *T. and Cress. V. 1656.* Wicliffe writes it *breed*, *Revs. xxi.*] The measure of any plain superficies from side to side.

There is in Ticinum, a church that hath windows only from above: it is in length an hundred feet, in *breadth* twenty, and in height near fifty; having a door in the midst. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The river Ganges, according unto later relations, if not in length, yet in *breadth* and depth, may excel it. *Brown.*

Then all approach the slain with vast surprize,
Admire on what a *breadth* of earth he lies. *Dryden.*

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height; the lowness opens it in *breadth*. *Adams.*

BREADTHLESS.* † *adj.* [from *breadth* and *less*.]

The term of latitude is *breadthless* line.

More, Song of the Soul, ii. ii. 2.

TO BREAK. † *v. a.* pret. I *broke*, or *brake*; part. pass. *broke*, or *broken*. [Goth. *brikan*, *brak*; Sax. *bpeccæn*; Germ. *breechen*.]

1. To part by violence.

When I *brake* the five loaves among five thousand, how many baskets of fragments took ye up? *Mark, viii. 19.*

Let us *break* their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us. *Psalms ii. 3.*

A bruised reed shall he not *break*. *Isaiah.*

See, said the sire, how soon 'tis done;

The sticks he then *broke* one by one:

So strong you'll be in friendship ty'd;

So quickly *broke*, if you divide. *Swift.*

2. To burst, or open by force.

O could we *break* our way by force. *Milton, P. L.*

Moses tells us, that the fountains of the earth were *broke* open, or clove asunder. *Burnet, Theory.*

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,

While I with modest struggling *broke* his hold. *Gay.*

3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darkness.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly *broke*

The gloomy vapour, he lay stretch'd along. *Dryden.*

4. To destroy by violence.

This is the fabrick, which, when God *breaketh* down, none can build up again. *Burnet, Theory.*

5. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,

My mouth no more were *broken* than these boys

And writ as little beard. *Shakspeare, All's well.*

6. To crush or destroy the strength of the body.

O father abbot!

An old man, *broken* with the storms of state,

Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;

Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

The breaking of that parliament

Broke him; as the dishonest victory

At Charenton, fatal liberty,

Kill'd with respect that old man eloquent. *Milton, Sonnet.*

Have not some of his vices weaken'd his body, and broke his health? have not others dissipated his estate, and reduced him to want? *Tillotson.*

7. To sink or appal the spirit.

The defeat of that day was much greater than it then appeared to be; and it even broke the heart of his army. *Clarendon.*

I'll brave her to her face;
I'll give my anger its free course against her:
Thou shalt see, Phoenix, how I'll break her pride. *Philips.*

8. To crush; to shatter.

Thou art the Lord that breakest the battles. *Judith, ix. 7.*
Your hopes without are vanish'd into smoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies broke. *Dryden.*

9. To weaken the mental faculties.

Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken senses,
Which, if convenience will not allow,
Stand in hard cure. *Shakspeare.*
If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment,
he will only break his brains. *Fellon on the Classics.*

10. To tame; to train to obedience; to enure to docility.

What boots it to break a colt, and to let him straight run loose at random? *Spenser on Ireland.*

Why, then, thou can'st not break her to the lute. —
— Why, no; for she hath broke the lute to me. *Shakspeare.*

So fed before he's broke, he'll bear
Too great a stomach patiently to feel
The lashing whip, or chew the curbing steel. *May's Virgil.*

That hot-mouth'd beast that bears against the curb,
Hard to be broken even by lawful kings. *Dryden.*

No sports but what belong to war they know,
To break the stubborn colt, to bend the bow. *Dryden.*

Virtues like these,
Make human nature shine, reform the soul,
And break our fierce barbarians into men. *Addison, Cato.*

Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himself to glory,
And breaks the fierceness of his native temper. *Addison.*

11. To make bankrupt.

The king's gown bankrupt, like a broken man. *Shakspeare.*
For this few know themselves: for merchants broke,
View their estate with discontent and pain. *Davies.*

With arts like these, rich Matho, when he speaks,
Attracts all fees, and little lawyers breaks. *Dryden.*

A command or call to be liberal, all of a sudden impoverishes
the rich, breaks the merchant, and shuts up every private man's
exchequer. *South.*

12. To discard; to dismiss.

I see a great officer broken. *Swift.*

13. To crack or open the skin, so as that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about, even the day before she broke her brow; and then my husband took up the child. *Shakspeare.*

Weak soul! and blindly to destruction led:
She break her heart! she'll sooner break your head. *Dryden.*

14. To make a swelling or imposthume open.

15. To violate a contract or promise.

Go, break thy league with Baasha, king of Israel. *2 Chron. xvi. 3.*

Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time. *Shakspeare.*

Pardon this fault, and, by my soul I swear,
I never more will break an oath with thee. *Shakspeare.*

Did not our worthies of the house,
Before they broke the peace, break vows? *Hudibras.*

16. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause. *Dryden.*

17. To stop; to make cease.

Break their talk, mistress Quickly, my kinsman shall speak
for himself. *Shakspeare.*

18. To intercept.

VOL. I.

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, yet so as if the first fall be broken, by means of a sop, or otherwise, it stayeth above. *Bacon.*

Think not my sense of virtue is so small;
I'll rather leap down first, and break your fall. *Dryden.*

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short, and looks about for some kind shrub,
To break his dreadful fall. *Dryden.*

She held my hand, the destin'd blow to break,
Then from her rosy lips began to speak. *Dryden.*

19. To interrupt.

Some solitary cloister will I choose,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden.*

The father was so moved, that he could only command his
voice, broke with sighs and sobbings, so far as to bid her pro-
ceed. *Addison, Spect. No. 164.*

The poor shade shiv'ring stands, and must not break
His painful silence, till the mortal speak. *Tickell.*

Sometimes in broken words he sigh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and trembled when he view'd the fair. *Gay.*

20. To separate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with that vehemence,
that they were forced to break company? *Atterbury.*

21. To dissolve any union.

It is great folly, as well as injustice, to break off so noble a
relation. *Collier of Friendship.*

22. To reform: with of.

The French were not quite broken of it, until some time after
they became christians. *Grew, Cosm. Sacra.*

23. To open something new; to propound something by an overture, as if a seal were opened; to break out's mind.

When any new thing shall be propounded, no counsellor
should suddenly deliver any positive opinion, but only hear it,
and, at the most, but to break it, at first, that it may be the
better understood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*

I, who much desir'd to know
Of whence she was, yet fearful how to break
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak. *Dryden.*

24. To break the back. To strain or dislocate the vertebrae with too heavy burdens.

I'd rather crack my sinews, break my back,
Than you should such dishonour undergo. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

25. To break the back. To disable one's fortune.

O, many,
Have broke their backs, with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

26. To break a deer. To cut it up at table.

To break fast. To eat the first time in the day.

28. To break ground. To plow.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over sur-
plus tillage, and break no more ground than will serve to supply
their own turn. *Carew, Surv.*

The husbandman must first break the land, before it be made
capable of good seed. *Davies on Ireland.*

29. To break ground. To open trenches.

30. To break the heart. To destroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here. —
— Will't break my heart? — *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I'd rather break mine own.
Should not all relations bear a part?
It were enough to break a single heart. *Dryden.*

31. To break a jest. To utter a jest unexpected.

This is the only modern way of running at tilt, with which
great persons are so delighted to see men encounter one another,
and break jests, as they did lances heretofore. *Butler's Modern Politician.*

[He] brake villainous jests
At thy undoing. *Otway, Venice Preserved.*

He [Lord Oxford] now and then brake a jest,
Which savoured of the Inns of Court. *Bolingbroke, Let. to W. Graham.*

B R E

32. *To break the neck.* To lux, or put out the neck joints.
I had as lief thou didst *break his neck*, as his fingers. *Shakespeare.*
33. *To break off.* To put a sudden stop; to interrupt.
She ended here, or vehement despair
Broke off the rest. *Milton, P. L. x. 1008.*
34. *To break off.* To preclude by some obstacle suddenly interposed.
— check the starts and sallies of the soul,
break off all its commerce with the tongue. *Addison.*
35. *To break off.* To dissolve; to tear asunder.
Let us *break off*, say they, by strength of hand,
Their bonds; and cast from us, no more to wear,
Their twisted cords. *Milton, Psalm ii. 6.*
36. *To break up.* To dissolve; to put a sudden end to.
Who cannot rest till he good fellows find;
He *breaks up* house, turns out of doors his mind. *Herbert.*
He threatened, that the tradesmen would beat out his teeth,
if he did not retire, and *break up* the meeting.
Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.
37. *To break up.* To open; to lay open.
Say, hast thou div'd into the deeps below?—
Or boldly *broken up* the seals of hell,
And seen the shadows which in darkness dwell?
Sandys, Job, p. 56.
Shells being lodged amongst mineral matter, when this
comes to be *broke up*, it exhibits impressions of the shells.
Woodward.
38. *To break up.* To separate or disband.
After taking the strong city of Belgrade, Solymán returning
to Constantinople, *broke up* his army, and there lay still the
whole year following. *Knolles.*
39. *To break up.* To force open.
They have *broken up*, and have passed through, the gate.
Micah, ii. 13.
The lusty Kentishmen, hepping on more friends, *break up* the
gates of the King's Bench and Marshalsea.
Hall's Chron. Hen. VI. fol. 78. b.
He would have watched, and would not have suffered his
house to be *broken up*. *St. Matt. xxiv. 43.*
40. *To break upon the wheel.* To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.
41. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind in the body.
- TO BREAK. † v. n.**
1. To part in two.
Give sorrow words, the grief that does not speak,
Whispers the o'ertraught heart, and bids it *break*. *Shakespeare.*
2. To burst.
The clouds are still above; and, while I speak,
A second deluge o'er our heads may *break*. *Dryden.*
The Roman camp
Hangs o'er us black and threatening, like a storm
Just *breaking* on our heads. *Dryden.*
3. To spread by dashing, as waves on a rock.
At last a falling billow stops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath. *Dryden.*
He could compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult in the Icarian sea, dashing and *breaking* among its crowd of isles.
Pope, Essay on Homer.
4. To break as a swelling; to open, and discharge matter.
Some hidden abscess in the mesentery, *breaking* some few days after, was discovered to be an apostome. *Harvey.*
Ask one who hath subdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no less happy than the case of a *broken* impostume, as the painful gathering and filling of it.
Decay of Piety.
5. To open as the morning.

B R E

- The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,
Because that I and you must part.
Stay, or else my joys will die,
And perish in their infancy. *Donne.*
When a man thinks of any thing in the darkness of the night, whatever deep impressions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vanish as the day *breaks* about him.
Addison, Spect. No. 465.
6. To burst forth; to exclaim.
Break forth into joy; sing together, ye waste places of Jerusalem.
Isaiah, lii. 9.
Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspired; and, not consulting, *broke*
Into a general prophecy. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
The heart of Adam, erst so sad,
Greatly rejoice'd; and thus his joy *broke forth*.
Milton, P. L. xi. 869.
7. To become bankrupt.
I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this; which, if, like an ill venture, it come unluckily home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, lose. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II. Ep.*
He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon, Essays.*
Cutler saw tenants *break*, and houses fall,
For very want he could not build a wall. *Pope.*
8. To decline in health and strength.
Yet thus, methinks, I hear them speak;
— how the dean begins to *break*:
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*
9. To issue out with vehemence.
Whose wounds, yet fresh, with bloody hands he strook,
While from his breast the dreadful accents *broke*. *Pope.*
10. To make way with some kind of suddenness, impetuosity, or violence.
Calamities may be nearest at hand, and readiest to *break* in suddenly upon us, which we, in regard of times or circumstances, may imagine to be farthest off. *Hooker, v. § 31.*
The three mighty men *broke* through the host of the Philistines.
2 Samuel, xxiii. 16.
They came into Judah, and *break* into it.
2 Chronicles, xxi. 17.
Or who shut up the sea within doors, when it *breaks forth*, as if it had issued out of the womb?
Job, xxxviii. 8.
This, this is he; softly awhile,
Let us not *break* in upon him. *Milton, S. A.*
He resolved, that Balfour should use his utmost endeavour to *break* through with his whole body of horse. *Clarendon.*
When the channel of a river is over-burged with water, more than it can deliver, it necessarily *breaks* over the banks, to make itself room. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*
Sometimes his anger *breaks* through all disguises,
And spares not gods nor men. *Denham, Sophy.*
Till through those clouds the sun of knowledge *brake*,
And Europe from her lethargy did wake. *Denham.*
O! could'st thou *break* through fate's severe decree,
A new Marcellus should arise in thee. *Dryden.*
At length I've acted my severest part;
I feel the woman *breaking* in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow. *Addison, Cato.*
How does the lustre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze!
Addison, Ib.
And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in
On my departing soul. *Addison, Ib.*
There are some, who, struck with the usefulness of these charities, *break* through all the difficulties and obstructions that now lie in the way towards advancing them. *Litterbury.*
Almighty pow'r, by whose most wise command,
Helpless, forlorn, uncertain here I stand;
Take this faint glimmering of thyself away,
Or *break* into my soul with perfect day! *Arbuthnot.*
See heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day! *Pope, Messiah.*
I must pay her the duty of friendship, wherever she is, though I *break* through the whole plan of life which I have formed in my mind. *Swift's Letters*

11. *To come to an explanation.*
But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break* with him thereof. *Sidney, Arc. b. i.*
Stay with me a while;
I am to *break* with thee of some affairs,
That touch me near. *Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*
Break with them, gentle love,
About the drawing as many of their husbands
Into the plot, as can. *B. Jonson, Caliline.*
12. *To fall out; to be friends no longer.*
Be not afraid to *break*
With murderers, and traitors, for the saving
A life so near and necessary to you,
As is your country. *B. Jonson, Ib.*
To *break* upon the score of danger or expence, is to be mean
and narrow-spirited. *Collier on Friendship.*
Sighing, he says, we must certainly *break*,
And my cruel unkindness compels him to speak. *Prior.*
13. *To break from.* To go away with some vehemence.
How didst thou scorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who could'st *break from* Laura's arms? *Roscommon.*
Thus radiant from the circling crowd he *broke*;
And thus with manly modesty he spoke. *Dryden.*
This custom makes bigots and scepticks; and those that
break from it, are in danger of heresy. *Locke.*
14. *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.
The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magisterial air, *breaks in* upon conversation, and drives down all before him. *Addison on Italy.*
15. *To break loose.* To escape from captivity.
Who would not, finding way, *break loose* from hell,
And boldly venture to whatever place,
Farthest from pain? *Milton, P. L.*
16. *To break loose.* To shake off restraint.
If we deal falsely in covenant with God, and *break loose* from all our engagements to him, we release God from all the promises he has made to us. *Tillotson.*
17. *To break off.* To desist suddenly.
Do not peremptorily *break off*, in any business, in a fit of anger; but howsoever you shew bitterness, do not act any thing that is not revocable. *Bacon.*
Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memorable victory was won by the Christians at Lepanto, being then hearing of causes in consistory, *broke off* suddenly, and said to those about him, It is now more time we should give thanks to God. *Bacon.*
When you begin to consider, whether you may safely take one draught more, let that be accounted a sign late enough to *break off*. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*
18. *To break off from.* To part from with violence.
I must from this enchanting queen *break off*. *Shakespeare.*
19. *To break out.* To discover itself in sudden effects.
Let not one spark of filthy lustful fire
Break out, that may her sacred peace molest. *Spenser.*
They smother and keep down the flame of the mischief, so as it may not *break out* in their time of government; what comes afterwards, they care not. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Such a deal of wonder is *broken out* within this hour, that ballad-makers cannot be able to express it. *Shakespeare.*
As fire *breaks out* of flint by percussion, so wisdom and truth issueth out by the agitation of argument. *Howell.*
Fully ripe, his swelling fate *breaks out*,
And hurries him to mighty mischiefs on. *Dryden.*
All turn'd their sides, and to each other spoke;
I saw their words *break out* in fire and smoke. *Dryden.*
Like a ball of fire, the further thrown,
Still with a greater blaze she shone,
And her bright soul *broke out* on ev'ry side. *Dryden.*
There can be no greater labour, than to be always disseminating; there being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze, and *break out*. *South.*
They are men of concealed fire, that doth not *break out* in the ordinary circumstances of life. *Addison, on the War.*
A violent fever *broke out* in the place, which swept away great multitudes. *Addison, Spect.*

20. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body, as pustules or sores.
21. *To break out.* To become dissolute.
He *broke out* into his great excesses, while he was restrained by the councils and authority of Seneca. *Dryden.*
22. *To break up.* To cease; to intermit.
It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day, when the river first riseth, great plagues in Cairo use suddenly to *break up*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
23. *To break up.* To dissolve itself.
These, and the like conceits, when men have cleared their understanding, by the light of experience, will scatter and *break up*, like mist. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
The speedy depredation of air upon watery moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than the sudden discharge or vanishing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glass, or any polished body; for the mistiness scattereth, and *breaketh up* suddenly. *Bacon.*
But, ere he came near it, the pillar and cross of light *broke up*, and cast itself abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many stars. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*
What we obtain by conversation, is oftentimes lost again, as soon as the company *breaks up*, or, at least, when the day vanishes. *Watts.*
24. *To break up.* To begin holidays; to be dismissed from business.
Our army is dispers'd already:
Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course
East, west, north, south: or, like a school *broke up*,
Each hurries tow'rd his home and sporting-place. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*
25. *To break with.* To part friendship with any.
There is a slave whom we have put in prison,
Reports, the Volscians, with two several powers,
Are entered in the Roman territories. —
Go see this rumourer whipt. It cannot be,
The Volscians dare *break with* us. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
Can there be any thing of friendship in snares, hooks, and trappings? Whosoever *breaks with* his friend upon such terms, has enough to warrant him in so doing, both before God and man. *South.*
Invent some apt pretence,
To *break with* Bertran. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*
26. It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed verb, that in all its significations, whether active or neutral, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, violence, or separation. It is used often with additional particles, *up*, *out*, *in*, *off*, *forth*, to modify its signification.
- BREAK. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. State of being broken; opening.
• From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*
For now, and since first *break* of day, the fiend.
Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come. *Milton, P. L.*
They must be drawn from far, and without *breaks*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. *Dryden.*
The sight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes discover itself through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it. *Addison.*
 2. A pause; an interruption.
The period is indeed very noble, but extended to an unusual length, and full of transpositions and *breaks*. *Blackwall's Sacred Classics, ii. 89.*
 3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.
All modern trash is
Set forth with numerous *breaks* and dashes. *Swift.*
 4. Land ploughed or broken up, that has long lain fallow or in sheep-walks, is, in some places, so called during the first year after the alteration. *Grose.*
 5. In architecture, a recess or giving back of a part behind its ordinary range or projecture. *Chambers.*

BRE'AKABLE.* *adj.* [from *break*.] Capable of being broken. *Cotgrave and Sherwood.*

BRE'AKER.† *n. s.* [from *break*.]

1. He that breaks any thing.

Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law. *Shakespeare.*

If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them, to be prisons for the *breakers* of the laws of men. *South.*

2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks: a term of navigation.

3. A breaker up of the ground.

Sherwood.

4. A destroyer.

If he beget a son that is a robber, [in the margin, a *breaker* up of an house,] a shedder of blood, &c. *Ezek. xviii. 10.*

The *breaker* is come up before them: they have broken up, and have passed through, the gate. *Micah, ii. 13.*

To BRE'AKFAST. v. n. [from *break* and *fast*.] To eat the first meal in the day.

As soon as Phœbus' rays inspect us,

First, sir, I read, and then I *breakfast*.

Prior.

BRE'AKFAST. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The first meal in the day.

The duke was at *breakfast*, the last of his repasts in this world. *Wolton.*

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.

Hope is a good *breakfast*, but it is a bad supper. *Bacon.*

A good piece of bread would be often the best *breakfast* for my young master. *Locke.*

3. A meal, or food in general.

Had I been seized by a hungry lion,

I would have been a *breakfast* to the beast. *Shakespeare.*

I lay me down to gasp my latest breath,

The wolves will get a *breakfast* by my death,

Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply. *Dryden.*

BRE'AKFASTING.* *n. s.* [from *breakfast*.] A party assembled to breakfast together; a publick breakfast.

No *breakfastings* with them, which consume a great deal of time. *Lord Chesterfield.*

BRE'AKING.* *n. s.* [from *break*.]

1. Bankruptcy.

Thou art a merchant;—what tellest thou me—of falsehood in trades, *breaking* of customers. *Seasonable Sermon, p. 30.*

2. Irruption; inroad.

Obstructing the avenues against all future *breakings* in of the great polluters. *Hammond's Sermons, p. 508.*

God hath broken in upon mine enemies by mine hand, like the *breaking forth* of waters. *1 Chron. xiv. 11.*

They came upon me as a wide *breaking-in* of waters. *Job, xxx. 14.*

3. Dissolution.

He shall break it as the *breaking* of the potter's vessel, that is broken to pieces. *Isaiah, xxx. 14.*

Gideon heard the telling of the dream, and the interpretation [in the margin, *breaking*] thereof. *Judges, vii. 15.*

4. A *breaking up* of the ground.

Sherwood.

5. The beginning of the school-boys' holidays.

In this peaceful spot with parents so affectionate, I was the happiest of beings in my *breakings up* from school. *Memo. of R. Cumberland, i. 53.*

BRE'AKNECK. n. s. [from *break* and *neck*.] A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck.

I must

Forsake the court; to do or no, is certain

To me a *breakneck*.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

BRE'AKPROMISE. n. s. [from *break* and *promise*.] One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

I will think you the most atheistical *breakpromise*, and the most hollow lover. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

BRE'AKVOW. n. s. [from *break* and *vow*.] He that practiseth the breach of vows.

That daily *breakvow*, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids.

Shakespeare, K. John.

BRE'AKWATER.* *n. s.* [from *break* and *water*.] The bulk of an old vessel sunk at the entrance of an harbour to break the force of the sea. *Ash.*

BREAM. n. s. [*bream*, Fr. *cyprinus latus*.] The name of a fish.

The *bream* being at full growth, is a large fish; he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by Gesner, taken to be more elegant than wholesome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleases him, and in many ponds, so fast as to overstock them, and starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a lozing bone, to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or spawn. *Walton, Angler.*

A broad *bream*, to please some curious taste,

While yet alive in boiling water cast,

Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, flings about.

Waller.

To BREAM.* See **To BROOM.**

BREAST.† *n. s.* [*brusts*, Goth. *bjeort*, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.

No, traytress, angry Love replies,

She's hid somewhere about thy *breast*,

A place nor God nor man denies,

For Venus' dove the proper nest.

Prior.

2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.

They pluck the fatherless from the *breast*. *Job, xxiv. 9.*

3. Breast was anciently taken for the power of singing.

The better *breed*, the lesser rest,

To serve the queer now there now heere.

Tusser (of Singing Boys) Husbandrie, p. 155.

An excellent song, and a sweet songster; a fine *breast* of his own. *B. Jonson, Musque of Mel. Gypsies.*

4. The part of a breast that is under the neck, between the fore-legs.

5. The disposition of the mind.

I not by wants, or fears, or age oppress,

Stem the wild torrent with a dauntless *breast*.

Dryden.

6. The heart; the conscience.

Needless was written law, where none oppress;

The law of man was written in his *breast*.

Dryden, Ovid.

7. The seat of the passions.

Margarita first possess'd,

If I remember well, my *breast*.

Cowley.

Each in his *breast* the secret sorrow kept,

And thought it safe to laugh, though Caesar wept.

Rowe.

To BREAST. v. a. [from the noun.] To meet in front; to oppose breast to breast.

The threaten sails

Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,

Breasting the lofty surge.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

The hardy Swiss

Breasts the keen air, and carols as he goes.

Goldsmith.

BRE'ASTBONE. n. s. [from *breast* and *bone*.] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

The belly shall be eminent by shadowing the flank, and under the *breastbone*.

Peacocks.

BRE'ASTCASKET. n. s. [from *breast* and *casket*.] With mariners. The largest and longest caskets, which are a sort of strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BREASTDEEP.* *adj.* [from *breast* and *deep*.] Breast-high; up to the breast.

B R E

Set him *breast-deep* in earth, and famish him;
There let him stand, and rave and cry for food.

Titus Andron. v. 3.

BRE'ASTED.* *adj.* [from *breast*.]

1. **Broad-breasted**, or great-breasted. *Hudoc.*

2. Having a fine voice, in allusion to the old musical usage of the word *breast*.

Singing men well-breasted.

Fiddes, Life of Card. Wolsey, App. p. 128.

BRE'ASTFAST.* *n. s.* [from *breast* and *fast*.] In a ship.]

A rope fastened to some part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTHIGH. *adj.* [from *breast* and *high*.] Up to the breast.

The river itself gave way unto her, so that she was straight *breasthigh*. *Sidney.*

Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,

Breasthigh in sand.

Dryden, Fables.

BRE'ASTHOOKS. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *hook*.] With

shipwrights. The compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *knot*.] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breast.

Our ladies have still faces, and our men hearts, why may we not hope for the same achievements from the influence of this *breastknot*. *Addison, Frecholder.*

BRE'ASTPLATE. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *plate*.] Armour for the breast.

What stronger *breastplate* than a heart untainted?

Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel just. *Shakspeare.*

'Gainst shield, helm, *breastplate*, and, instead of those,

Five sharp smooth stones from the next brook he chose. *Conley.*

This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-pistol, before his old rusty *breastplate* could be scoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *plough*.] A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.

The *breastplough* which a man shoves before him. *Mortimer.*

BRE'ASTROPES. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *rope*.] In a ship.

Those ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels hold the yards fast to the mast. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTWORK. *n. s.* [from *breast* and *work*.] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants; the same with *parapet*.

Sir John Astley cast up *breastworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon.*

BREATH. *n. s.* [*bryðe*, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.

Whither are they vanish'd?

Into the air: and what seem'd corporal

Melted, as *breath* into the wind. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. **Life.**

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*?

But whence hast thou the pow'r to give me death? *Dryden.*

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to the condition in which a man is breathless and spent.

At other times, he casts to sue the chace
Of swift wild beasts, or run on foot a race,
T' enlarge his *breath*, large breath in arms most needful,
Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and heedful.

Spenser, F.Q.

What is your difference? speak.—

I am scarce in *breath*, my lord. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Spaniard, take *breath*; some respite I'll afford;

My cause is more advantage than your sword. *Dryden.*

Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,

That they, at length, grew weary to destroy;

B R E

Refus'd the work we brought, and out of *breath*,
Made sorrow and despair attend for death.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

4. **Respite; pause; relaxation.**

Give me some *breath*, some little pause, dear lord,
Before I positively speak. *Shakspeare, Richard III.*

5. **Breeze; moving air.**

Vent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock,
Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface.

Addison, Cato.

6. **A single act; an instant.**

You menace me, and court me in a *breath*,
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death. *Dryden.*

BREATHABLE.* *adj.* [from *breath*.] That may be breathed; as, *breathable* air.

TO BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath*.]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to inspire and expire.

He safe return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friends embrace, had *breath'd* his last. *Pope.*

2. To live.

Let him *breathe*, between the heavens and earth,
A private man in Athens. *Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*

3. To take breath; to rest.

He presently follow'd the victory so hot upon the Scots, that he suffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themselves together again. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink,
Upon agreement. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much *breathing* put him out of breath.

Milton, Ep. on Hobson.

When France had *breath'd*, after intestine broils,
And peace and conquest crown'd her foreign toils.

Roscommon

4. To pass as air.

Shall I not then be stifled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no healthsome air *breathes* in,
And there be strang'd ere my Romeo comes? *Shakspeare.*

TO BREATHE. *v. a.*

1. To inspire, or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They wish to live,
Their pains and poverty desire to bear,
To view the light of heav'n, and *breathe* the vital air,

Dryden.

They here began to *breathe* a most delicious kind of aether,
and saw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light. *Tatler, No. 81.*

2. To inject by breathing: with *into*.

He *breathed into* us the breath of life, a vital active spirit; whose motions, he expects, should own the dignity of its original. *Decay of Pety.*

I would be young, be handsome, be belov'd,
Could I but *breathe* myself into Adrastus. *Dryden.*

3. To expire; to eject by breathing: with *out*.

She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muse; and, by Plutarch, is compared to Caius, the son of Vulcan, who *breathed* out nothing but flame. *Spectator, No. 223.*

4. To exercise; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* stags. *Shakspeare.*

5. To inspire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They *breathe* the flute, or strike the vocal wire. *Prior.*

6. To exhale; to send out as breath.

His altar *breathes*
Ambrosial odours, and ambrosial flow'rs. *Milton, P. L.*

7. To utter privately.

I have toward heaven *breath'd* a secret vow,
To live in prayer and contemplation.

Shakspeare, Mer. of Ven.

8. To give air or vent to.

B R E

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to *breathe* a vein.

Dryden, Virg.

BRE'ATHER. *n. s.* [from *breathe*.]

1. One that *breathes*, or *lives*.

She shows a body rather than a life,
A statue than a *breather*. *Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.*
I will chide no *breather* in the world but myself.

Shakspeare.

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular scandal once can touch,

But it confounds the *breather*.

Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.

3. *Inspirer*; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire:

His milder father summons him away.

Norris.

BRE'ATHFUL.* *adj.* [from *breathe*.]

1. Full of breath.

And eke the *breathful* bellows blew amaine,
Like to the northren winde, that none could heare.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 38.

2. Full of odour.

Fresh costurarie, and *breathful* canonile.

Spenser, Muirpotmos, v. 195.

BRE'ATHING. *† n. s.* [from *breathe*.]

1. Aspiration; secret prayer.

His meals are hunger; his *breathings*, sighs; his linen, hair-cloth.

Bp. Hall, Works, ii. 329.

While to high heaven his pious *breathings* turn'd,
Weeping he hop'd, and sacrificing mour'n'd.

Prior.

2. *Breathing place*; vent.

The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nourishment she takes.

Dryden.

3. An accent; as, a rough *breathing*.

BRE'ATHING-PLACE.* *n. s.* [from *breathe* and *place*.]

A pause.

That *cæsura*, or *breathing-place*, in the midst of the verse,
neither Italian nor Spanisk have, the French and we almost
never fail of.

Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

BRE'ATHING-TIME.* *n. s.* [from *breathe* and *time*.]

Relaxation; time for *breath'ing*; rest.

Neither doth it a little conduce to our safety, that since
marriage, once passed, is irreversible, we may have some
breathing-time betwixt our promise and accomplishment.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

He does not allow the poor devoted peer a moment's
breathing-time.

Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope, ii. 323.

BRE'ATHLESS. *adj.* [from *breathe*.]

1. Out of breath; spent with labour.

Well knew

The prince, with patience and sufferance sly,
So hasty heat soon cooled to subdue;
Tho' when he *breathless* wax, that battle 'gan renew.

Spenser, F. Q.

I remember, when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage, and extreme toil,
Breathless, and faint, leaning upon my sword,
Came there a certain lord.

Shakspeare, Henry IV.

Many so strained themselves in their race, that they fell down
breathless and dead.

Hayward.

Breathless and tir'd, is all my fury spent?

Or does my glutted spleen at length relent?

Dryden, Æn.

2. Dead.

Kneeling before this ruin of sweet life,
And breathing to this *breathless* excellence,
The incense of a vow, a holy vow.

Shakspeare, King John.

Yielding to the sentence, *breathless* thou

And pale shalt lie, as what thou huriest now.

Prior.

BRE'ATHLESSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *breathless*.]

The state of being out of breath.

Methinks I hear the soldiers and busie officers when they
were telling that other weighty stone, (for such we probably
conceive,) to the mouth of the vault with much toil and sweat
and *breathlessness*, how they bragged of the sureness of the
place.

Bp. Hall, Works, ii. 276.

B R E

BRED. *participi pass.* [from *To breed*.]

Their malice was *bred* in them, and their cogitation would
never be changed.

Wisdom, xii. 10.

BREDE. *n. s.* See **BRAID**.

In a curious *brede* of needlework, one colour falls away by
such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see
the variety without being able to distinguish the total vanishing
of the one, from the first appearance of the other.

Dryden.

BREECH. *† n. s.* [supposed from, *bpræcan*, Sax.

Dr. Johnson says. But see **BREECHES**.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.

When the king's pardon was offered by a herald, a lewd boy
turped towards him his naked *breech*, and used words suitable
to that gesture.

Hayward.

The storks devour snakes and other serpents; which when
they begin to creep out at their *breeches*, they will presently
clap them close to a wall, to keep them in.

Grew, Museum.

2. *Breeches*.

Ah! that thy father had been so resoly'd!—

—That thou might still have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er had stol'n the *breech* from Lancaster.

Shakspeare.

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

So cannons, when they mount vast pitches,
Are tumbld back upon their *breeches*.

Anonymous.

4. The hinder part of any thing.

To BREECH. *† v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.

2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a
un.

Their daggers

Unmannerly *breech'd* with gore.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

3. To whip on the breech. [*breeched* or *jerked*,
fessé, fouetté. *Sherwood.*]

Cry like a *breech'd* boy, not eat a bit.

Beaumont and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.

BREECHES. *† n. s.* [*bpræc*, Sax. from *bracca*, an old

Gaulish word; so that Skinner imagines the name
of the part covered with *breeches*, to be derived
from that of the garment. In this sense it has no
singular, Dr. Johnson says; and yet he has, in the
preceding article, given it in the singular number,
under the second definition. Mr. Horne Tooke
inclines to the Sax. *bryce*, because, he says,
" *breeches* cover those parts where the body is
broken into two parts." But, from this ludicrous
refinement of etymology, I pass on to direct
the reader to the Celtick and Gothick languages;
brak old Goth. the *kuer*, *brok*, the covering or
breeches; *brag*, Celt. whence the old Fr. *braguès*,
and then *broches*; Sax. *bpræc*, whence also *breeks*,
still a common word for *breeches* in the north of
England; and sometimes found in our writings.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of
the body.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a
pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned.

Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.

Rough satires, sly remarks, ill-natur'd speeches,

Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breeches*.

Prior.

Give him a single coat to make, he'd do't;

A vest or *breeches*, singly; but the brute

• Cou'd ne'er contrive all three to make a suit.

King.

A parliament-man is one that hath turned his leather *breeches*
into the new fashion.

Characters, written about 1661.

2. To wear the *breeches*, is, in a wife, to usurp the au-
thority of the husband.

Children rule, old men go to school, women wear the *breeches*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

The wife of Xanthus was domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the breeches. *L'Esrange.*

BREE'CHING. * *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A whipping. *Sherwood.*

Memorandum, that I owe Ananias a breeching.

Brewer's Lingua, iii. 1.

2. In naval language, the ropes with which the great guns are lashed to the side of a ship are called breechings, because brought about the breech of the piece, in order to secure it. *Chambers.*

To BREED. *v. a.* preter. I bred, I have bred. [*bræban, Sax.*]

1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the species.

None fiercer in Numidia bred,
With Carthage were in triumph led. *Roscommon.*

2. To produce from one's self.

Children would breed their teeth with less danger. *Locke.*

3. To occasion; to cause; to produce.

Thereat he roared for exceeding pain,
That, to have heard, great horror would have bred.

Spenser, F. Q.

Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope the rites and orders of our church have bred in the hearts of others. *Hooker.*

What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty, breedeth in youth! *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Intemperance and lust breed infirmities and diseases, which, being propagated, spoil the strain of a nation. *Tillotson.*

4. To continue; to hatch; to plot.

My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this! a heart and brain to breed it in! *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place; so, there are breeding ponds, and feeding ponds.

Mr. Harding, and the worthiest divine Christendom hath bred for the space of some hundreds of years were brought up together in the same university. *Hooker.*

Hail, foreign wonder!

Whom, certain these rough shades did never breed.

Milton, Comus.

6. To educate; to form by education.

Whoe'er thou art, whose forward ears are bent
On state affairs to guide the government;
Hear first what Socrates of old has said,
To the lov'd youth, whom he at Athens bred,
To breed up the son to common sense,
Is evermore the parent's least expence. *Dryden, Juvenal.*

And left their pillagers, to rapine bred,
Without controul, to strip and spoil the dead. *Dryden.*

His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or the trade he breeds them up in. *Locke.*

7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.

Ah! wretched me! by fates averse decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to breed. *Dryden.*

8. To conduct through the first stages of life.

Bred up in grief, can pleasure be our theme?
Our endless anguish, does not nature claim?
Reason and sorrow are to us the same. *Prior.*

To BREED. *v. n.*

1. To bring young.

Lucina, it seems, was breeding, as she did nothing but entertain the company with a discourse upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spectator, No. 431.*

2. To be encreased by new production.

But could youth last, and love still breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then these delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced; to have birth.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd,
The air is delicate. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
There is a worm that breedeth in old snow, and dieth soon
after it cometh out of the snow. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The caterpillar is one of the most general of worms, and breedeth of dew and leaves. *Bacon.*

It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots and flies breed in putrefied carcases. *Bentley.*

4. To raise a breed.

In the choice of swine choose such to breed of as are of long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

BREED. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A cast; a kind; a subdivision of species.

I bring you witnesses,
Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's breed. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
The horses were young and handsome, and of the best breed in the north. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Walled towns, stored arsenals, and ordnance; all this is but a sheep in a lion's skin, except the breed and disposition of the people be stout and warlike. *Bacon, Essays.*

Infectious streams of crowding sins began,
And through the spurious breed and guilty nation ran. *Roscommon.*

Rode fair Ascanius on a fiery steed,
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian breed. *Dryden.*

2. A family; a generation: in contempt.

A cousin of his last wife's was proposed; but John would have no more of the breed. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

3. Progeny; offspring.

If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend; for when did friendship take
A breed of barren metal of his friend? *Shakspeare, Mer. of Ven.*

4. A number produced at once; a hatch.

She lays them in the sand, where they lie till they are hatched; sometimes above an hundred at a breed. *Greiv.*

BRE'EDBATE. *n. s.* [from breed and bate.] One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever servant shall come in house withal; and, I warrant you, no telltale, nor no breedbate. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

BRE'EDER. *n. s.* [from breed.]

1. That which produces any thing.

Time is the nurse and breeder of all good. *Shakspeare.*

2. The person which brings up another.

Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the best breeders and bringers up of the worthiest men. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

3. A female that is prolifick.

Get thee to a nunnery; why would'st thou be a breeder of sinners? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Here is the babe, as loathsome as a toad,
Amongst the fairest breeders of our time. *Tit. Andronicus.*

Let there be an hundred persons in London, as many in the country, we say, that if there be sixty of them breeders in London, there are more than sixty in the country. *Graunt.*

Yet if a friend a night or two should need her,
He'd recommend her as a special breeder. *Pope.*

4. One that takes care to raise a breed.

The breeders of English cattle turned much to dairy, or else kept their cattle to six or seven years old. *Temple.*

BRE'EDING. *n. s.* [from breed.]

1. Education; instruction; qualifications.

She had her breeding at my father's charge,
A poor physician's daughter. *Shakspeare, All's Well.*
I am a gentleman of blood and breeding. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

I hope to see it a piece of none of the meanest breeding, to be acquainted with the laws of nature. *Glauville, Scepas, Pref.*

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.

As men of breeding, sometimes men of wit,
To avoid great errors, must the less commit. *Pope.*

The Graces from the court did next provide
Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride. *Swift.*

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant state.

Why was my breeding order'd and prescrib'd,
As of a person separate to God,
Design'd for great exploits? *Milton, S. 1.*

BREESE. *n. s.* [*brjoja*, Saxon.] A stinging fly; the gadfly.

B R E

Cleopatra,
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sail, and flies. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
The learned write, the insect breeze
Is but the mongrel prince of bees. *Hudibras.*
A fierce loud buzzing breeze, their stings draw blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood. *Dryden.*
BREEZE.† *n. s.* [*brezza*, Ital. *brise*, Fr. a term in
Provence for a fresh wind which blows upon that
coast from nine in the morning till the evening.] A
gentle gale; a soft wind.
We find, that these hottest regions of the world, seated
under the equinoctial line, or near it, are so refreshed with a
daily gale of easterly wind, which the Spaniards call *breeze*, that
doth ever more blow stronger in the heat of the day. *Raleigh.*
From land a gentle breeze arose by night,
Serenely shone the stars, the moon was bright,
And the sea trembled with her silver light. *Dryden.*
Gradual sinks the breeze
Into a perfect calm; that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the closing wood. *Thomson.*
BREEZELESS.* *adj.* [from *breeze* and *less*.] Wanting
a breeze.
Yet here no fiery ray inflames
The breezeless sky. *W. Richardson's Poems.*
A stagnate breezeless air becalms my soul. *Shenstone's Poems.*
BREEZY.† *adj.* [from *breeze*.]
1. Fanned with gales.
The seer, while zephyrs curl the swelling deep,
Basks on the breezy shore, in grateful sleep,
His oozy limbs. *Pope.*
2. Full of gales.
The breezy call of incense-breathing morn.
Gray, Elegy, st. 5.
BRE'HON.† *n. s.* [An Irish word, from *breath*, judge-
ment. The word was once in use in Scotland also.
See Jamieson's Dict. In the example, from Spenser,
given by Dr. Johnson, a curious error occurs in
all the editions of the dictionary, which presents a
specimen of that pleasant mode of blundering, so
often attributed to the *Irish*; though Spenser does
not warrant it; and therefore Spenser is now vindicated.
Dr. Johnson's reading is, "the judge will
compound between the murderer and the party
murdered!"]
In the case of murder, the *bre'hon*, that is, their judge, will
compound between the murderer and friends of the party murdered,
which prosecute the action, that the malefactor shall give
unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recom-
pense, which they call an eriaich. *Spenser on Ireland.*
BREME.† *adj.* [from *brēmman*, Sax. to rage or fume,
often written *brim* and *bryme* in our old language.
Brim or *ferce*, ferox, Prompt. Parv. Su. Goth.
brumma, to rage.] Cruel; sharp; severe. Not
used.
Thistles thicke,
And breris brimme for to pricke. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 1836.*
And when the shining sun laugheth once,
You deem the spring come at once:
But eft, when you count, you freed from fear,
Comes the *breme* winter, with chamfred brows,
Full of wrinkles, and frosty furrows. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*
Baleful shrieks of ghosts are heard most *brim*.
Sackville's Induction, Mir. for Mag.
To **BREN.*** *v. a.* [Iceland. *brenn*, to burn; Goth.
brinnan; Sax. *brenman*. This verb, instead of *burn*,
is usual in our old authors. It continued in use
till the reign of Elizabeth.] To burn. Obsolete.
Cleans the wicked flame his bowels *brent*.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vii. 16.
BRENT.† *part. adj.* [from *bren*.] This word is given
by Johnson merely as an adjective; without any

B R E

notice of the verb, which formerly both as an active
and neuter verb was common.] **Burnt.**
What flames, quoth he, when I thee present see
In danger rather to be *brent* than drent? *Spenser, F. Q.*
BRENT, or BRANT.* *adj.* [Su. Goth. *bryn*, the top of
a hill.] Steep; high. A *brent* brow is yet dis-
tinguished, in some places, as a high hill; in the
north, it is *brant* or *brunt*; "as *brant* as the side of
a house." *Ray.*
The grapes grow on the *brant* rocks so wonderfully, that you
will marvel how men dare to climb up to them.
Ascham, Lett. to Raven.
BREST. *n. s.* [in architecture.] That member of a
column, called also the *torus*, or *tore*.
BREST Summers. The pieces in the outward parts of
any timber building, and in the middle floors, into
which the girders are framed. *Harris.*
BRIT. *n. s.* A fish of the turbot kind, also *burt* or
brut. *Dict.*
BRE'TFUL.* *adj.* [Cockeram gives this word, and de-
fines it *topfull*; but says, that *then* (1622) it was ob-
solete. The etymology is uncertain; but, in Glou-
cestershire, the *breeds* of a hat are said to mean the
brims of a hat, Grose's Prov. Gloss. This may serve
perhaps to confirm the meaning, in our old poets,
of *brimful*, which this obsolete word exhibits.]
Brimful.
His wallet lay before him in his lappe,
Bretful of pardons come from Rome all hote.
Chaucer, Prol. C. T. 689.
A frere on a bench—
With a face so fat, as a ful bleddere,
Blowen *bretful* of breath.
P. Plowman's Crede, (1554,) sign. B. i. b.
BRE'THREN.† *n. s.* [the plural of *brother*, Goth.
brothrahans.] See **BROTHER**.
All these sects are *brethren* to each other in faction, igno-
rance, iniquity, perverseness, pride. *Swift.*
BREVE.† *n. s.* [in musick.] A note or character
of time, equivalent to four minims.
BREVE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *breve*; whence the Icelandick
bref, a diploma; the Germ. and Dutch *brief*, a let-
ter; Sax. *brave*; and our own word *brief*, now
used instead of *breve*, which however is found in
good authors. Originally, "*breve nihil aliud erat
quam rescriptum quoddam principis, quo ordinario
judici mandabat, ut de querelâ ad eum delatâ jus
diceret breviter, ita ut ampliùs super eâ querelâ rex
non molestetur.*" Cragii Jus Feudale, lib. ii. tit. xvii.]
An official writing; a letter of state. In the com-
mon law, a writ or brief; in the civil, a short note
or minute.
The *breve* rather than the bull should have larger dispensa-
tion. *Id. Herbert's Hist. of Hen. VIII. p. 227.*
Neither the popes themselves, nor those of the court, the
secretaries and dataries, which pen their bulls and *breves*, have
any use or exercise in Holy Scripture. *Bp. Bedell's Letters, &c. p. 356.*
BREVET.* *n. s.* [Fr. from the low Lat. *brevetum*,
of *breve*, short.] A military phrase of modern times.
For Cotgrave renders *brevet* "a brief, note, bre-
viate, little writing, short declaration, ticket, or bill
of one's hand." But *brevet* now means appoint-
ment in the army, and rank above the specifick
appointment for which pay is received; as, a lieute-
nant-colonel, being made colonel by *brevet*, enjoys
the pay only of the former, but the honour and pri-

vileges of the latter, station. A *brevet* is a warrant, without scal.

BREVIARY.† *n. s.* [*breviaire*, Fr. *brevarium*, Lat.]

1. An abridgement; epitomie; a compendium.

Cresconius, an African bishop, has given us an abridgement or *breviary* thereof.

Some few naked *breviaries* of their wars and leagues.

Sprat, Hist. R. Soc. p. 43.

Peter Comestor's *Historia Scholastica*, a sort of *breviary* of the Old and New Testament.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 108.

2. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome, as contradistinguished from the missal.

The sermon of the martyrs, which is found among the homilies of St. Augustine and Leo, and in the Roman *breviary* is appointed to be read at the common festival days of many martyrs.

Abp. Usher's Answer to the Jesuit Malone, p. 333.
If you say they were not saved, then your Roman martyrology, all your missals and *breviaries* are manifestly false.

Rp. Barlow's Remains, p. 460.

BREVIATE.† *n. s.* [from *brevis*, *brevio*, Lat.]

1. A short compendium.

He shall less need the help of *breviates*, or historical rhapsodies.

Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.

It is obvious to the shallowest discourses, that the whole counsel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is comprised in one *breviate* of evangelical truth. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A lawyer's brief.

First, he that led the cavalcade

Wore a sow-gelder's flagellet,

On which he blew as strong a levet,

As well-fer'd lawyer on his *breviate*.

Hudibras, P. ii. c. 2.

To BREVIATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *brevio*.] To abbreviate.

Sherwood.

BREVIATURE. *n. s.* [from *brevio*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVIER. *n. s.* A particular size of letter used in printing; so called, probably, from being originally used in printing a *breviary*; as,

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,

Live well; how long or short, permit to Heav'n.

Milton.

BREVITY.† *n. s.* [*brevitas*, Lat. *brieveté*, Fr.] Conciseness; shortness; contraction into few words.

Virgil, studying *brevity*, and having the command of his own language, could bring those words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocutions.

Dryden.

To BREW.† *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch; *brawen*, German; *brupan*, Saxon; *brugga*, Goth. *bruer*, old Fr.]

1. To make liquours by mixing several ingredients.

We have drinks also *brewed* with several herbs, and roots, and spices.

Bacon.

Mercy guard me!

Hence with thy *brew'd* enchantments, foul deceiver.

Milton, Comus.

2. To put into preparation.

Here's neither bush nor shrub to bear off any weather at all, and another storm *brewing*.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

3. To mingle.

Take away these chalices; go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

4. Pope seems to use the word indeterminately.

Or *brew* fierce tempests on the watery main,

Or o'er the globe distil the kindly rain.

Pope, Rape of the Lock.

5. To contrive; to plot.

I found it to be the most malicious and frantick surmise, and the most contrary to his nature, that, I think, had ever been *brewed* from the beginning of the world, howsoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician, even in print.

Wotton.

To BREW. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer.

I keep his house, and wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself.

Shakespeare.

BREW.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potatoe roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nourishing meats.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Above the northern nests of feather'd snows,

The *brew* of thunders, and the flaming forge

That forms the crooked lightning.

Young, Night Th. 9.

BRE'WAGE.† *n. s.* [from *brew*.] Mixture of various things.

Go, *brew* me a pottle of sack finely.

—With eggs, sir? —

—Simple of itself: I'll no pullet-sperm in my *brewage*.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

After the malmsey, or some well-spiced *brewage*.

Milton, Areopagitica.

BRE'WER. *n. s.* [from *brew*.] A man whose profession it is to make beer.

When *brewers* marr their malt with water.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonstrate out of Euclid or Apollonius, that his baker, or brewer, or cook, has not conveyed poison into his meat or drink.

Tillotson.

BREWERY.* *n. s.* [from *brewer*.] The place appropriated to brewing.

Over the bridge is a great porter-brewery.

Pennant.

I could not but be somewhat diverted by hearing Johnson talk in a pompous manner of his new office, and particularly of the concerns of the brewery, which it was at last resolved should be sold.

Boswell, Life of Johnson.

BRE'WHOUSE. *n. s.* [from *brew* and *house*.] A house appropriated to brewing.

In our *brewhouses*, bakehouses, and kitchens, are made divers drinks, breads, and meats.

Bacon, Atlantis.

BRE'WING.* *n. s.* See **To BREW**, 4th sense. In naval language, the appearance of black tempestuous clouds, arising gradually from a particular part of the hemisphere, and indicating an approaching storm.

Chambers.

BRE'WING. *n. s.* [from *brew*.] Quantity of liquor brewed at once.

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

BRE'WIS.† *n. s.* [Sax. *brup*, pl. *brupar*, *sops*, or little pieces of meat. In Yorkshire, *breau* is the term for such *brewis*. In Welsh, *brw* is a morsel. Huloet

calls it "browesse made with bread or fat meat."]

A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat. It seems anciently to have meant broth, with meat in it.

Clerks of the kitchen, yeomen of the horse, to have a soupe [sup] at their maister's broth and *brewes*.

Harmar's Tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 334.

He, going to their stately place, did find in every dish, Fat beef and *brewis*, and great store of dainty fowl and fish.

Warner's Albion's England.

We eating rascals,

Whose gods are beef and *brewis*!

Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.

What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in.

Beaum. and Fl. D.

BRI'AR. *n. s.* See **BRIER**.

BRIBE.† *n. s.* [*Bribe*, in French, original. is to be fies a piece of bread, and is applied to, in his taken from the rest; it is therefore likely, A new *bribe* originally signified, among us, a share thing unjustly got. This etymological des given by Dr. Johnson, is not complete. *B.*

Shakespeare.

B R I

pears to have formerly signified *what is given to a beggar*; and in old Fr. is sometimes written *briba*, "*reste de pain d'un repas, morceau de telle chose que ce soit*," Roquet. Gloss. de la Lang. Rom. *Bribear* is both a *beggar*, and a *greedy devourer*, in old Fr. V. Cotgrave and Roquetfort. Hence, from the latter acceptation, *bribe* is used by Chaucer for what is given to an *extortioner*, *Canterb. T. ver. 6960*, ed. Tyrwhitt. *Brib* is also a scrap or morsel in Welsh. In the writers of the middle age, a *bribe* given to a judge is called *quota litis*, and the receiver *campi* or *cambi particeps*; because the spoils of the field, i. e. the profits of the cause were thus shared with the giver. V. Chambers, in V. BRIBE. This obsolete meaning seems to have been assumed, in the time of James the First, by the lord keeper Williams; for he can only mean *fees* (which word, by the way, is also used for *pittance*) in his letter to the Duke of Buckingham, where he says, "my charge is exceeding great, my *bribes* are very little." See Cabala, or Mysteries of State, 1654, p. 85.] A reward given to pervert the judgement or corrupt the conduct.

You have condemn'd and noted Iucius Pella,
For taking *bribes* here of the Sardinians. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
Nor less may Jupiter to gold ascribe,
When he had turn'd himself into a *bribe*. *Waller.*

If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may put him to the test.
L'Estrange.

There's joy when to wild will you laws prescribe,
When you bid fortune carry back her *bribe*. *Dryden.*

To BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purposes.

The great, 'tis true, can still th' electing tribe,
The bard may supplicate, but cannot *bribe*.
I. J.logue to Good-natured Man.

2. It is seldom, and not properly, used in a good sense.

How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
You *brib'd* to combat on the English side. *Dryden.*

BRIBER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *bribear*. See BRIBE.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Affection is still a *briber* of the judgement; and it is hard for a man to admit a reason against the thing he loves; or to confess the force of an argument against an interest. *South.*

BRIBERY. *n. s.* [from *bribe*.] The crime of taking or giving rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, against the *bribery* and extortion of the governours of provinces: before, says Cicero, the governours did bribe and extort as much as was sufficient for themselves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themselves, but for judges, jurors, and magistrates. *Bacon.*

No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the solid foundations of honour and fidelity. *Dryden, Aurengz. Pref.*

BRICK. *n. s.* [*brick*, Dutch; *brique*, Fr. according to Balei. Menage, from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica*.]

mass of burnt clay, squared for the use of
To BRECKERS.

brinnan whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not is usual; that it was, may be called *alteratio major*; as coals till the of wood, or *bricks* of earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Bricks generally gain enough by the rubbish and *bricks*, which present architects value much beyond those of a modern *Bricks*, to defray the charges of their search. *Addison.*

B R I

But spread, my sons, your glory thin or thick,
On passive paper, or on solid *brick*. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

To BRICK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks; to place as a brick.

If I do not beat thee presently
Into a sound belief, as sense can give thee,
Brick me into that wall there for a chimney-piece.

The sexton comes to know where he 's to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked*. *Swift.*

BRICKBAT. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick.

Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more daintily than *brickbats* hot. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

BRICKBUILT.* *part. adj.* [from *brick* and *build*.] Built with bricks.

Yet, entér'd in the *brick-built* town, he try'd
The tomb, and found the strait dimensions wide.

BRICKCLAY. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *clay*.] Clay used for making brick.

I observed it in pits wrought for tile and *brickclay*.
Woodward on Fossils.

BRICKDUST. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *dust*.] Dust made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious author, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of *brickdust*, and disposed of it into several papers. *Spectator, No. 283.*

BRICKEARTH. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *earth*.] Earth used in making bricks.

They grow very well both on the hazelly *brickearths*, and on gravel. *Mortimer.*

BRICK-KILN. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Israelites in the *brick-kilns*, they multiplied the more for their oppression. *Decay of Piety.*

BRICKLAYER. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *lay*.] A man whose trade it is to build with bricks; a brick-mason.

The elder of them, being put to nurse,
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Became a *bricklayer* when he came to age. *Shakspeare.*

If you had liv'd, sir,
Time enough to have been interpreter
To Babel's *bricklayers*, sure the tow'r had stood. *Donne.*

BRICKLE.* *adj.* [Teut. *brokel*, from *broken*, to break. Formerly written *brokle* by us. See Huloet in BRITTLE, "brickle or brokle." Huloet and Barret explain *bryckle* as "soon broken, easy to be broken." In Cheshire, *brichoe* is *brittle*.] Brittle; frail; apt to break.

The altar, on the which this image staid,
Was, O great pity! built of *brickle* clay.

The *brickle* and variable doctrine of John Calvin in his institutions. Stapleton's *Fortress of the Faith*, (1565,) fol. 24. b. This man—of earthly matter maketh *brickle* vessels and graven images. *Wisdom, xv. 13.*

BRICKLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *brickle*.] Fragility; aptness to break. *Barret.*

BRICKMAKER. *n. s.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whose trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in claypits; but the *brickmakers* pick them out of the clay. *Woodward.*

BRICKWORK.* *n. s.* [from *brick* and *work*.] Laying of bricks. *Sherwood.*

BRICKY.* *adj.* [old Fr. *briqueux*. See BRICKLE.] Full of bricks; fit for bricks.

Cotgrave in V. Brigueux.

BRIDAL.† *n. s.* [Sax. *byrdal*, signifying both the wedding, and the wedding feast; *epulum nuptiale*, *nuptia*. Lye, in *V. Byrdal*, edit. Manning. But Butler, in his *English Grammar* of 1634, says "A *brideale* [is] of *bride* and *ale*; the word signifying not the wedding, but the *wedding feast*, Ind. a. 2. Some have asserted, that the *bridal* is so denominated from the circumstance of the *bride*, in our northern counties, selling *ale* on the wedding-day, for which she received handsome presents from her friends. The word *bride-bush* is attributed to the same custom, and is only another expression for *bride-ale*; a *bush* at the end of a stake being once the usual sign in country places for the *alehouse*. A divine of James the First's time has published "a *bride-bush* or *wedding sermon*; compendiously describing the duties of married persons, &c." 1st edit. 1617. A *bride-wain*, which in the north, means a *hidden wedding*, i. e. a wedding to which guests are invited, is attended with presents also for the bride.] The nuptial festival.

The *brideale* was fulfilled with men sitting at the mete.

Wicliffe, *St. Matt.* xxii.

I saw nuns and papists dance at a *bridal*.

Ascham, *Lett. to Raven.*

Looke! how the crowne, which Ariadne wore
Upon her ivory forehead that same day
That Theseus her unto his *brideale* bore.

Spenser, *F. Q.* vi. x. 13.

Nay, we must think, men are not gods;

Nor of them look for such observance always,

As fits the *brideal*.

Shakspeare, *Othello*.

A man that's *bid* to *bride-ale*, if he ha' cake

And drink enough, he need not wear his stake.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*.

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,

The *bridal* of the earth and sky,

Sweet dews shall weep thy fall to-night;

For thou must die.

Herbert.

In death's dark bow'rs our *brideals* we will keep,
And his cold hand

Shall draw the curtain when we go to sleep.

Dryden.

BRIDAL.† *adj.* [from the substantive.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast,

Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges change,

Our *bridal* flowers serve for a hurried corse.

Shakspeare.

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber.

Shakspeare.

The amorous bird of night

Sung spousal, and bid haste the evening star,

On his hill-top to light the *bridal* lamp.

Milton, *P. L.*

Your ill-meaning politician lords,

Under pretence of *bridal* friends and guests,

Appointed to await me thirty spies.

Milton, *S. A.*

When to my arms thou brought'st thy virgin love,

Fair angels sung our *bridal* hymn above.

Dryden.

With all the pomp of woe, and sorrow's pride,

Oh, early lost! oh, fitter to be led

In cheerful splendour to the *bridal* bed!

Walsh.

For her the spouse prepares the *bridal* ring,

For her white virgins hymeneals sing.

Pope, *El. to Abelard*.

BRIDALTY.* *n. s.* [from *bridal*.] Celebration of the nuptial feast.

At quintin he,

In honour of this *bridaltie*,

Hath challeng'd either wide countee.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*.

BRIDE.† *n. s.* [*byrd*, Saxon; *brudur*, in Runick; signifies a beautiful woman, Dr. Johnson says. But the Goth. *bruth* is perhaps the original; *bruth*, the daughter in law, *St. Matt.* x. 35. M. Goth. Vers. The Su. *brud*, a bride, is from this word.] A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praises to resound,

No let the fame of any be envy'd;

So Orpheus did for his own *bride*.

Spenser, *Epithal.*

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide

Th' important enterprize, and give the *bride*.

Dryden, *Feb.*

These are tributes due from pious *brides*,

From a chaste matron, and a virtuous wife.

Smith, *Phad. and Hip.*

BRIDEBED.† *n. s.* [from *bride* and *bed*, Sax. *byrbed*.] Marriage-bed.

Now until the break of day,

Through this house each fairy stray;

To the best *bridebed* will we,

Which by us shall blessed be.

Shakspeare, *Mids. N. Dr.*

Would David's son, religious, just, and brave,

To the first *bridebed* of the world receive

A foreigner, a heathen, and a slave?

Prior.

BRIDEBUSH.* *n. s.* See **BRIDAL**.

BRIDECAKE. *n. s.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

With the phant'sies of hey-troll,

Troll about the *bridal* bowl,

And divide the broad *bridecake*

Round about the *bride's* stake.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*.

The writer, resolved to try his fortune, fasted all day, and, that he might be sure of dreaming upon something at night, procured an handsome slice of *bridecake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow.

Spectator, No. 597.

BRIDCHAMBER.* [from *bride* and *chamber*.] Sax. *byrdbupe*, the *bride-boxer* or *chamber*.] The nuptial chamber.

Can the children of the *bride-chamber* mourn as long as the bridegroom is with them?

St. Matt. ix. 15.

BRIDEGROOM.† *n. s.* [from *bride* and *groom*, Dr. Johnson says. The Saxon word is *byrdguma*, the Teut. *brautigam*, and the Dutch *bruydegom*; the two latter of which Minshew notices, and adds a very ancient German word for it, viz. *brutigomo*; the etymology of which he plausibly refers to the Germ. *braut*, a bride, and the Gr. *γαμω*, to marry. Skinner, noticing the collateral words which want the *r* in *groom*, contends, however, that *bridegroom* is manifestly the *groom* or *servant* of the bride, he being so called on the wedding-day. But the word means literally the *bride's man*, *gumme* being the old Gothick for a *man*; *guma*, the M. Gothick; whence the Germ. *gomo*, and the Sax. *gumma*, a man. *Gom* was so used in our own language. See *Gom*. Mr. Horne Tooke, as plausibly as Minshew and Skinner, argues in support of an etymology which he offers, that *groom* is applied to the person by whom something is attended; and that notwithstanding the introduction of the letter *r* into it, for which, he says, he cannot account, he is persuaded that it is the past participle of the A. Sax. verb *gyman*, *curare*, *regere*, *custodire*, *cavere*, *attendere*. But he had not considered the Gothick word; or the remark of another etymologist, that the Lat. *homo* is perhaps only another form of *gomo* or *guma*; by which the omission of the *r* is at once accounted for. See Whiter's *Etymolog. Magnum*, p. 355. It is obvious, that our word *yeoman* (the original of which Dr. Johnson has not rightly explained) is to be found in this northern etymology. Coles, in his dictionary, has *bridgume* for *bridegroom*.] A new married man.

As are those dulcet sounds in break of day,

That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,

And summon him to marriage.

Shakspeare.

B R I

Why, happy bridegroom!

Why dost thou steal so soon away to bed?

Dryden.

BRIDEMAID.† *n. s.* [from *bride* and *maid*.] She who attends upon the bride.

In came the *bridemaids* with a posset.

Sir J. Suckling, Song on a Wedding.

The bride [among the Anglo-Saxons] was led by a matron, who was called the bride's woman, followed by a company of young maidens, who were called the *bride's maids*.

Strutt, Manners and Customs of the Eng. i. 76.

BRIDEMAN.† *n. s.* [from *bride* and *man*.] He who attends the bride and bridegroom at the nuptial ceremony; formerly called a *bride-knight*, and a *bride-squire*; as in Selden's *Uxor Ebraica*, and B. Jonson's *Underwoods*.

My virtuous maid, this day I'll be your *bride*man.

Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month.

The friends [of persons to be married] may be understood such as the ancients called *paranymphe*s or *bride*men.

Wheatly on the Common Prayer.

BRIDESTAKE. *n. s.* [from *bride* and *stake*.] It seems to be a post set in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.

Round about the *bride*stake. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

BRIDEWELL. *n. s.* [The palace built by St. *Bride's*, or *Bridget's well*, was turned into a workhouse.] A house of correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than all the work-houses and *Bride*wells in Europe. *Spectator, No. 157.*

BRIDGE.† *n. s.* [Su. Goth. *brygga*; Sax. *brýce*, *brugg*; old Fr. *brug*, *bruge*, and *brige*; the common word, in the north of England, for a bridge. Ihre states the Su. Goth. "*bro*, *stratum aliquod*," as the root of *brygga*.]

1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage.

What need the *bridge* much broader than the flood?

Shakspeare.

And proud Araxes, whom no *bridge* could bind. *Dryden.*

2. The upper part of the nose.

The raising gently the *bridge* of the nose, doth prevent the deformity of a saddle nose. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of musick.

To **BRIDGE.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.] Of this unusual word Dr. Johnson cites only the following example in the passage of Milton, whom a literary friend supposes to have coined this verb. But I find *bridged* in Sherwood's dictionary of 1632, with the explanation, "that hath a bridge over it."

To raise a *bridge* over any place.

Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke,

From Susa, his Memnonian palace high,

Came to the sea; and, over Hellespont

Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd.

Milton, P. L. x. 310.

BRIDGY.* *adj.* [from *bridge*.] Full of bridges.

Sherwood.

BRIDLE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *bridel*, Sax. *brubl*.]

1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed.

They seiz'd at last

His courser's *bridle* and his feet embrac'd.

Dryden, Fob.

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.

The king resolved to put that place, which some men fancied to be a *bridle* upon the city, into the hands of such a man as he might rely upon. *Clarendon.*

A bright genius often betrays itself into many errors, without a continual *bridle* on the tongue. *Watts.*

B R I

To **BRIDLE.**† *v. a.* [Sax. *brublian*.]

1. To restrain, or guide by a bridle.

I *bridle* in my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain.

Addison.

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty stopp'd her *bridled* doves;
Approv'd the little labour of the Loves.

Prior.

3. To restrain; to govern.

The disposition of things is committed to them, whom law may at all times *bridle*, and superiour power controul.

Hooker, § 9.

With a strong, and yet a gentle hand,
You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command.

Waller.

To **BRIDLE.**† *v. n.* To hold up the head.

How the fool *bridles*! how she twitters at him!

Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.

BRIDLEHAND. *n. s.* [from *bridle* and *hand*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the *bridlehand* something gently stir; but, indeed, so gently, as it did rather distil virtue than use violence. *Sidney, b. ii.*

The heat of summer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridlehand* with great pain. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

BRIDLER.* *n. s.* [from *bridle*.] He who directs or restrains as by a bridle.

The prelates — boast themselves the only *bridlers* of schism.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. B. i. ch. 7.

A goose-*bridler*; a nick-name for a lawyer.

Cotgrave, in V. Brydoye.

BRIEF. *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *brief*, Fr.]

1. Short; concise. It is now seldom used but of words.

A play there is, my lord, some ten words long,

Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;

But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,

Which makes it tedious.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

I will be mild and gentle in my words, —

— And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haste.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

I must begin with rudiments of art,

To teach you gamut in a *brief*er sort,

More pleasant, pretty, and effectual.

Shakspeare, Tam. of Shrew.

They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* wars.

Shakspeare, Coriolanus

The *brief* stile is that which expresseth much in little.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneness; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason to thank me for being *brief*. *Collier, View of the Stage.*

2. Contracted; narrow.

The shring of Venus, or straight pight Minerva,

Postures beyond *brief* nature.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

BRIEF.† *n. s.* [Icelandick, *bréf*, diploma; Dutch, *brief*. See BREVE.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many sports are ripe:

Make choice of which your highness will see first.

Shakspeare.

The apostolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference, viz. some are called *briefs*, because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing. *Ayliffe.*

2. A short extract, or epitome.

But how you must begin this enterprize,

I will your highness thus in *brief* advise.

Spenser, F. Q.

I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a sum or *brief* can make a cause plain. *Bacon, Holy War.*

The *brief* of this transaction is, these springs that arise here are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward, on Fossils.*

3. [In law.] A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done.

Cowel.

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

The young fellow had a very good air, and seem'd to hold his *brief* in his hand rather to help his action, than that he wanted notes for his further information. *Tatler*, No. 186.

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any public or private loss.

6. [In musick.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in bejting time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRIEFLY.† *adv.* [from *brief*.]

1. Concisely; in few words.

I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briefly*. *Bacon.*

The modest queen a while, with downcast eyes,
Ponder'd the speech; then *briefly* thus replies. *Dryden.*

2. Quickly.

Ant. Go, put on thy defences. *Er. Briefly*, sir. •

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

BRIEFNESS.† *n. s.* [from *brief*.] Concisceness; shortness.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and *briefness*. *Camden.*

As Quintilian saith, there is a *briefness* of the parts sometimes that makes the whole long. *B. Jonson's Discoveries.*

My lord, long wish'd for, welcome!

'Tis a sweet *briefness*; yet in that short word

All pleasures, which I may call mine, begin;

And may they long increase, before they find

A second period! *Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.*

BRIER. *n. s.* [briær, Sax.] A plant. The sweet and the wild sorts are both species of the *rose*.

What subtle hole is this,

Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briers*?

Shakspeare.

Then thrice under a *brier* doth creep,

Which at both ends was rooted deep,

And over it three times doth leap;

Her magick much availing.

Drayton's Nymphid.

BUIERY.† *adj.* [from *brier*.] Rough; thorny; full of *briers*. *Sherwood.*

BUIERY.* *n. s.* [from *brier*; so we say a *shrubbery*.] A place where *briers* grow. *Hulcot.*

BRIG, and possibly also **BRIX**, is derived from the Saxon, *briec*, a bridge; which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge*. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRIG.* *n. s.* [an abbreviation perhaps of *brigantine*, which see.] A light vessel with two masts.

BRIGADE.† *n. s.* [*brigade*, Fr. It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, Dr. Johnson says; but nothing more. Milton wrote it *brigad* in order to urge, perhaps, an accentuation opposite to that of the French on the second syllable. He was no friend to the French language. But, in his own time, and long before the publication of the *Paradise Lost*, *brigade* was so written, and also accented on the first syllable. The etymology perhaps may be traced to the Goth. *brigd*. See **BRIGUE**. But some deduce it from *brigandine*, armour, or *brigand*, an ill-disciplined soldier.] A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

Can Lesley's regiment thus wheel about

The *brigade* of our clergy? put to rout

Our bishops, deans, and doctors?

Rome for Canterbury, (1641,) p. 7.

Thither, wing'd with speed,

A numerous *brigad* hasten'd.

Milton, P. L. i. 674.

With rapid wheels, or fronted *brigads*, form'd. *Ibid. ii. 532.*

Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads,

Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold.

Philips.

To **BRIGADE.*** *v. a.* [old Fr. *brigader*, "to associate, to troop together," Cotgrave. That such a verb should escape especial notice in a *Military Dictionary*, is curious; but the reader will look for it in vain, at least in modern compilations of that kind.] To form into a *brigade*; to apportion a body of military forces.

BRIGADE Major. An officer appointed by the brigadier [or general] to assist him in the management and ordering of his *brigade*; and he there acts as a major does in an army. *Harris.*

BRIGADIER General.† An officer who commands a *brigade* of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

The Austrians have no *brigadiers*, and the French have no major-generals. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

BRIGAND. *n. s.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of such barbarous thievish *brigands* in some rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

BRIGANDAGE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *brigandage*.] Theft; plunder.

It was not at all for the publick good, to suffer peasants and mechanicks to run up and down the woods and forests, armed; which not only brings them to neglect their proper trades and employments to the damage of the publick and their families, but in time inevitably draws them on to robbery and *brigandage*.

Warburton, Alliance of Ch. and State, (1st. ed.) p. 129.

BRIGANDINE.† *n. s.*

1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates. [old Fr. *brigandin*; "brigantin, sort de vaisseau léger." Roquefort.]

Like as a warlike *brigandine*, apply'd

To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore

The engines, which in them sad death do hide.

Spenser.

2. A coat of mail. [old Fr. *brigandine*.]

Furbish the spears, and put on the *brigandines*.

Jerem. xlv. 4.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet

And *brigandine* of brass, thy broad habergeon,

Vantrance, and greves.

Milton, S. 1.

BRIGANTINE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *brigantin*. See **BRIGANDINE**.] A light vessel.

In your *brigantine* you sail'd to see

The Adriatick wedded.

Otway, Venice Preserved.

The consul obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and restore the ships, reserving only to himself two *brigantines*.

Arbuthnot.

BRIGHT.† *adj.* [Goth. *bairht*; Sax. *beopht*, *buiht*, *splendid*, *clear*. Some have thought the Welsh *brith*, painted, as the origin of our word.]

1. Shining; full of light.

Through a cloud

Drawn round about thee like a radiant shrine,

Dark, with excessive *bright*, thy skirts appear.

Milton, P. L.

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light

Sprung through the roof, and made the temple *bright*.

Dryden.

2. Shining as a body reflecting light.

Bright brass, and brighter domes.

Chapman.

Thy eyes are seen in diamonds *bright*.

Gay.

Bright as the sun her eyes the gazers strike.

Pope.

3. Clear; transpicious.

From the *brightest* wines

He turn'd abhorrent.

Thomson.

While the *bright* Seine t'exalt the soul,

With sparkling plenty crowns the bowl.

Benton.

4. Clear; evident.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with *brighter* evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner on. *Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

5. Resplendent with charms.

Thy beauty appears,

In its graces and airs,

All *bright* as an angel new dropp'd from the sky. *Parnell.*

O Liberty, thou goddess heavenly *bright*,

Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight!

Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair, *Addison.*

Such Chloe is, and common as the air. *Granville.*

To-day black omens threat the *brightest* fair

That e'er engag'd a watchful spirit's care. *Pope.*

Thou more dreaded foe, *bright* beauty, shine. *Young.*

6. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit.

Generous, gay, and gallant nation,

Great in arms, and *bright* in art. *Pope.*

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,

The wisest, *brightest*, meanest of mankind. *Pope.*

7. Illustrious; glorious.

This is the worst, if not the only stain,

Of the *brightest* annals of a female reign. *Cotton.*

To *BRIGHTEN*.† *v. a.* [from *bright*, Goth. *bairtjan*, to make manifest.]

1. To make bright; to make to shine.

The purple morning rising with the year,

Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes

Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the skies. *Dryden.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecstacy, that mothers only feel,

Plays round my heart, and *brightens* all my sorrow,

Like gleams of sunshine in a lowering sky. *Philips.*

3. To make gay, or cheerful.

Hope elevates, and joy

Brightens his crest. *Milton, P. L.*

This makes Jack *brighten* up the room wherever he enters, and changes the severity of the company into that gaiety and good humour, into which his conversation generally leads them. *Taller, No. 206.*

4. To make illustrious.

The present queen would *brighten* her character if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people. *Swift.*

Yet time ennobles, or degrades each line;

It *brighten'd* Craggs's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

To *BRIGHTEN*.† *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up; as, the sky *brightens*.

But let a lord once own the happy lines;

How the stile *brightens*, how the sense refines. *Pope.*

To look upon the soul as going on from strength to strength; to consider that she is to shine for ever in new accessions of glory, and *brighten* to all eternity; that she will still be adding virtue to virtue, and knowledge to knowledge; carries in it something wonderfully agreeable to that ambition which is natural to the mind of man. *Addison, Spect. No. III.*

BRIGHTBURNING.* *adj.* [from *bright* and *burning*.]

Burning brightly or briskly.

What fool hath added water to the sea,

Or brought a faggot to *bright-burning* Troy? *Titus Andr. iii. 1.*

BRIGHTEYED.* *adj.* [from *bright* and *eye*.] Having bright eyes.

Bright-eyed science watches round. *Gray, Install. Ode.*

BRIGHTHAIR.* *adj.* [from *bright* and *hair*.] Having hair of a bright colour.

Ther, *bright-hair'd* Vesta long of yore,

To solitary Saturn bore. *Milton, Il Pens. ver. 23.*

BRIGHTHARNESSED.* *adj.* [from *bright* and *harness*.]

Having bright armour. See *HARNESSED*.

And all about the courtly stable

Bright-harnes'd angels sit in order servicable. *Milton, Ode on the Nativity.*

BRIGHTLY.† *adv.* [Sax. *brihtlice*.] Splendidly; with lustre.

Safely I slept, till *brightly* dawning shone

The morn conspicuous on her golden throne. *Pope.*

BRIGHTNESS. *n. s.* [from *bright*.]

1. Lustre; splendour; glitter.

The blazing *brightness* of her beauty's beam,

And glorious light of her sun-shining face,

To tell, were as to strive against the stream. *Spenser, F. Q.*

A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust, which shall deface its *brightness*. *South.*

The moon put on her veil of light,

Mysterious veil of *brightness* made,

That's both her lustre and her shade. *Hudibras.*

Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,

Why seek we *brightness* from the years to come? *Prior.*

2. Acuteness.

The *brightness* of his parts, the solidity of his judgement, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great politeness. *Prior.*

BRIGHTSHINING.* *part. adj.* [from *bright* and *shine*.]

Shining brightly.

The light of your *brightshining* starre.

Spenser, Hymn in Hon. of Beauty.

In the midst of this *bright-shining* day,

I spy a black, suspicious, threatening cloud.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.

BRIGOSE.* *adj.* [from the old Fr. Germ. or low Lat.

briga, contention. See *BRIGUE*.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

Which two words, as conscious that they were very *brigose* and severe, (if too generally taken, therefore) he softens them in the next immediate words by an apology.

Puller's Moderation of the Ch. of Eng. p. 324.

BRIGUE.* *n. s.* [Goth. *brigd*, Germ. *briga*, old Fr.

briga, low Lat. *briga*. Cotgrave translates the Fr.

word into "a canvas, a private suit, an underhand

labouring for an office." In this softened sense

both the verb and substantive are found in our mo-

dern language. In our old language, the substan-

tive implies open and violent contention.] Strife;

quarrel.

Ye known wel that mine adversaries han begonne this de-

bat and *brige* by their outrage. *Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.*

The rise and decay of the papal power, the politicks of the

court, the *brigues* of the cardinals, the tricks of the conclave.

Ld. Chesterfield.

To *BRIGUE*.* *v. a.* [Fr. *briguer*.] To canvas; to

solicit. See *BRIGUE*.

Though I think too justly of myself to believe I am qualified

to enter into the former of these lists; you may conclude, if

you please, that I am too proud to *brigue* for an admission into

the latter. *Hurd.*

BRIILIANCY. *n. s.* [from *brilliant*.] Lustre; splen-

dour.

BRIILLIANT.† *adj.* [brillant, Fr. *briller*, old Fr.

to glitter, from *bril*, a sparkle.] Shining; spark-

ling; splendid; full of lustre.

So have I seen in larder dark

Of veal a lucid loin,

Replete with many a *brilliant* spark,

As wise philosophers remark,

At once both stink and shine. *Dorset.*

BRIILLIANT. *n. s.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed

into angles, so as to refract the light, and shine

more.

In deference to his virtues I forbear

To shew you what the rest in orders were;

This *brilliant* is so spotless and so bright,

He needs not foil, but shines by his own proper light. *Dryden.*

BRIILLIANTLY.* *adv.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendidly.

One of these [banners] is most *brilliantly* displayed.

Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry. ii. 56.

B R I

BRILLIANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *brilliant*.] Splendour; lustre.

BRILLS. *n. s.* The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

BRIM.† *n. s.* [*brim*, Icelandic, *brimn*, Sax.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the *brims* of it. *Bacon.*

This cited place lies upon the very *brim* of another corruption. *Milton, of Prelat. Episcopacy.*

2. The upper edge of any vessel.

How my head in ointment swims!

How my cup o'erlooks her *brims*!

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,

The bubbling waters from the bottom rise,

Above the *brims* they force their fiery way.

Thus in a basin drop a shilling,

Then fill the vessel to the *brim*,

You shall observe, as you are filling,

The pond'rous metal seems to swim.

3. The top of any liquor.

The feet of the priests, that bare the ark, were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Joshua, iii. 15.*

4. The bank of a fountain, river, or the sea: the shore.

As the bright sunne, what time his fiery teme

Towards the western *brim* begins to draw,

'Gins to abate the brightness of his beme.

Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 35.

It [the fountain] told me it was Cynthia's own,

Within whose cheerful *brims*

That curious nymph had oft been known

To bathe her snowy limbs.

Drayton, Quest. of Cynthia.

By dimpled brook and fountain-*brim*,

The wood-nymphs deck'd with daises trim,

Their merry wakes and pastimes keep. *Milton, Com. ver. 119.*

The sun ———

With wheels yet hovering o'er the ocean-*brim*,

Shot parallel to the earth his dewy ray. *Milton, P. L. v. 140.*

BRIM.* *adj.* [Sax. *brýme*, conspicuous. The adjective *brema*, i. e. *fiere*, is often written by our old authors *brim* or *bryme*. See **BREME**.] Publick; well-known. Obsolete.

That thou dost hold me in disdain,

Is *brim* abroad, and made a gibe to all that keep this plain.

Warner, Albion's England.

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun] To fill to the top.

May thy *brimmed* waves, for this,

Their full tribute never miss,

From a thousand petty rills. *Milton, Com. ver. 924.*

This said, a double wreath Evander twin'd;

And poplars black and white his temples bind:

Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like design

The rest invoke the gods, with sprinkled wine.

Dryden.

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

Now horrid frays

Commence, the *brimming* glasses now are hurl'd

With dire intent.

Philips.

To BRIMFILL.* *v. a.* [from *brim* and *fill*.] To fill to the top.

By all thy *brim-fill'd* bowls of fierce desire.

Crashaw's Poems, p. 197.

BRIMFUL. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full*.] Full to the top; overcharged.

Measure my case, how by thy beauty's filling,

With seed of woes my heart *brimful* is charged.

We have try'd the utmost of our friends;

Our legions are *brimful*, our cause is ripe. *Shakspeare, J. Cæs.*

Her *brimful* eyes, that ready stood,

And only wanted will to weep a flood,

Releas'd their watery store.

The good old king at parting wrung my hand,

His eyes *brimful* of tears, then sighing cry'd,

Prithee, be careful of my son.

Addison, Cato.

B R I

BRIMFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *brimful*.] Fulness to the top.

The Scot, on his unfurnish'd kingdom,

Came pouring like a tide into a beach,

With ample and *brimfulness* of his force. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

BRIMLESS.* *adj.* [from *brim* and *less*.] Without an edge or brim.

They [the Jews] wear little black *brimless* caps, as the Moors red. *L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 10.*

BRIMMER. *n. s.* [from *brim*.] A bowl full to the top.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow,

Till the fresh garlands on their foreheads glow.

Dryden, Lucret. b. iii.

BRIMMING. *adj.* [from *brim*.] Full to the brim.

And twice besides her breastings never fail,

To store the dairy with a *brimming* pail.

Dryden.

BRIMSTONE. *n. s.* [corrupted from *brin* or *brinstone*, that is, fiery stone.† Sulphur. See **SULPHUR**.]

From his infernal furnace, forth he threw

Huge flames that dimmed all the heavens' light,

Enroll'd in dusky smoke and *brimstone* blue. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The vapour of the *grotto del Cane* is generally supposed to be sulphureous, though I can see no reason for such a supposition: I put a whole bundle of lighted *brimstone* matches to the

smoke, they all went out in an instant. *Addison on Italy.*

BRIMSTONY.† *adj.* [from *brimstone*.] Full of *brimstone*; containing sulphur; sulphureous.

The Ismaelite

King of Thogarma, and his habergions

Brimstony, blue, and fiery.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

BRINDED.† *adj.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch, according to

Dr. Johnson, who defines the word *streaked*, or *tabby*.

The Fr. *brin*, is indeed a little sprig, and generally

any small substance. But it is hardly the etymology

of *brinded*, which is only another form of *brended*,

from the Sax. *brēman*, to burn; and means a red-

dish broken colour, which, in the north of England,

is often applied to cattle; as, a *brinded* cow. See

BROWN.] Of a brown colour, originally; thence,

of a varied colour; streaked.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd.

She tam'd the *brinded* lioness,

And spotted mountain pard. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

My *brinded* heifer to the stake I lay,

Two thriving calves she suckles twice a-day.

Milton, Comus.

BRINDLE. *n. s.* [from *brinded*.] The state of being

brinded.

A natural *brindle*.

Clarissa.

BRINDLED. *adj.* [from *brindle*.] Brinded; streaked.

The bear, my sisters! aim the fatal dart,

And strike the *brindled* monster to the heart.

Addison, Ovid.

BRINE.† *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology.

But the word is the Sax. *brýne*, salt liquor, per-

haps from *brým*, the sea, which is the old Goth.

brim.]

1. Water impregnated with salt.

The encreasing of the weight of water, will encrease its

power of bearing; as we see *brine*, when it is salt enough, will

bear an egg. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Dissolve sheeps dung in water, and add to it as much salt as

will make a strong *brine*, in this liquor steep your corn.

Mortimer.

2. The sea, as it is salt.

All, but mariners,

Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the vessel,

Then all afire with me. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The air was calm, and, on the level *brine*,

Sleek Panope, with all her sisters, play'd.

As when two adverse winds

Engage with horrid shock, the ruffled *brine*

Roars stormy. *Philips.*

3. Tears, as they are salt.

B R I

What a deal of *brine*

Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline! *Shakspeare.*
TO BRINE. * *v. a.* In husbandry, to *brine* corn is an operation performed on the wheat seed, by a liquor prepared for the purpose, to prevent the smut. *Chambers.*
BRINEPIT. *n. s.* [from *brine* and *pit.*] Pit of salt water.

Then I lov'd thee,
 And shew'd thee all the qualities o' th' isle,
 The fresh springs, *brinepits*, barren place, and fertile. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

TO BRING. † *v. a.* [Goth. *briggan*, *brunzan*, Sax. preter. I *brought*; part. pass. *brought*; *brahta*, Goth. *bpoht*, Sax.]

1. To fetch from another place; distinguished from to *carry*, or convey, to another place.
 I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
 And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again. *Shakspeare.*
 And as she was going to fetch it, he called to her, and said,
Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thy hand. *1 Kings, xvii. 11.*

A registry of lands may furnish easy securities of money, that shall be *brought* over by strangers. *Temple.*

2. To convey, or carry to another place; the preceding distinction not being always observed, which Dr. Johnson has not noticed. This sense, however, is rarely used.

Thou shalt go unto my country, and to my kindred, and take a wife unto my son Isaac. And the servant said unto him, Peradventure the woman will not be willing to follow me unto this land: must I needs *bring* thy son again unto the land from whence thou camest? *Genesis, xxiv. 4, 5.*

"Must I needs *bring* thy son again, &c." His doubt was, whether, if a woman would not come with him into Canaan, he should be bound to go again, a second time, and *carry* Isaac to her. *Bp. Patrick on Genesis.*

The steward demanded, whether, if he could not persuade the person, whom Isaac was to marry, to come and dwell with Isaac in Canaan, he might *carry* him to her, into that country which Abraham had forsaken. *Pyle on Genesis.*

3. To convey in one's own hand; not to send by another.

And if my wish'd alliance please your king,
 Tell him he should not send the peace, but *bring*. *Dryden.*

4. To produce; to procure, as a cause.

There is nothing will *bring* you more honour, and more ease, than to do what right in justice you may. *Bacon.*

5. To reduce; to recal.

Bring back gently their wandering minds, by going before them in the train they should pursue, without any rebuke. *Locke.*

Nathan's fable had so good an effect, as to *bring* the man after God's own heart to a right sense of his guilt. *Spectator, No. 83.*

6. To attract; to draw along.

In distillation, the water ascends difficultly, and *brings* over with it some part of the oil of vitriol. *Newton, Opticks.*

7. To put into any particular state or circumstances, to make liable to any thing.

Having got the way of reasoning, which that study necessarily *brings* the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they shall have occasion. *Locke.*

The question for *bringing* the king to justice was immediately put, and carried without any opposition, that I can find. *Swift, Presbyterian Plea.*

8. To lead by degrees.

A due consideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the world will as certainly *bring* us home to ourselves. *L' Estrange.*

The understanding should be *brought* to the difficult and petty parts of knowledge, by insensible degrees. *Locke.*

9. To recal; to summons.

B R I

But those, and more than I to mind can *bring*,
 Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*

10. To induce; to prevail upon.

The nature of the things, contained in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how, or whensoever, he is *brought* to reflect on them. *Locke.*

It seems so preposterous a thing to men, to make themselves unhappy in order to happiness, that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it. *Locke.*

Profitable employments would be no less a diversion than any of the idle sports in fashion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them. *Locke.*

11. To attend; to accompany.

Yet, give leave, my lord,
 That we may *bring* you something on the way. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Honey-sweet husband, let me *bring* thee to Staines. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

12. To bring about. [See ABOUT.] To bring to pass; to effect.

This he conceives not hard to *bring about*,
 If all of you would join to help him out. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

This turn of mind threw off the oppositions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the most vain and impracticable into his designs, and to *bring about* several great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Addison, Freeholder.*

13. To bring forth. To give birth to; to produce.

The good queen,
 For she is good, hath *brought* you forth a daughter:
 Here 'tis; commends it to your blessing. *Shakspeare.*

More wonderful
 Than that which, by creation, first *brought forth*
 Light out of darkness! *Milton, P. L.*

Bewail thy falsehood, and the pious works
 It hath *brought forth*, to make thee memorable
 Among illustrious women, faithful wives. *Milton, S. A.*

Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand,
 Another queen *brings forth* another brand,
 To burn with foreign fires her native land! *Dryden, Æneid.*

Idleness and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want; and this tempts men to injustice; and that causeth enmity and animosity. *Tillotson.*

The value of land is raised, when it is fitted to *bring forth* a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*

14. To bring forth. To bring to light.

The thing that is hid, *bringeth* he forth to light. *Job, xxxviii. 11.*

15. To bring in. To place in any condition.

He protests he loves you,
 And needs no other suitor, but his liking,
 To *bring* you in again. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

16. To bring in. To reduce.

Send over into that realm such a strong power of men, as should perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout, and loose people. *Spenser on Ireland.*

17. To bring in. To afford gain.

The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him in. *South.*
 Trade *brought* us in plenty and riches. *Locke.*

18. To bring in. To introduce.

Entertain no long discourse with any; but, if you can, *bring* in something to season it with religion. *Taylor.*

There is but one God, who made heaven and earth, and sea and winds; but the folly and madness of mankind *brought* in the images of gods. *Stillingfleet.*

The fruitfulness of Italy, and the like, are not *brought in* by force, but naturally rise out of the argument. *Addison.*

Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would *bring* in one who had more merit. *Tatler.*

Quotations are best *brought in*, to confirm some opinion controverted. *Swift.*

19. To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape.

I trusted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwise have *brought* me off. *L' Estrange.*

Set a kite upon the bench, and if it is forty to one he'll bring off a crow at the bar. *L'Estrange.*

The best way to avoid this imputation, and to bring off the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious. *Milton.*

20. *To bring on.* To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on. *Bacon.*

21. *To bring on.* To produce as an occasional cause.

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, so as a general destruction and devastation was brought upon the earth, and all things in it. *Burnet, Theory.*

Soon as midnight brought on the dusky hour
Friendliest to sleep and silence. *Milton, P. L. v. 607.*

The great question, which, in all ages, has disturbed mankind, and brought on them those mischiefs. *Locke.*

22. *To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party.

This liberty should be made use of upon few occasions, of small importance, and only with a view of bringing over his own side, another time, to something of greater and more publick moment. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of Engl. man.*

The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to bring great numbers over to the church. *Swift.*

23. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to shew.

If I make not this cheat bring out another, and the shearers prove sheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

Which he could bring out, where he had,
And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudibras.*

These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press,
Bring out his crimes, and force him to confess. *Dryden.*

Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments bring out the denarius heavier. *Arbuthnot.*

To bring to. In naval language, to check the course of a ship, when she is advancing, by arranging the sails in such a manner, as that they shall counteract each other, and prevent her either from retreating or moving forward. In this situation, the ship is said to *lie-by*, or to *lie-to*. *Chambers.*

24. *To bring to pass.* To effect.

The thing is established by God, and God will bring it to pass. *Genesis, xli. 32.*

[She] in time's long and dark prospective glass,
Foresaw what future days should bring to pass. *Milton, Vac. Exerc. v. 72.*

25. *To bring under.* To subdue; to repress.

That sharp course which you have set down, for the bringing under of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To say, that the more capable, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon, Holy War.*

26. *To bring up.* To educate; to instruct; to form.

The well bringing up of the people, serves as a most sure bond to hold them. *Sidney, b. i.*

He that takes upon him the charge of bringing up young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been brought up by her father in knowledge. *Addison, Guardian.*

27. *To bring up.* To introduce to general practice.

Several obliging deferences, condescensions, and submissions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all brought up among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spectator, No. 119.*

28. *To bring up.* To cause to advance.

Bring up your army; but, I think, you'll find,
They've not prepar'd for us. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

29. *To bring up.* To bring back.

I will go down with thee into Egypt, and will also bring thee up again. *Genesis, xli. 4.*

30. *To bring up.* To introduce; to occasion.

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And the men which Moses sent to search the land, who returned, and made all the congregation to murmur against him by bringing up a slander upon the land; even those men that did bring up the evil report upon the land, died by the plague before the Lord. *Numbers, xiv. 36, 37.*

31. *Bring* retains in all its senses the idea of an agent, or cause producing a real or metaphorical motion of something towards something; for it is oft said; that he brought his companion out. The meaning is, that he was brought to something that was likewise without.

BRI'NGER. † *n. s.* [from *bring*.] The person that brings any thing.

Yet the first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office: and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell,
Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakespeare.*

Best you see safe the bringer
Out of the host: I must attend mine office. *Shakespeare.*

The good king adores the books; feasts the bringers, who
after fall to the business, and translated it out of the Hebrew
into the Greek.

Donne, Hist. of the Sept. Epistle to the Reader.

BRI'NGER IN. * *n. s.* The person who introduces any thing.

Lucifer is a bringer in of light; and therefore the harbinger
of the day. *Sandys, Christ's Passion, Notes, p. 79.*

BRI'NGER UP. † *n. s.*

1. Instructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and bringers up of the
worthiest men. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

The elders also, and the bringers up of the children,
sent to Jehu. *2 Kings, x. 5.*

The bird bringer-up is a knight. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

2. In military language, *bringers-up* are the whole
last rank of men in a battalion, or the hindmost
man in every file. *Chambers.*

BRI'NGING FORTH. * *n. s.* [from *bring*.] Production.

Let him be but testimonied in his own bringings forth, and
he shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a
soldier. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

BRI'NISH. † *adj.* [from *brine*.] Having the taste of
brine; salt.

Nero would be tainted with remorse
To hear and see her complaints, her brinish tears. *Shakespeare.*

For now I stand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;
Expecting ever when some envious surge
Will, in his brinish bowels, swallow him.

Shakespeare, Titus Andron.

Which saltness, [of the sea.] Aristotle says, is caused by the
sun's exhaling the thinner and fresher parts thereof, leaving
behind what is thick and brinish.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 188.

BRI'NISHNESS. *n. s.* [from *brinish*.] Saltness; tendency
to saltness.

BRINK. *n. s.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any
place, as of a precipice or a river.

Th' amazed flames stand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's brink retire,
Afraid to venture on so large a leap.

Dryden.

We stand therefore on the brinks and confines of those states
at the day of doom.

Atterbury.

So have I seen, from Severn's brink,
A flock of geese jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink.
And, swimming, never wet a feather.

Swift.

BRI'NY. *adj.* [from *brine*.] Salt.

He, who first the passage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or his, at least, in hollow wood,
Who tempted first the briny flood.

Dryden.

B R I

Then, *briny* seas, and tasteful springs, farewell,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell.

Addison on Italy.

A muriatick or *briny* taste seems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline salt; for spirit of salt, and salt of tartar, mixed, produce a salt like sea salt.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

BR'ONY. See **BRYONY.**

BRISK.† *adj.* [*brusque*, French, *braska*, Su. and Goth. to carry it highly or pertly.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly: applied to men.

Pr'ythee, die, and set me free,
Or else be

Kind and *brisk*, and gay like me.

Denham.

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *brisk* gaudsome lass, was so altered in a few days, that he was liker a skeleton than a living man.

L'Estrange.

Why shou'd all honour then be ta'en
From lower parts, to load the brain:

When other limbs we plainly see,

Each in his way, as *brisk* as he?

Prior.

2. Powerful; spirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;

Some sorts, when old, continue *brisk* and fine.

Denham.

Under ground, the rude Rhiphaean race

Munick *brisk* cyder, with the brake's product wild,

Sloes pounded, hips, and servis' harshest juice.

Philips.

It must needs be some exterior cause, and the *brisk* acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot resist.

Locke.

3. Vivid; bright. This is not used.

Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant.

Newton.

To BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briskly.

To BRISK UP.* *v. a.* To enliven; to make sprightly.

I will suppose that these things are lawful, and sometimes useful and necessary for the relief of our natures; for the *brisking up* our spirits; and rendering us more fit for conversation and business.

Killingbeck's Sermons, p. 223.

BRISKET.† *n. s.* [*brichet*, Fr. or rather *bryced*, Welsh.] The breast of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *brisket* skin red.

Mortimer.

BRISKLY. *adv.* [from *brisk*.] Actively; vigorously.

We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much, and so *briskly*, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it.

Boyle.

I could plainly perceive the creature to suck in many of the most minute animalcula, that were swimming *briskly* about in the water.

Ray on the Creation.

BRISKNESS. *n. s.* [from *brisk*.]

1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and allay the vigour and *briskness* of the renewed principle.

South.

2. Gayety.

But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me, to be his *briskness*, his jollity, and his good humour.

Dryden.

BRISTLE. *n. s.* [*brjrtel*, Sax.] The stiff hair of swine.

I will not open my lips so wide as a *bristle* may enter.

Shakspeare.

He is covered with hair, and not as the boar, with *bristles*, which probably spend more upon the same matter, which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *bristles* seem to be nothing else but a horn split into a multitude of little ones.

Grew.

Two boars whom love to battle draws,

With rising *bristles*, and with frothy jaws,

The adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound.

Dryden.

To BRISTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristles.

B R I

Now for the bare-pickt bone of majesty,
Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest,
And snarleth in the gentle eyes of peace.

Shakspeare.

Which makes him plume himself, and *bristle* up
The crest of youth against your dignity.

Shakspeare.

To BRISTLE. *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,

Pard, or boar with *bristled* hair,

In thy eye that shall appear,

When thou wak'st, it is thy dear.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,

With chatt'ring teeth, and *bristling* hair upright;

Yet arm'd with inborn worth.

Dryden, Fab.

Thy hair so *bristles* with unmanly fears,

As fields of corn that rise in bearded cars.

Dryden, Perseus.

To BRISTLE a thread. To fix a bristle to it.

BRISTLELIKE.* *adj.* [from *bristle* and *like*.] Stiff as a bristle.

His crooked shoulder, *bristlelike*, set up.

Mir. for Magistrates, p. 427.

BRISTLY. *adj.* [from *bristle*.] Thick set with bristles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat *bristly*, which may help to preserve the dew.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the sight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and *bristly* hairs.

Bentley.

Thus mastful beech the *bristly* chesnut bears,

And the wild ash is white with bloomy pears.

Dryden, Virg.

The careful master of the swine,

Forth hasted he to tend his *bristly* care.

Pope, Odyssey.

BRISTOL STONE. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.

Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger sort of *Bristol-stones*, and the *Kerry-stones* of Ireland.

Woodward.

BRIT. *n. s.* The name of a fish.

The pilchards were wont to pursue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens.

Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

To BRITE. } *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or hops, are said
To BRIGHT. } to *brite*, when they grow over-ripe.

BRITISH.* *adj.* [Sax. *Byrtic*.]

1. What relates to THE LAND WE LIVE IN, "our not-fearing *Britain*," as *Shakspeare* describes this country.

Imploing Divine assistance, that it may redound to his glory, and the good of the *British* nation, I now begin.

Milton, Hist. of England, B. i.

The *British* cannon formidably roars;

While, starting from his oozy bed,

The asserted ocean rears his reverend head;

To view and recognize his ancient lord again;

And, with a willing hand, restores

The fasces of the main.

Dryden, Threnod. Augustalis.

2. Applied to language, it means the Welsh.

What I here offer to the publick, is an explication of the antient *British* tongue, once the common language of *Britain*, and still preserved in the principality of Wales.

Richards's Brit. Diet. Preface.

BRITON.* *n. s.* [Sax. *Byrtan*.] A native of Britain.

This was my master,

A very valiant *Briton*, and a good.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

BRITON.* *adj.* What relates to Britain; British.

So shall the *Briton* blood their crown again reclaim.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. li. 48.

I'll disrobe me

Of these Italian weeds, and suit myself

As does a *Briton* peasant.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

BRITTLE.† *adj.* [Sax. *byrtan*, Su. and Goth. *brytā*, to break. Written also *brickle*. See *BRICKLE*. And by Chaucer *brotel*.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, so brittle, yet the wood, dried is extremely tough. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

From earth all came, to earth must all return,
Frail as the cord, and brittle as the urn. *Prior.*

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,
What does the busy world conclude at best,
But brittle goods, that break like glass? *Granville.*

If the stone is brittle, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

BRI'TTLELY.* *adv.* [from *brittle*.] In a fragile state or manner. *Sherwood.*

BRI'TTLENESS. *n. s.* [from *brittle*.] Aptness to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightness, sharp without brittleness. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Artificers, in the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to brittleness or toughness. *Boyle.*

BRIZE.† *n. s.* [Cotgrave writes it the *brizze* or *gadbec*. It is the *breeze-fly*. • See **BREESE**. Sax. *brjoza*. In heraldry, this fly is termed a *brimsey*. So in the Teut. *bremse*, a gad-fly.] The gad-fly.

A brize, a scorned little creature,
Through his faire hide his angry sting did threaten. *Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity.*

The herd hath more annoyance by the brize,
Than by the tiger. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*

I can hold no longer;
This brize has prick'd my patience. *B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.*

BROACH.† *n. s.* [*broche*, French, low Lat. *broca*, from *veruculum*, a little spit. Mr. Horne Tooke pronounces *broach* to be the past participle of *break*. But the etymology, which I have given, is more probable. V. Du Cange and Roquefort.]

1. A spit.
He was taken into service to a base office in his kitchen; so that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Whose offered entrails shall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatness from the hazle *broach*. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle. *Dict.*

3. [With hunters.] A start of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a spit. *Dict.*

To BROACH.† *v. a.* [Fr. *brocher*, to spit.]

1. To spit; to pierce as with a spit.

Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion *broached* on his sword. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

He felled men as one would mow hay, and sometimes *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted upon a stick. *Hakewill on Providence.*

2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to tap.

Through the flowery lands
Of fair Engaddi, honey-sweating fountains
With manna, milk, and balm, new *broach* the mountains. *Crashaw, Poems, p. 38.*

When his rod [the rod of Moses] had ceased to *broach* the rocks, and divide the seas. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. i.*

3. To open any store.
I will notably provide, that you shall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armouries, I will *broach* my store, and bring forth my stores. *Knolles.*

4. To let out any thing.
And now the field of death, the lists,
Were enter'd by antagonists,
And blood was ready to be *broach'd*,
When Hudibras in haste approach'd. *Hudibras.*

5. To give out, or utter any thing.

This error, that *Pison* was *Ganges*, was first *broached* by Josephus. *Raleigh.*

Those who were the chief instruments of raising the noise, made use of those very opinions themselves had *broached*, for arguments to prove, that the change of ministers was dangerous. *Swift's Examiner.*

To BROACH to.* In naval language, to turn suddenly to windward, so as to be in danger of oversetting. *Chambers.*

BRO'ACHER. *n. s.* [from *broach*.]

1. A spit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it burn'd,
On five sharp *broachers* rank'd, the roast they turn'd;
These morsels stay'd their stomachs. *Dryden.*

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the first author.

There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being the first *broacher* of an heretical opinion. *L'Estrange.*

Numerous parties denominate themselves, not from the grand Author and Finisher of our faith, but from the first *broacher* of their idolized opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

This opinion is commonly, but falsely, ascribed to Aristotle, not as its first *broacher*, but as its ablest patron. *Cheyne.*

BROAD.† *adj.* [Celt. *brayd*, vast; Goth. *braid*; Sax. *brad*; Su. *bred*, broad.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth; distinguished from length; not narrow.

The weeds that his *broad* spreading leaves did shelter
Are pull'd up root and all. *Shakespeare.*

The top may be justly said to grow *broad*, as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes *broad* open to your grave. *Dryden.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, must send the shaft below,
The bottom was full twenty fathoms *broad*. *Dryden.*

He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burst the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pope.*

2. Large.

To keep him at a distance from falsehood and cunning, which has always a *broad* mixture of falsehood; this is the fittest preparation of a child for wisdom. *Locke.*

3. Clear; open; not sheltered, not affording concealment.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, himself bore
In *broad* house, with the wooers us before. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

It no longer seeks the shelter of night and darkness, but appears in the *broadest* light. *Decay of Piety.*

If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in *broad* sunshine. *Locke.*

4. Gross; coarse.

The reeve and the miller are distinguished from each other, as much as the lady prioress and the *broad* apaking gap-toothed wife of Bath. *Dryden, Fab. Pref.*

Love made him doubt his *broad* barbarian sound;
By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*

If open vice be what you drive at,
A name so *broad* will ne'er connive at. *Dryden.*

The *broadest* mirth unfeeling folly wears,
Less pleasing far than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*

Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train;
Six huntsmen with a shout precede his chair;
He grins, and looks *broad* nonsense with a stare. *Pope.*

5. Obscene; fulsome; tending to obscenity.

As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be denied but in some places he is *broad* and fulsome. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

Though now arraign'd, he read with some delight;
Because he seems to chew the cud again,
When his *broad* comment makes the text too plain. *Dryden.*

6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.

Who can speak *broad*er than he that has no house to put his head in? Such may rail against great buildings. *Shakespeare.*

From *broad* words, and 'cause he fail'd
His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear,
Macduff lives in disgrace. *Shakspeare.*

BROAD as long. Equal upon the whole.

The mobile are still for levelling; that is to say, for advancing themselves: for it is as *broad as long*, whether they rise to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Estrange.*

BRO'ADAXE.* *n. s.* [*Sax. bpad-æx.*] Formerly a military weapon.

He [the Galloglass, or Irish foot-soldier,] being so armed in a long shirt of mayle down to the calf of his leg, with a long *broad-axe* in his hand. *Spenser on Ireland.*

BROAD-BLOWN.* *part. adj.* [from *broad* and *blown*.]
Full blown.

With all his crimes *broad-blown*, as fresh as May.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

BROAD-BREASTED.* *adj.* [from *broad* and *breast*.]

Having a broad breast.

Huloet.

BROAD-BRIMMED.* *adj.* [from *broad* and *brim*.]

Having a broad border, brim, or edge.

What enemies were some ministers to periwigs, to high-crowned or *broad-brimmed* hats! *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands*, p. 119.

A *broad-brimmed* flat silver plate for sugar with Rhenish wine. *Tatler*, No. 245.

BROAD-CAST.* *n. s.* The method of cultivating corn, turnips, pulse, clover, &c. by sowing them with the hand at large. It is called the *old husbandry*, to distinguish it from the drill, horse-hoeing, or *new husbandry*. *Chambers.*

BROAD-CLOTH. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *cloth*.] A fine kind of cloth.

Thus, a wise taylor is not pinching;

But turns at ev'ry seam an inch in:

Or else, be sure, your *broad-cloth* breeches

Will ne'er be smooth, nor hold their stitches. *Swift.*

BROAD-EYED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *eye*.] Having a wide survey.

In despite of *broad-ey'd* watchful day,

I would into thy bosom pour my thoughts:

But, ah! I will not.

Shakspeare, K. John.

BROAD-FRONTED.* *part. adj.* [from *broad* and *front*.]

Having a broad front; a proper word as applied to cattle; applied by Shakspeare to a man.

A heifer most select,

That never yet was tam'd with yoke, *broad-fronted*.

Chapman, Iliad 10.

Broad-fronted Cæsar.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

BROAD-HORNED.* *adj.* [from *broad* and *horned*.]

Having large horns: as, a *broad-horned* beast.

Huloet.

BROAD-LEAVED.* *adj.* [from *broad* and *leaf*.] Written *broad-leaved* in Huloet's old dictionary. Having broad leaves.

The *broad-leav'd* sycamores, destroy'd with frost.

Sandys, Psalms, Ps. 78.

Narrow and *broad-leaved* cyprus-grass. *Woodward on Fossils.*

To BRO'ADEN.* *v. n.* [from *broad*.] To grow broad.

I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following passage, viz. in Thomson's *Summer*, Dr. Johnson says. It occurs again in the *Winter* of the same poet.

Low walks the sun, and *broadens* by degrees,
Just o'er the verge of day.

Thomson, Summer.

With *broaden'd* nostrils, to the sky upturn'd,
The conscious heifer snuffs the stormy gale.

Thomson, Winter.

BRO'ADISH.* *adj.* [from *broad*.] Rather broad.

The under part of the tail is singularly variegated white and black, the black in long, *broadish*, streaks.

Russell's Acc. of Indian Serpents, p. 27.

BRO'ADLY.* *adv.* [from *broad*.] In a broad manner.

Little was it then imagined, that the time should come when the world, awakened by the cries of a friar, should look so *broadly* about, and search so narrowly all the sleights and hid corners of the papacy. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

BRO'ADNESS.* *n. s.* [*Sax. bpadnetje*.]

1. Breadth; extent from side to side.

London — cannot be discerned by the fairness of the ways, though a little perhaps by the *broadness* of them, from a village.

Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Verge.

The jollity of the company made him overlook the *broadness* and danger of the way. *South, Sermon*, viii. 171.

2. Coarseness; fulsome-ness.

I have used the cleanest metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadness* of the meaning. *Dryden.*

BROAD-PIECE.* *n. s.* [from *broad* and *piece*.] The denomination of one of our gold coins.

When the twenty shilling pieces, commonly called guineas, were coined in the reigns of Charles II., then the unites of the Commonwealth, Charles I., and James I., received the name of *broads* or *broad-pieces*. *Snelling's View of the Gold Coin*, p. 28.

BROAD-SEAL.* *n. s.* [from *broad* and *seal*.] The great or broad seal of England.

Is not this to deny the king's *broad-seal*?

Sheldon's Miracles of Antichrist, p. 61.

Under whose [the chancellor's] hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king, corroborated or strengthened with the *broad-seal*; without which seal all such instruments, by law, are of no force. *Jus. Sigilli*, p. 3.

To BROAD-SEAL.* *v. a.* To stamp or sanction, as it were, with the broad seal.

Thy presence *broad-seals* our delights for pure;

What's done in Cynthia's sight, is done secure.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

BRO'ADSHOULDERED. *adj.* [from *broad* and *shoulder*.]

Having a large space between the shoulders.

Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with sinews strong,

Broadshoulder'd, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden.*

I am a tall, *broadshoulder'd*, impudent, black, fellow; and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Spectator.*

BRO'ADSIDE.* *n. s.* [from *broad* and *side*.]

1. The side of a ship, distinct from the head or stern.

From vaster hopes than this he seem'd to fall,

That durst attempt the British admiral:

From her *broadside*s a ruder flame is thrown,

Than from the fiery chariot of the sun.

Waller.

2. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

He used in his prayers to send the king, the ministers of state, the officers of the army, with all the soldiers and the episcopal clergy, all *broadside* to hell, but particularly the general himself. *Swift, Memoirs of Capt. Creighton.*

She has given you a *broadside*, captain. *Southern, Oronoko.*

3. [In printing.] A sheet of paper containing one large page.

BROAD-SPREADING.* *part. adj.* [from *broad* and *spread*.] Spreading widely.

The weeds that his *broad-spreading* leaves did shelter,

Are pluck'd up, root and all.

Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.

BRO'ADSWORD. *n. s.* [from *broad* and *sword*.] A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a *broadsword*.

Wiscnag.

BRO'ADTAILED.* *adj.* [from *broad* and *tail*.] Having a broad tail. The agriculturists will be thankful for this expression, as well as for *broadhorned*.

Seven thousand *broad-tail'd* sheep graz'd on his downs.

Sandys, Job, p. 1.

BRO'ADWISE. *adv.* [from *broad* and *wise*.] According to the direction of the breadth.

If one should, with his hands, thrust a piece of iron broad-
sword against the flat ceiling of his chamber, the iron would
not fall as long as the force of the hand perseveres to press
against it. *Boyle.*

BROCADE. *n. s.* [*brocado*, Span.] A silken stuff,
variegated with colours of gold or silver.

I have the conveniency of buying and importing rich bro-
cades. *Spectator*, No. 288.

Or stain her honour, or her new *brocade*,
Forget her pray'rs, or miss a masquerade. *Pope.*

BROCADE. *adj.* [from *brocade*.]

1. Drest in *brocade*.

2. Woven in the manner of a *brocade*.

Should you the rich *brocaded* suit unfold,
Where rising flow'rs grow stiff with frosted gold. *Gay.*

BRO'CAGE. *n. s.* [from *broke*.] Written frequently
brokag.]

1. The gain gotten by promoting base bargains.

Yet sure his honesty
Got him small gains, but shameless flattery,
And filthy *brocage*, and unseemly shifts,
And borrow base, and some good ladies gifts.

It served well Pandar's purpose for the bolstering of his
bawdy *brocage*. *Epist. prefix. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the politick and wholesome laws, they were inter-
preted to be but *brocage* of an usurer, thereby to woo and win
the hearts of the people. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Many in this city grow exceeding wealthy by unlawful
means; usury, *brokage*, bribery.

When 'tis said that merchandize is the Jews' general pro-
fession in Barbary, it is not to exclude their darling *brokage*
and usury, in which they are very serviceable both to Chris-
tians and Moors. *L. Addison's State of the Jews*, p. 10.

3. The trade of dealing in old things; the trade of a
broker.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whose works are e'en the frippery of wit,
From *brocage* is become so bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *B. Jonson.*
Unless we do so, our charity is mercenary, and our friend-
ships are direct merchandize, and our gifts are *brokage*.

4. The transaction of business for other men.

So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so much must
the share of every one that has a right to this money be the less,
whether he be landholder, for his goods, or labourer, for his
hire, or merchant, for his *brocage*. *Locke.*

BROCCOLI. *n. s.* [Italian.] A species of cabbage.

Content with little, I can piddle here,
On *broccoli* and mutton round the year;
But ancient friends, though poor or out of play,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*

To BROCHE. *v. a.* See **To BROACH.**

So Geoffry of Bouloigne, at one draught of his bow, shoot-
ing against David's tower in Jerusalem, broched three feeble
birds. *Camden's Remains.*

BROCK. *n. s.* [*broc*, Saxon: *broc*, Irish; *brach*,
Welsh and Cornish.] A badger.

That a *brock* or badger hath the legs on one side
shorter than of the other, though an opinion perhaps not
very ancient, is yet very general. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
Or with pretence of chasing thence the *brock*,
Ad in a cur to worry the whole flock.

BROCKET. *n. s.* A red deer, two years old.

What with us is termed a *brocket*, or a pricket, the whole
space of the second year of his age.

To BROGGLE.* *v. n.* To fish for eels. This is, in
some places, the word for *sniggle*, better known to
anglers in general. See **To SNIGGLE.**

BROGUE. *n. s.* [*brog*, Irish, and *brog*, Gael. a
shoe.]

1. A kind of a shoe.

I thought he slept; and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakspeare.*

Sometimes it is given out, that we must either take these
halfpence, or eat our *brogues*. *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of
pronunciation.

His *brogue* will detect mine.
What we call the Irish *brogue*, is no sooner discovered, than
it makes the deliverer, in the last degree, ridiculous and
despised; and from such a mouth, an Englishman expects
nothing but bluffs, blunders, and follies!

BROGUE-MAKER.* *n. s.* [from *brogue* and *make*.] A
maker of brogues; a shoemaker.

I supposed that the husband made brogues as the wife made
an apron, till next day it was told me, that a *brogue-maker*
was a trade, and that a pair would cost half a crown.

BRO'DEIKIN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *brodequin*, Dutch, *broseken*.]
A buskin, or half-boot.

It [K. Charles the Second's apparel] was strait Spanish
breeches; instead of a doublet, a long vest down to the mid-
leg; and above that a loose coat, after the Muscovite or Polish
way; the sword girt over the vest; and, instead of shoes and
stockings, a pair of buskins or *brodekins*.

To BROID.* *v. a.* [The old word for *braid* or *bread*,
i. e. to *plait*; which Barret gives in his old
dictionary, and which is found in our early trans-
lations of the New Testament; and had long before
been used by Chaucer. Our last authorized trans-
lation of the New Testament gives *broidered*, not
accurately, for *broided*; but in the margin, *plaited*.]
To braid or weave together.

Her yellow hair was *broided* in a tresse. *Chaucer, Kn. Tale.*
Likewise also the women, that they array themselves in
comely apparel, with shamedness and modesty, not with
broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly apparel.

To BROIDER. *n. s.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn
with figures of needle work.

A robe, and a *broider'd* coat, and a girdle.

BROIDERER.* *n. s.* [from *broider*; sometimes written
broderer; as *broder* is for *broider*. V. Barret and
Sherwood. So the Fr. *bordeur* for *brodeur*. V. Mo-
rin, Dict. Etym. Fr. and Gr.] An embroiderer.

BROIDERY. *n. s.* [from *broider*.] Embroidery; flower-
work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloth.

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove,
The breast to Kenna sacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickell.*

BROIL. *n. s.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,
As thou didst leave it. *Shakspeare.*
He has sent the sword both of civil *broils*, and publick war,
amongst us. *Wake.*

To BROIL. *n. s.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dress or cook
by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

They gave him a piece of a *broiled* fish. *Luke, xxiv. 42.*
Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil,
Some on the fire the seeking entrails *broil*. *Dryden.*

To BROIL. *v. n.* To be in the heat.

BRO

Where have you been *broiling*?

— Among the croud i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedged in more.

Long ere now all the planets and comets had been *broiling*
in the sun, had the world lasted from all eternity.

Shakspeare.

Cheyne.

BROILER.* *n. s.*

1. One who would excite a broil or quarrel.

What doth he but turn *broiler* and *boutefeu*, make new libels
against the church, &c.

Hammond, *Serm.* p. 544.

2. That which dresses by cookery; "a *broiler*, grill,
Fr."

Sherwood.

TO BROKE.† *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology, Dr.
Johnson says. Skinner seems inclined to derive it
from *To break*, because *broken* men turn factors or
brokers. Cassaubon from *apartian*. Skinner thinks,
again, that it may be contracted from *procurer*.
Mr. Lye more probably deduces it from *bpucan*,
Sax. to be busy; to discharge an office; whence
bpeac, St. Luke, i. 8.] To transact business for
others, or by others. It is used, generally, in re-
proach, Dr. Johnson says; he should have said,
occasionally.

He does, indeed;
And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid.

Shakspeare, *All's Well*.

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when
men should wait upon others necessity; *broke* by servants and
instruments to draw them on.

Bacon.

Mr. Egerton and he [Dr. Field] being acquainted, and Mr.
Egerton's mind being troubled with the ill success of this busi-
ness, ventured it to this divine, who, contrary to his profession,
took upon him to *broke* for him in such a manner, as was never
precedented by any. He made Egerton to acknowledge a re-
cognizance of 1000*l.* with a defeasance, &c.

Proceedings in the H. of Com. against Ld. Bacon, p. 6.

BRO'KING. *part. adj.* Practised by brokers.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt.

Shakspeare.

BRO'KEN.† *part. pass. of break.* [Sax. *bpocen*.]

Preserve men's wits from being *broken* with the very bent of
so long attention.

Hooker.

BRO'KEN-BELLIED.* *adj.* [from *broken* and *belly*.]

Having a ruptured belly. Used also figuratively.
Such is our *broken-bellied* age, that this *astutia* is turned in-
to *versutia*; and we term those most astute which are most
versute.

Sir M. Sandys, Essays, p. 168.

BRO'KEN MEAT. Fragments; meat that has been cut.

Get three or four chair-women to attend you constantly in
the kitchen, whom you pay at small charges; only with the
broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders.

Swift.

BRO'KENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *broken* and *heart*.]

Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

He hath sent me to bind up the *brokenhearted*.

Isaiah, lxi. 1.

BRO'KENLY.† *adv.* [from *broken*.] Without any reg-
ular series.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done somewhat of this kind, but
brokenly and glancingly; intending chiefly a discourse of his
own voyage.

Hukewill.

The mind of a man distracted amongst many things, must
needs entertain them *brokenly* and unperfectly.

Hales, *Rem.* p. 219.

BRO'KENNESS. *n. s.* [from *broken*.] The state of
being broken unevenness.

Those infirmities
that are incident to them [the teeth] whe-
ther looseness, ho-
wness, rottenness, brokenness.

Smith, *Old Age*, p. 85.

It is the *brokenness* the ungrammatical position, the total
that charms me.

Gray, *Letter to Mason*.

BRO'KENWINDED.* *adj.* [from *broken* and *wind*; for-
merly written *broke-winded*.] Having short breath.

BRO

And in the *hordid* cave were heard at once,
Brokewinded murmurs, howlings, and sad growls.

May's *Lucan*, b. v.

BRO'KER.† *n. s.* [from *To broke*. *Brokers* in old Fr.
are termed *broggours*; and *brokage*, *broggage*. V.
Kelham's Norman Dict. Hence perhaps our low
word, *to prog*.]

1. A factor; one that does business for another; one
that makes bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no stork of their own, set up and
trade with that of other men; buying here, and selling there,
and commonly abusing both sides, to make out a little poultry
gain.

Temple.

Some South-Sea *broke* from the city,
Will purchase me, the more's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations waste,
To fit them to his vulgar taste.

Swift.

2. One who deals in old household goods. A seller
of old apparel, &c. "because he buyeth old and
broken apparel, &c." *Minsheu*. Sherwood calls the
broker of this kind, "a *fripperer*."

3. A pimp; a match-maker.

A goodly *broker*!

Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines;
To whisper and conspire against my youth?

Shakspeare.

In chusing for yourself, you shew'd your judgement;

Which being shallow, you shall give me leave

To play the *broker* in mine own behalf.

Shakspeare.

BRO'KERAGE. *n. s.* [from *broker*.] The pay or re-
ward of a broker. See **BRO'GAGE**.

BRO'KERLY.* *adj.* [from *broker*.] Partaking of the
character of a broker; mean; servile.

We had determin'd that thou shouldst ha' come,
In a Spanish suit, and ha' carried her so; and he,
A *brokerly* slave, goes, puts it on himself.

B. Jonson, *Alchem*.

BRO'KERY.* *n. s.* [from *broker*.] The business of a
broker.

Let them that meane by bookish businesse

To earne their bread, or hopen to profess

Their hard-got skill, let them alone for me,

Busie their brains with deeper *brokerie*.

Bp. Hall, *Sat.* ii. 2.

More knavery, and usury,

And foolery and *brokery*, than dog's-ditch.

Beaumont and Fl. *Tamer tamed*.

BRO'NCIOCELE. *n. s.* [*ἑρπονικήλη*.] A tumour of that
part of the *aspera arteria*, called the *bronchus*.

Quincy.

BRO'NCIAL.† } *adj.* [Fr. *bronchique*, from the Gr.

BRO'NCICK. } [*βρόγχος*.] Belonging to the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the *bron-*
chial or pulmonary vessels, and may soon be communicated
from one to the other, when the inflammation affects both the
lobes.

Arbuthnot.

BRONCHO'TOMY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *bronchotomie*, from the
Gr. *βρόγχος* and *τίμνω*.] That operation which
opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffoca-
tion in a quincy.

Quincy.

The operation of *bronchotomy* is an incision into the *aspera*
arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when respira-
tion is obstructed by any tumour compressing the larynx.

Sharp's *Surgery*.

BROND.† *n. s.* [Sax. *bpomb*.] See **BRAND**. A sword.

Foolish old man, said then the pagan wroth,

That weenest words or charms may force withstood,

Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for troth,

That I can carve with this enchanted *brond*.

Spenser

BRONTO'LOGY. [*n. s.* *ἑρπονὴ* and *λογία*.] A dissertation
upon thunder.

Diels.

BRONZE.† *n. s.* [*bronze*, Fr. *bronzo*, Ital.]

1. Brass.

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley stands,

Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands.

Pope, *Dunciad*.

2. Relief, or statue, cast in brass and copper mixed.

I view with anger and disdain,
How little gives thee joy or pain;
A print, a bronze, a flower, a root.
A shell, a butterfly can do't.

Prior.

3. In chemistry, a factitious metal compounded of copper and tin, to which sometimes other metallick substances are added, particularly zinc. Chambers.

To BRONZE.* v. a. [old Fr. *bronzer*, to braze. Cotgrave.] To harden as brass.

Art, cursed art, wipes off the indebted blush
From nature's cheek, and bronzes every shame.

Young, *Night Th.* 5.

BROOCH.† n. s. [*broke*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says. But it is the Fr. *broche*, a spit. See BROACH.* The ornament called a brooch was, in elder times, a buckle to fasten girdles, mantles, and the like; with a little pin, or spit, by which it was fixed to the respective part of the dress; and sometimes a twisted pin, with a jewel at the top of it, worn upon the hat or cap.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

With gold rings upon their fingers, with broches and aiglets
of gold upon their cups, which glistered full of pearls and precious stones. *Robinson's Tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia*, ii. 6.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels.—

Your brooches, pearls, and owches.

Shakespeare.

Richly suited, but unseasonable; just like the brooch and the toothpick, which we wear not now.

Shakespeare.

I know him well; he is the brooch, indeed,

And gem of all the nation.

Shakespeare.

2. [With painters.] A painting all of one colour. Dict.

To BROOCH. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious shew

Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar, ever shall

Be brooch'd with me.

Shakespeare.

To BROOD.† v. n. [Sax. *broð*, from *brædan*; old Fr. *brode*.]

1. To sit, as on eggs; to hatch them.

Thou from the first
Wast present, and, with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it pregnant.

Milton, *P. L.*

Here nature spreads her fruitful sweetness round,
Breathes on the air, and broods upon the ground.

Dryden.

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with secret joy,
Their young succession all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, instruct, and educate,
And make provision for the future state.

Dryden.

Find out some uncouth cell,

Where brooding darkness spreads his jealous wings,

And the night raven sings.

Milton.

3. To remain long in anxiety, or solicitous thought.

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre sold.

Sit brooding on unprofitable gold.

Dryden.

As rejoicing misers

Brood o'er their precious stores of secret gold.

Smith, *Phæd. and Hip.*

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Clinias, as if there were ever amongst nations a brooding of a war, and that there is no sure league but impuissance to do hurt.

Bacon, *War with Spain.*

To BROOD.† v. a. To cherish by care.

Mark the boy well;

If we could take or kill him ———

——— See how he broods the boy.

Beaumont and Fl. *Bonduca*, iv. 2.

Of crouds afraid, yet anxious when alone,

You'll sit and brood your sorrows on a throne.

Dryden.

He nor heaps his brooded stores,

Nor on all profusely pours.

Gray, *Ode x.*

BROOD.† n. s. [Sax. *broð*, old Fr. *brode*.]

1. Offspring; progeny; it is now hardly used of human beings, but in contempt.

The heavenly father keep his brood

From foul infection of so great a vice.

Fairfax.

With terrours and with clamours compass'd round,

Of mine own brood, that on my bowels feed.

Milton, *P. L.*

Or any other of that heavenly brood,

Let down in cloudy throne, to do the world some good.

Milton, *Ode.*

Ælian discourses of storks, and their affection toward their brood whom they instruct to fly.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

2. Thing bred; species generated.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning wastes,

Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,

Its tainted air, and all its broods of poison?

Addison, *Cato*.

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleased to see the different workings of instinct in a hen followed by a brood of ducks.

Spectator, No. 121.

4. Something brought forth; a production.

Such things become the hatch and brood of time.

Shakespeare.

5. The act of covering the eggs.

Something's in his soul,

O'er which his melancholy sits on brood;

And, I do doubt, the hatch and the disclose

Will be some danger.

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*.

BROODY.† adj. [Sax. *broðige* henne, a broody hen;

A term for a hen that sits on eggs, Holland's

Transl. of Pliny's Nat. Hist. p. 301. edit. 1601.]

In a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit.

The common hen, all the while she is broody, sits, and leads her chickens, and uses a voice which we call clocking.

Ray.

BROOK.† n. s. [*broc* *broca*, Sax. from the Goth.

brikan, to burst forth; to break out, i. e. where a

river breaks into lesser streams, and the broken parts

become brooks and rivulets. The old orthography,

as Mr. Horne Tooke has also observed, was *broke*;

and an example which he brings from Fletcher's

Faithful Shepherdess, confirms the etymology and

explanation given.] A running water, less than a

river.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,

Until a king be by; and then his state

Empties itself, as doth an inland brook

Into the main of waters.

Shakespeare, *Merch. of Ven.*

Underneath the ground,

In a long hollow, the clear spring is bound;

Till on yon side, where the morn's sun doth look,

The struggling water breaks out in a brook.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*.

Or many grateful altars I would rear,

Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone,

Of lustre, from the brook; in memory,

Of monument to ages.

Milton, *P. L.*

And to Cephissus' brook their way pursue:

The stream was troubled, but the ford they knew.

Dryden.

Springs make little rivulets; those united, make brooks; and

those coming together, make rivers, which empty themselves

into the sea.

Locke.

To BROOK. v. a. [*brocan*, Sax.] To bear; to en-

dure; to support.

Even they which brook it worst, that men should tell them of their duties, when they are told the same by a law, think

very well and reasonably of it.

Hooker.

A thousand more mischances than this one,

Have learned me to brook this patiently.

Shakespeare.

How use doth breed a habit in a man!

This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods,

I better brook than flourishing peopl'd towns.

Shakespeare.

Heav'n, the seat of bliss,

Brooks not the works of violence, and war.

Milton, *P. L.*

Most men can much rather brook their being reputed knaves,

than for their honesty be accounted fools.

South.

Restraint thou wilt not *brook*; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not trusted as your guard.

Dryden.

TO BROOK. *v. n.* To endure; to be content.

He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid; because he could not *brook*, that the worthy prince Plangus was by his chosen Tiridates, preferred before him.

Sidney.

BRO'OKLIME. *n. s.* [*becabungo*, Lat.] A sort of water speedwell, very common in ditches.

BRO'OKMINT. *n. s.* [Sax. *brocmynte*.] The water-mint, which grows on the brinks of rivers.

BRO'OKY. *adj.* [from *brook*.] Abounding with brooks.

Leinster's brooky tract.

Dyer.

BROOM. *n. s.* [*genista*; *bpom*, Saxon.]

1. A small tree.

Even humble *broom*, and osiers, have their use,
And shade for sheep, and food for flocks, produce.

Dryden.

2. A besom; so called from the matter of which it is sometimes made.

Not a mouse

Shall disturb this hallow'd house;

I am sent with *broom* before,

To sweep the dust behind the door.

Shakspeare.

If they came into the best apartment, to set any thing in order, they were saluted with a *broom*.

Arbutnot.

TO BROOM, or BREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] In naval language, to clean the ship; burning off the filth she has contracted on her sides, with straw, reeds, *broom*, or the like, when she is on a careen, or on the ground. See Coles, Blount, and Chambers. See also *TO CAREEN*.

BRO'OMLAND. *n. s.* [*broom* and *land*.] Land that bears broom.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, by being put into *broomlands*.

Mortimer.

BRO'OMSTAFF. *n. s.* [from *broom* and *staff*.] The staff to which the *broom* is bound; the handle of a besom.

They fell on; I made good my place: at length they came to the *broomstaff* with me; I defied 'em still.

Shakspeare.

From the age,

That children tread this worldly stage,

Broomstaff, or poker, they bestride,

And round the parlour love to ride.

Prior.

Sir Roger pointed at something behind the door, which I found to be an old *broomstaff*.

Spectator, No. 117.

BRO'OMSTICK. *n. s.* The same as broomstaff.

When I beheld this, I sighed and said within myself, SURELY
MORTAL MAN IS A BROOMSTICK!

Swift, Meditation on a Broomstick.

BRO'OMY. *adj.* [from *broom*.]

1. Full of broom.

If land grow mossy or *broomy*, then break it up again.

Mortimer.

2. Consisting of broom.

The youth with *broomy* stumps began to trace

The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the place.

Swift.

BROTH. *n. s.* [*broð*, Sax. probably from *brp*, whence our northern word *breau*, spoon meat. See BREWIS.] Liqueur in which flesh is boiled.

You may make the *broth* for two days, and take the one half every day.

Bacon, Phys. Rem.

Instead of light deserts and luscious froth,

Our author treats to-night with Spartan *broth*.

Southerne.

If a nurse, after being sucked dry, eats *broth*, the infant will suck the *broth* almost unaltered.

Arbutnot.

BRO'THEL. } *n. s.* [*bordel*, Fr.] A house of
BRO'THELHOUSE. } lewd entertainment; a bawdy-house.

Perchance

I saw him enter such a house of sale,

Videlicet, a *brothel*.

Shakspeare.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,

Ere made the common *brothels* of the town;

There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,

But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd.

Dryden, Fab.

From its old ruins *brothelhouses* rise,

Scenes of lewd loves, and of polluted joys.

Dryden, Mac. Flect.

The libertine retires to the stews, and to the *brothel*.

Rogers.

BRO'THELLER. *n. s.* [from *brothel*.] He who frequents a brothel-house. Gower uses *brothel* for such a person, Conf. Am. (15) fol. clvi. col. 2.

BRO'THELRY. *n. s.* [from *brothel*.]

1. Whoredom.

Hulot.

Ye bastard poets, see your pedigree

From common trulls, and loathsome *brothelery*!

Bp. Hall, Satires, i. 2.

Shall Furia brook her sister's modesty,

And prostitute her soul to *brothelery*?

Marston's Scourge of Vill. i. 3.

2. Obscenity.

So bold prolepses, so rack'd metaphors, with *brothelery*, able to violate the ear of a pagan.

B. Jonson's Fox, Dedication.

BRO'THER. *n. s.* [Goth. *brothr*, from *bru*, Celt. the womb; Sax. *broðer*; Bret. *breur*. The Persian word also is *broder*.] Plural, *brothers* or *brethren*; Goth. *brothrahus*.

1. One born of the same father and mother.

Be sad, good brothers:

Sorrow so royally in you appears,

That I will deeply put the fashion on.

Shakspeare.

Whilst kin their kin, *brother* the *brother* foils,

Like ensigns all, against like ensigns bend.

Daniel.

These two are *brethren*, Adam, and to come

Out of thy loins.

Milton, P. I.

Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it is very easy to form the ideas of *brothers*.

Locke.

2. Any one closely united; associate; and hence the old phrase *sworn brothers*, i. e. persons who, in the days of adventure, swore to share in each other's fortune, and to divide what they gained.

Thou wotest well thou art my *sworn brother*.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale.

He hath every month a new *sworn brother*.

Shakspeare, Much Ado.

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;

For he, to-day that sheds his blood with me,

Shall be my *brother*.

Shakspeare.

3. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession.

He also that is slothful in his work, is *brother* to him that is a great waster.

Proverbs, xviii. 9.

4. *Brother* is used, in theological language, for man in general.

I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my *brother* to offend.

1 Cor. viii. 13.

BRO'THERHOOD. *n. s.* [from *brother* and *hood*.]

1. The state or quality of being a brother.

This deep disgrace of brotherhood

Touche me deeper than you can imagine.

Shakspeare.

Finds *brotherhood* in thee no sharper spur?

Shakspeare.

So it be a right to govern, whether you call it supreme *brotherhood*, or supreme *brotherhood*, will be all one, provided we know who has it.

Locke.

2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George, erected by parliament, consisting of thirteen the most noble and worthy persons.

Davies on Ireland.

3. A class of men of the same kind.

He was sometimes so engaged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times, he became as conspicuous as any of the brotherhood. *Addison, Guardian.*

BRO'THERLESS.* *adj.* [from *brother* and *less*.] Without a brother.

The *brotherless* Heliades

Melt in such amber trees as these.

Andrew Marvel.

BRO'THERLIKE.* *adj.* [Sax. *broðerlice*.] Becoming a brother.

Welcome, good Clarence; this is *brotherlike*.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI. P. III.

Nor can any sever

His love, but *brotherlike* affects them ever.

Browne, Brit. Past. ii. 2.

BRO'THERLOVE.* *n. s.* [from *brother* and *love*.] Brotherly affection.

With a true heart,

And *brother-love*, I do it.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. VIII.

BRO'THERLY.† *adj.* [Sax. *broðerlice*.] Natural; such as becomes or becometh a brother.

He was a priest, and looked for a priest's reward; which was our *brotherly* love, and the good of our souls and bodies. *Bacon.*

Though more our money than our cause,

Their *brotherly* assistance draws.

Denham.

They would not go before the laws, but follow them; obeying their superiors, and embracing one another in *brotherly* piety and concord.

Addison, Freeholder.

BRO'THERLY. *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindness and affection.

I speak but *brotherly* of him; but should I anatomize him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep.

Shakespeare.

BROUGHT. [*participle passive of bring*.]

The Turks forsook the walls, and could not be brought on again to the assault.

Knolles.

The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs.

Locke.

BROW.† *n. s.* [Sax. *bræp*, *pl.* *bræpag*, the brows.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye.

'Tis now the hour which all to rest allow,

And sleep sits heavy upon every brow.

Dryden, Ind. Emp.

2. The forehead.

She could have run and waddled about;

For even the day before she broke her brow.

Shakespeare.

So we some antique hero's strength,

Learn by his lance's weight and length;

As these vast beams express the beast,

Whose shady brows alive they drest.

Waller.

3. The general air of the countenance.

Then call them to our presence, face to face,

And frowning brow to brow.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

Though all things foul would bear the brows of grace,

Yet grace must look still so.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

4. The edge of any high place. [Gael. *bre*; Welsh, *bre*, a hill; and in our northern dialect, *broo*, the upper part of a hill. See **BRAY**.]

The earl, nothing dismayed, came forwards that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night, upon the brow or hanging of a hill.

Bacon.

On the brow of the hill beyond that city, they were somewhat perplexed by espying the French ambassador, with the king's coach, and others, attending him.

Wotton.

Them with fire, and hostile arms,

Fearless assault; and, to the brow of heav'n

Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss.

Milton, P. L.

TO BROW. v. a. [from the noun.] To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.

Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly crofts,

That brow this bottom glade.

Milton, Comus.

TO BRO'WBEAT.† *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat*.] To depress with severe brows, and stern or lofty looks.

Young men, prentices, servants, the common sort, are so far from hiding themselves, or rising up, that I have often seen the magistrate faced, and almost *brow-beaten*, as he hath passed by.

Dr. J. White, Sermons, (1615,) p. 54.

It is not for a magistrate to frown upon, and *browbeat* those who are hearty and exact in their ministry; and, with a grave nod, to call a resolved zeal, want of prudence. *South.*

Count Tariff endeavoured to *browbeat* the plaintiff, while he was speaking; but though he was not so impudent as the count, he was ever as sturdy.

Addison.

I will not be *browbeaten* by the supercilious looks of my adversaries.

Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

BRO'WBEATING.* *n. s.* [from *brow* and *beat*.] The act of depressing by stern or lofty looks.

What man will voluntarily expose himself to the imperious *browbeatings* and scorns of great men?

I. Estrange.

BRO'WBOUND. *adj.* [from *brow* and *bound*.] Crowned: having the head encircled as with a diadem.

In that day's feats,

He prov'd the best man i' the field, and, for his meed,

Was *brow-bound* with the oak.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

BRO'WLESS.* *adj.* [from *brow* and *less*.] Without shame; frontless.

So *browless* was this heretick, [Mahomet,] that he was not ashamed to tell the world, That all he preached was sent him immediately from heaven. *L. Addison's Life of Mahomet, p. 84.*

BRO'WSICK. *adj.* [from *brow* and *sick*.] Dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you,

May alter nature in our *browsick* crew.

Suckling.

BROWN.† *adj.* [Sax. *brun*, from *brennan*, to burn, the colour of a burnt object being *brown*. The Germ. *braun* is *burnt*. Bret. *brun*; Su. *brun*, from *brenna*, *Serenius*.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in High Dutch, is called *braun*; in the Netherlands, *bruyen*; in French, *couleur brune*; in Italian, *bruno*.

Peacham.

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *browner*.

Shakespeare.

From whence high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,

Brown with o'ercharging shades and pendent woods.

Pope.

Long untravell'd heaths;

With desolation *brown*, he wanders waste.

Thomson.

BRO'WBILL.† *n. s.* [from *broken* and *bill*.] The ancient weapon of the English foot; why it is called *brown*, I have not discovered, but we now say *broken musket* from it, Dr. Johnson says. It is probably so called, as Mr. Malone observes, from the weapons being sanguined or rubbed over with blood, to preserve them from rust, which gave them a brown colour.

And *brownbills*, levied in the city,

Made bills to pass the grand committee.

Hudibras.

BRO'WNISH. *adj.* [from *brown*.] Somewhat brown.

A *brownish* grey iron-stone, lying in thin strata, is poor, but runs freely.

Woodward.

BRO'WNISM.* *n. s.* The heresy of those who adopted the opinions of Robert Brown. See **BROWNIST**.

That schism would be the sorest schism to you; that would be *Brownism* and Anabaptism indeed.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. B. i.

BRO'WNIST.* *n. s.* One of the sect of Robert Brown, a noted sectarist in the time of Queen Elizabeth, whose opinions were very licentious.

These sectaries are called *Brownists* from one master Robert Brown, a Northamptonshire man, who was schoolmaster of the free-school of St. Olave's in Southwark.—The *Brownists* confine the church of God to their conventicles, excluding all other Christians out of the pale of the church that are not of their sect.

Pagitt's Heresiography, p. 51—53.

I had as lief be a *Brownist* as a politician.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

The word Puritan seems to be quashed, and all that heretofore were counted such, are now *Brownists*.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. i. 6.

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BRO'WNNESS. *n. s.* [from *brown*.] A brown colour.

She would confess the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed most lovely, *brownness* of Musidorus's face, and this colour of mine. *Sidney, B. ii.*

BRO'WNSTUDY. *n. s.* [from *brown* and *study*.] Gloomy meditations; study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowsiness and *brownstudies*; or, if brisk and active, they lay themselves out wholly in making common places. *Norris.*

BRO'WNWORT. ** n. s.* [Sax. *brunepýpt*.] In botany, the fig-wort.

BRO'WNIE. ** n. s.* A spirit, till of late years supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland; and conjectured by Ruddiman to be so called from its pretended *swarthy* or tawny colour, in contradistinction to *fairy* from its *fairness*. The northern mythology exhibits, in the Edda, the *swartalfar*, i. e. swarthy or black elves, corresponding nearly, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, to the *Brownie*. Milton certainly adverted to this distinction, in mentioning the "*swart* fairy" in his *Masque of Comus*. This spirit is said to have been very friendly and serviceable to the family where he fixed his abode. In Iceland, almost every family had familiar spirits. See Burton's *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 47. The *Brownie* seems to have belonged to that class, which Burton represents as *frequenting forlorn houses*, and for the most part *innocuous*.

BRO'WNY. ** adj.* Brown.

His *brownj* locks did hang in crooked curls.

Shakespeare, Lover's Complaint.

To BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouser*, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs.

And being down, is trod in the dirt

Of cattle, and *browsed*, and sorely hurt. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.*

Thy palate thou did deign

The roughest berry on the rudest hedge:

Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,

The barks of trees thou *browsedst*. *Shakespeare.*

To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed: it is used with the particle *on*.

They have scared away two of my best sheep; if any where I have them, 'tis by the sea-side, *browsing on* ivy. *Shakespeare.*

A goat, hard pressed, took sanctuary in a vineyard; so soon as he thought the danger over, he fell presently a *browsing upon* the leaves. *L'Estrange.*

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,

Browse on the shrubs, and crop the budding trees. *Blackmore.*

The Greeks were the descendants of savages, ignorant of agriculture, and *browsing on* herbage, like cattle. *Arbutnot.*

BROWSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lioness the wolf pursues,

The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browse*. *Dryden.*

On that cloud-piercing hill,

Plinlimmon, from afar the traveller kens,

Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby *browse*

Gnaw peasant. *Philips.*

BRO'WSING. ** n. s.* [from *browse*.] Food which deer find in young coppices, continually sprouting anew.

The stables butt upon the park, which for a cheerful rising ground, for groves and *browsings* for the deer, for rivulets of water, may compare with any for its highness in the whole land. *Howell, Lett. i. ii. 8.*

To BRUISE. *† v. a.* [Sax. *brýðan*, to *bruise*; anciently written *brise*, and *brese*; Fr. *briser*, old Fr. *bracer*, broyeur, to pound, or *bruise*, from the Lat. *brachium*.] To crush or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed; to crush by any

B R U

weight; to beat into gross powder; to beat together coarsely.

It shall *bruise* thy head, and thou shalt *bruise* his heel.

Gen. iii. 15.

Fellows in arms, and my most loving friends,
Bruis'd underneath the yoke of tyranny.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

And fix far deeper in his head their stings,
Than temporal death shall *bruise* the victor's heel,
Or theirs whom he redeems.

Milton, P. L.

As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,

And stars with rocks together crush'd and *bruis'd*. *Waller.*

They beat their breasts with many a *bruising* blow,

Till they turn livid, and corrupt the snow. *Dryden.*

BRUISE. *† n. s.* [from the verb.] A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

There is no healing of thy *bruise*; thy wound is grievous.

Nahum, iii. 19.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,
This fit for *bruise*, and that for blood.

Hudibras.

I since have labour'd

To bind the *bruises* of a civil war,

And stop the issues of their wasting blood.

Dryden.

BRUISER. ** n. s.* [from *bruise*.]

1. In mechanics, a concave tool used for grinding and polishing the specula of telescopes. *Chambers.*

2. In vulgar language, a boxer.

BRUISEWORT. *n. s.* An herb; the same with COMFREY.

BRUIT. *† n. s.* [old Goth. *brut*, report, from *bridda*, to declare; Fr. *bruit*, from the old Fr. *bru*.] Rumour; noise; report.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was slain.

Sidney.

Upon some *bruils* he apprehended a fear, which moved him to send to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hayward.*

I am not

One that rejoices in the common wreck,

As common *bruit* doth put it.

Shakespeare.

To BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in use.

His death,

Being *bruited* once, took fire and heat away

From the best temper'd courage in his troops.

Shakespeare.

It was *bruited*, that I meant nothing less than to go to Guiana.

Raleigh.

BRU'MAL. *† adj.* [old Fr. *brumal*, from *brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the *brumal* solstice, it hath been observed, even unto a proverb, that the sea is calm, and the winds do cease, till the young ones are excluded, and forsake their nests. *Brown.*

The *brumal* quarter, they fast from food.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 364.

BRUN, BRAN, BROWN, BOURN, BURN, are all derived from the Sax. *boþn*, *bouþn*, *brunna*, *bupna*; all signifying a river or brook. *Gibson's Camden.*

BRUNETT. *n. s.* [*brunette*, French.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and the *brunettes*.

Addison, Guardian.

BRUNION. *n. s.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] A sort of fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux.*

BRUNT. *† n. s.* [*brunst*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says; which means *heat*. It may be, however, the principle of the Sax. *brennan*, to burn; *brunt* implying *heat* in the sense of *violent action*; as, "the *brunt* of war."] 1. Shock; violence.

Erona chose rather to bide the *brunt* of war, than venture him. *Sidney.*

God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy prayer,
From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst t' allay
After the *brunt* of battle. *Milton, S. A.*

Faithful ministers are to stand and endure the *brunt*: a
common soldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds
the standard to die upon the place. *South.*

2. Blow; stroke.

A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long
In the close covert of her guileful eyen,
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t' abide the *brunt* so strong. *Spenser, Sonn.*

The friendly rug preserv'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from guise or wound,
Like featherbed betwixt a wall
And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hudibras.*

3. A brief and sudden effort.

A *brunt* of holiness, and away! *Rp. Hall, Rem. p. 153.*

BRUSH.† *n. s.* [*brosse*, Fr. from *bruscus*, Lat.]

1. An instrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or soil. It is generally made of bristles set in wood.

2. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the pen-
cils and *brushes* of the town against me? *Stillingfleet.*
With a small *brush* you must smear the glue well upon the
joint of each piece. *Moxon.*

3. A rude assault; a shock; rough treatment; which, by the same metaphor, we call a *scouring*.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war. *Shakspeare.*
It could not be possible, that, upon so little a *brush* as Waller
had sustained, he could not be able to follow and disturb the
king. *Clarendon.*

Else when we put it to the push,
They had not giv'n us such a *brush*. *Hudibras.*

4. A thicket. See BRUSKET.

All suddenly out of the thickest *brush*,—
A goodly lady did forebly them rush. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. i. 15.*

To BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sweep or rub with a brush.

If he be not in love with some woman, there is no believing
old signs; he *brushes* his hat o' morning; what should that
bode? *Shakspeare.*

2. To strike with quickness, as in brushing.

The wrathful beast about him turned light,
And him so rudely passing by, did *brush*
With his long tail, that horse and man to ground did rush.
Spenser, F. Q.

Has *Sonius brush'd* thy eyelids with his rod? *Dryden.*
His son Cupavo *brush'd* the briny flood,
Upon his stern a brawny centaur stood. *Dryden.*

High o'er the billows flew the massy load,
And near the ship came thund'ring on the flood,
It almost *brush'd* the helm. *Pope.*

3. To paint with a brush.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have
done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbours. *Pope.*

4. To carry away, by an act like that of brushing; to sweep.

And from the boughs *brush* off the evil dew,
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blue. *Milton, Arcades.*

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers
most empty themselves, ought to have so spacious a surface,
that as much water may be continually *brushed* off by the winds,
and exhaled by the sun, as, besides what falls again, is brought
into it by all the rivers. *Bentley.*

5. To move as the brush.

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over these eyes. *Dryden.*

To BRUSH. *v. n.*

1. To move with haste: a ludicrous word, applied to men.

Nor wept his fate, nor cast a pitying eye,
Nor took him down, but *brush'd* regardless by. *Dryden.*

The French had gather'd all their force,
And William met them in their way;
Yet off they *brush'd*, both foot and horse. *Prior.*

2. To fly over; to skim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And, *brushing* o'er, adds motion to the pool. *Dryden, Fab.*

BRUSHIER. *n. s.* [from *brush*.] He that uses a brush.

Sir Henry Wotton used to say, that critics were like
brushers of noblemen's cloaths. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

BRUSHET.* *n. s.* See BRUSKET.

BRUSHWOOD. *n. s.* [from *brush* and *wood*.] I know
not whether it may not be corrupted from *broesc-*
wood.] Rough, low, close, shrubby thickets; small
wood fit for fire.

It smokes, and then with trembling breath she blows;
Till in a cheerful blaze the flames arose.
With *brushwood*, and with chips, she strengthens these,
And adds at last the boughs of rotten trees. *Dryden, Fab.*

BRUSHY. *adj.* [from *brush*.] Rough or shaggy, like
a brush.

I suspected, that it might have proceeded from some small
unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the *brushy* substance of
the nerve, from the knife wherewith it was cut. *Boyle.*

BRUSK.* *adj.* [Fr. *brusque*, uncivil, harsh, Cotgrave.]
Rude.

We are sorry to hear, that the Scottish gentleman, who has
been lately sent to that king, found (as they say) but a *brusk*
welcome. *Sir H. Wotton's Letters, Rem. p. 582.*

To BRUSTLE.† *v. n.* [brustlian, Saxon, from
brastl, a crackling or burning. In the north of Eng-
land, "the sun *brustles* the hay," i. e. dries it, is yet a
common phrase. And meat too much broiled is
said to be *bruzzled*. The old Fr. *brusler*, to burn,
(now written *bruler*), may with the Saxon be traced
to the Icelandick *brys*, a burning heat.] To
crackle; to make a small noise. *Skinner.*

Right as a ship against the stream,
He routeth with a slepie noyse;
And broustleth as a monkes froyse,
When it is throwe into the pannic. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 4.*
Break 'em more, they are but *brustled* yet.

Beaumont and Fl. Wife for a Month.

BRUTAL. *adj.* [*brutal*, French; from *brute*.]

1. That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in common with brutes.

There is no opposing *brutal* force to the stratagems of
human reason. *L'Esrange.*

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

The *brutal* bus'ness of the war
Is manag'd by thy dreadful servants care. *Dryden.*

BRUTALITY. *n. s.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageness; chur-
lishness, inhumanity.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not
the opinion of *brutality*. *Locke.*

To BRUTALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutaliser*, Fr.] To grow
brutal or savage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed,
in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with
them in their habit and manners, and would never again return
to his foreign acquaintance. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To BRUTALIZE.† *v. a.* To make brutal or savage.

Strange! that a creature rational, and cast
In human mould, should *brutalize* by choice
His nature. *Cowper's Sofa, B. 1.*

BRUTALLY. *adv.* [from *brutal*.] Churlishly; in-
humanly; cruelly.

Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed. *Arbutnot.*

BRUTE.† *adj.* [*brutus*, Latin.]

1. Senseless; unconscious.

But when at bar beneath we came to plead our *case*,
Our wits were in the wane, our pleading very *brute*.

Mr. for Magistrates, p. 277.

Nor yet are we so low and base as their atheism would depress us; not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute* earth, whose final inheritance is death and corruption. *Bentley*.

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even *brute* animals make use of this artificial way of making divers motions, to have several significations to call, warn, chide, cherish, threaten. *Holder*.

In the promulgation of the Mosaick law, if so much as a *brute* beast touched the mountain, it was to be struck through with a dart. *South*.

3. Bestial; in common with beasts.

Then to subdue, and quell, through all the earth

Brute violence, and proud tyrannick power. *Milton*, *P. R.*

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The *brute* philosopher, who ne'er has prov'd

The joy of loving, or of being lov'd. *Pope*.

BRUTE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An irrational creature; a creature without reason; a savage.

What may this mean? Language of man pronounced

By tongue of *brute*, and human sense express'd! *Milton*, *P. L.*

To those three present impulses, of sense, memory, and instinct, most, if not all, the sagacities of *brutes* may be reduced. *Hall*, *Orig. of Mankind*.

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious. I call those aerial which have wings, wherewith they can support themselves in the air; terrestrial are those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth; aquatic are those, whose constant abode is upon the water. *Locke*.

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,

All but the page pre-scrib'd, this present state;

From *brutes* what men, from men what spirits know;

Or who could suffer being here below? *Pope*, *Ess. on Man*.

To BRUTE. *v. a.* [written ill for *bruit*.] To report.

This, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heaviness. *Knolles*.

BRUTELY. * *adv.* [from *brute*.] In a rough, uncivilized manner.

The vulgar expositor rushes *brutely* and impetuously against all the principles both of nature, piety, and moral goodness; and in the fury of his *literal* expounding overturns them all.

Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

BRUTENESS. *n. s.* [from *brute*.] Brutality: a word not now used.

Thou dotard vile,

That with thy *bruteness* shoud'st thy comely age.

Spenser, *F. Q.* ii. viii. 12.

To BRUTIFY.† *v. a.* [from *brute*.]

1. To make a man a brute.

O thou salacious woman! art I then *brutified*? Ay; feel it here; I sprout, I bud, I am ripe horn mad.

Congreve, *Old Bachelor*.

2. To render the mind brutal.

Success in some petty sport and pastime can yield but a very thin and transitory satisfaction to a man not quite *brutified*, and void of sense. *Barrow*, *Serm.* iii. 50.

Drunkness besots a nation, and *brutifies* even the bravest spirits. *Pellham*, *Resolves*, i. 84.

BRUTISH.† *adj.* [from *brute*.]

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.

Osiris, Isis, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and sorceries abus'd

Fanatick Egypt, and her priests, to seek
Their wandering gods disguis'd in *brutish* forms. *Milton*, *P. L.*

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; savage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutish* men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others. *Grew*, *Cosm. Sacra*.

3. Gross; carnal.

For thou thyself hast been a libertine,

As sensual as the *brutish* sting itself. *Shakespeare*, *As you Like it*.

After he has slept himself into some use of himself, by much ado he staggers to his table again, and there acts over the same *brutish* scene. *South*.

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

They were not so *brutish*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Hooker*, v. § 35.

5. Unconscious; insignificant. [*Lat. brutum fulmen*.]

Thou great Director of the rolling stars,

Unless thou idly look'st on men's affairs,

And vainly we thy *brutish* thunder fear;

Why should thy land so dire a monster bear?

Judas, in *Sandys's Christ's Passion*, p. 29.

The philosophers will have two sorts of lightning; calling the one fatal, that is, pre-appointed and mortal; the other *brutish*, that is, accidental and flying at random.

Sandys's Christ's Passion, Note, p. 100.

BRUTISHLY. *adv.* [from *brutish*.] In the manner of a brute, savagely; irrationally; grossly.

I am not so diffident of myself, as *brutishly* to submit to any man's dictates. *King Charles*.

For a man to found a confident practice upon a disputable principle, is *brutishly* to outrun his reason. *South*.

BRUTISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *brutish*.] Brutality; savageness.

All other courage, besides that, is not true valour, but *brutishness*. *Spratt*.

Who would not presently discern the perfect *brutishness* of this kind of reasoning? *Rp. Bull's Works*, iii. 1162.

[The] message, through the negligence of the person employed, was not delivered till he that sent it was in the last agonies of death: the doctor was very much affected at it, passionately complaining of the *brutishness* of those that had so little sense of a soul in that sad state.

Pell's Life of Hammond, Sect. 2.

To BRUT, or BRUTTE. * *v. n.* [not from the Sax. *bryttian*, to enjoy, as Mr. Mason thinks in the additions to his Supplement; but from the Fr. *broyer*, to browse, to nibble; and that from the Gr. *βρύλλω*, to eat. V. Hesychius. To *brutte* is a common expression still in Kent.] To browse.

What the goats so easily *brutted* upon.

Evelyn's Acetaria, after sect. 82.

BRUTTING. * *n. s.* [from the verb.] Browsing.

Of all the foresters, this [horn-beam] preserves itself best from the *bruttings* of the deer. *Evelyn*, i. vi. 2.

BRV'ONY.† *n. s.* [*bryonia*, Latin, *βρυονία*, *vitis alba*; vox Græco-barbara. V. Critopuli Emend. et Animadv. in Meursii Gloss. p. 24.] A plant.

The blue bindweed doth itself infold

With honeysuckle, and both these intwine

Themselves with *bryony* and jessamine. *B. Jonson*, *Masques*.

BUB. *n. s.* [a cant word.] Strong malt liquor.

Or if it be his fate to meet

With folks who have more wealth than wit,

He loves cheap port, and double *bub*,

And settles in the humdrum club.

Prior.

To BUB. * *v. n.* [An old English word for *bubble*.

Mr. Horne Tooke, who considers *ble* as an unnecessary addition to our present word, would have been glad to meet with the following proof of the curtailed object of his approbation.] To throw out in bubbles. Obsolete.

Rude Acheron, a loathsome lake to tell,
That boils and *bubs* up swelth as black as hell.

Sackville, *Induct. Mir. for Magistrates*.

BUBBLE.† *n. s.* [*bobbel*, Dutch; a corruption of the Latin *bulia*.]

1. A small bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.

B U B

Bubbles are in the form of a hemisphere; air within, and a little skin of water without: and it seemeth somewhat strange, that the air should rise so swiftly, while it is in the water, and, when it cometh to the top, should be stayed by so weak a cover as that of the *bubble* is. *Bacon*.

The colours of *bubbles*, with which children play, are various, and change their situation variously, without any respect to confine or shadow. *Newton*.

2. Any thing which wants solidity and firmness; any thing that is more specious than real.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly upon the strength of the proceedings there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters from the lady Margaret.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Then a soldier,
Seeking the *bubble* reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shakspeare, As you Like it.*

War, he sung, is toil and trouble,
Honour but an empty *bubble*,
Fighting still, and still destroying. *Dryden.*

3. A cheat; a false show.
The nation then too late will find
Directors promises but wind,
South-sea at best a mighty *bubble*. *Swift.*

4. The person cheated.
Cease, dearest mother, cease to chide;
Ganny's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;
Yet why this great excess of trouble? *Prior.*
He has been my *bubble* these twenty years, and, to my certain knowledge, understands no more of his own affairs, than a child in swaddling clothes. *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise in bubbles.
Alas! a crimson river of warm blood,
Like to a *bubbling* fountain stir'd with wind,
Doth rise and fall. *Titus. Andron.*

Adder's fork, and blindworm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing;
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a hellbroth boil and *bubble*. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears. *Dryden.*

The same spring suffers at some times a very manifest remission of its heat: at others, as manifest an increase of it; yea, sometimes to that excess, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. To run with a gentle noise.
For thee the *bubbling* springs appear'd to mourn,
And whispering pines made vows for thy return. *Dryden.*
Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirsty swain,
Not show'rs to larks, or sunshine to the bee,
Are half so charming as thy sight to me. *Pope.*

To BU'BBLE. *v. a.* To cheat: a cant word.
He tells me, with great passion, that she has *bubbled* him out of his youth; and has drilled him on to five and fifty.

Addison, Spect. No. 89.

Charles Mather could not *bubble* a young bean better with a toy. *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

BU'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat.
What words can suffice to express, how infinitely I esteem you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and *bubblers*! *Digby to Pope.*

BU'BBLY.* *adj.* [from *bubble*; an adjective yet in use in the North of England; as, "the bairn has a *bubbly* nose." *Grose*.] Consisting of bubbles or froth.

They would no more live under the yoke of the sea, or have their heads washed with this *bubbly* spume.

Nashe's Lenten Stuffe, (1599,) p. 8.

BU'BBY.† *n. s.* [No etymology has been offered. It may have been adopted from the old Fr. *bibbe* or *bube* a push, or bump. *Cotgrave*. *Buberon* is a sucking-bottle.] A woman's breast.

Foh! say they, to see a handsome, brisk, genteel, young fellow, so much governed by a doating old woman; why don't you go and suck the *bubby*? *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

BU'BO. *n. s.* [Lat. from *βουβων*, the groin.] That part

B U C

of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *bubors*. *Quincy.*

I suppurated it after the manner of a *bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured detersion. *Wiseman.*

BUBONOCE'LE. *n. s.* [Lat. from *βουβων*, the groin, and *κηλη*, a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin. *Quincy.*

When the intestine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muscles into the groin, it is called *hernia inguinalis*, or, if into the scrotum, *scrotalis*: these two, though the first only is properly so called, are known by the name of *bubonocele*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BU'BUKLE. *n. s.* A red pimple.
His face is all *bubukles*, and wheals, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakspeare.*

BUCANI'ERS.† *n. s.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America, *Dr. Johnson* says. The men may have been so denominated from their manner of living; the first settlers in Hispaniola being said to be called *buccaneers* from their custom of assembling themselves after a chase, in order to regale themselves with broiling the flesh of the cattle they had killed, and *buccaning*, that is, drying the rest: many of these afterwards turned pirates. *Hist. of America, P. II. p. 18.* *Cotgrave* gives the Fr. verb *boucaner*, which he renders "to imitate the goat, also to broyle or scorch on a wooden gridiron." This old verb *boucaner*, from *bouc*, certainly illustrates the character of these men.

Whether gold will not cause either industry or vice to flourish? And whether a country, where it flowed in without labour, must not be wretched and dissolute like an island inhabited by *buccaneers*? *Bp. Berkeley, Quirist.*

BUCCELLATION. *n. s.* [*buccella*, a mouthful, Lat.] In some chymical authors, signifies a dividing into large pieces. *Harris.*

BUCK.† *n. s.* [*bauche*, Germ. suds, or lye; Su. *byke*, from Goth. *bucka*, to beat. See BATLET. Ital. *bucata*, "lye to wash a buck with," Florio, Ital. Dict. 1598.]

1. The liquor in which clothes are washed.
Buck! I would I could wash myself of the *buck*: I warrant you, buck, and of the season too it shall appear. *Shakspeare.*

2. The clothes washed in the liquor.
Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home. *Shakspeare.*

BUCK.* *n. s.* A cant word for a bold, ostentatious, or forward person; a *blood*; whom *Johnson* calls a *man of fire*! From this word come the modern phrases *buckish* and *buckism*, applied both to the person and to the science which constitutes a man of such importance! *Serenus* has observed that the Gothick *bocke*, is a great man! Who is a greater, one may add, in his own estimation, than a *buck*?

Remember, lifeless drone,
I carry *bucks* and bloods alone!

T. Warton's Phaeton to the One-Horse Chair.

BUCK.† *n. s.* [*buech*, Welsh; *bock*, Dutch; *bouc*, Fr.; *bucka*, Sax.; *becco*, Ital. The Iceland. *bekre* is a ram.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals.

Bucks, goats, and the like are said to be tripping or saliant, that is, going or leaping. *Peacham.*

To BUCK.† *v. a.* [Goth. *bucka*, Ital. *bucare*. See BUCK.] To wash clothes.

Here is a bucket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to *bucking*. *Shakspeare.*

To BUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.

The chief time of setting traps is in their *bucking* time.

BUCKBASKET. *n. s.* The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

They conveyed me into a *buckbasket*; rammed me in with foul shirts, foul stockings, and greasy napkins. *Shakspeare.*

BUCKBEAN. *n. s.* [*bocksboonen*, Dutch.] A plant; a sort of *trefoil*.

The bitter nauseous plants, as centaury, *buckbane*, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infusion. *Floyer.*

BUCKET. *† n. s.* [*baquet*, French, Dr. Johnson says. But our original word is *bouk*, Sax. *buc*, a kind of vessel; low Lat. *bauca*; Gr. *βαυκη*. *Bouk* is the present word, in Staffordshire and Cheshire, for a pail to hold water. Hence *bouket*, and *bucket*. Chaucer writes it *boket*.]

1. The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well.

Now is this golden crown like a deep well,

That owes two *buckets*, filling one another;

The emptier over dancing in the air,

The other down unseen, and full of water. *Shakspeare.*

Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with *buckets*? *Bentley.*

2. The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Now streets grow throng'd, and, busy as by day,

Some run for *buckets* to the hallow'd quire;

Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play;

And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*

The porringers, that in a row

Hung high, and made a glitt'ring show,

To a less noble substance chang'd,

Were now but leathern *buckets* rang'd. *Swift.*

BUCKINGSTOOL.* *n. s.* [from *buck* and *stool*.] A low expression, of the same value as its modern synonyme, a washing block.

He lookt about, and saw under him (though afar off) his lord upon Rosinante, no bigger than a toad upon a *bucking-stool*.

Gayton's Notes on D. Quixote, B. 3. ch. 3.

BUCKLE. *n. s.* [*brecel*, Welsh, and the same in the Armorick; *boucle*, French.]

1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another.

Fair lined slippers for the cold,

With *buckles* of the purest gold. *Shakspeare.*

The chlamys was a sort of short cloak tied with a *buckle*, commonly to the right shoulder. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

Three seal-rings; which after, melted down,

Form'd a vast *buckle* for his widow's gown, *Pope.*

2. The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state.

The greatest beau was dressed in a flaxen periwig: the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Spectator*, No. 129.

That live long wig, which Gorgon's self might own,
Eternal *buckle* takes in Parian stone. *Pope.*

To BUCKLE. *† v. a.* [from the noun, and old Fr. *boucler*.]

1. To fasten with a buckle.

Like saphire, pearl, and rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.

Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.

France, whose armour conscience *buckl'd* on,

Whom zeal and charity brought to the field. *Shakspeare.*

Thus, ever, when I *buckle* on my helmet,

Thy fears afflict thee. *Phillips.*

When you carry your master's riding coat, wrap your own in it, and *buckle* them up close with a strap. *Swift.*

To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.

The Saracen, this hearing, rose amain;
And catching up in haste his three-square shield,
And shining helmet, soon him *buckled* to the field.

Spenser, F. Q.

3. To join in battle.

The lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were *buckled* with them in front. *Hayward.*

4. To confine.

How brief the life of man

Runs his erring pilgrimage!

That the stretching of a span

Buckles in his sum of age. *Shakspeare.*

5. A technical word among barbers; as, to *buckle* a wig, i. e. to put it into curl. [Germ. *bucken*. Sax. *būgan*, to *bend*.] See **BUCKLE**.

To BUCKLE. *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]

1. To bend; to bow.

The wretch, whose fever-weaken'd joints,

Like strengthless hinges, *buckle* under life

Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire

Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakspeare.*

2. To *buckle* to. To apply to; to attend. See the active, second sense.

Now a covetous old crafty knave,

At dead of night, shall raise his son, and cry,

Turn out, you rogue; how like a beast you lie;

Go *buckle* to the law. *Dryden.*

This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by laziness unbent, or by avocation bent another way, and endeavouring to make them *buckle* to the thing proposed. *Locke.*

3. To *buckle* with. To engage with; to encounter; to join in a close fight, like men locked or buckled together.

For single combat, thou shalt *buckle* with me. *Shakspeare.*

Yet thou, they say, for marriage dost provide;

Is this an age to *buckle* with a bride? *Dryden, Jurenal.*

BUCKLER. *† n. s.* [*brecled*, Welsh; *boucler*, Fr.] A shield; a defensive weapon buckled on the arm.

He took my arms, and while I forc'd my way,

Through troops of foes, which did our passage stay;

My *buckler* o'er my aged father cast,

Still fighting, still defending as I past. *Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

This medal compliments the emperor as the Romans did dictator Fabius, when they called him the *buckler* of Rome.

Addison on Medals.

To BUCKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support; to defend.

Fear not, sweet wench, they shall not touch thee, Kate;

I'll *buckler* thee against a million. *Shakspeare.*

Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,

Now *buckler* falsehood with a pedigree? *Shakspeare.*

BUCKLER-THORN. *n. s.* Christ's-thorn.

BUCKMAST. *n. s.* The fruit or mast of the beech tree.

BUCKRAM. *n. s.* [*bougram*, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum, used by tailors and staymakers.

I have peppered two of them; two, I am sure, I have paid, two rogues in *buckram* suits. *Shakspeare.*

BUCKRAM.* *adj.* [in allusion to the stiffness of buckram.] Stiff; precise; formal.

A few *buckram* bishops of Italy, and some other epicurean prelates of other countries. *Fulke against Allen*, p. 301.

One, that not long since was the *buckram* scribe,

That would run on men's errands for an asper.

Beaum. and Fl. Span. Curate.

BUCKRAMS. *n. s.* The same with wild garlick.

BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN. *n. s.* [*Ecoronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant. *Miller.*

B U D

BU'CKSKIN.* *adj.* [from *buck* and *skin*,] Made of the skin of a buck.

Mr. Humphry Trelooby, wearing his own hair, a pair of buck-skin breeches, a hunting whip, with a new pair of spurs.

Tatler, No. 42

BU'CKSTALL.* *n. s.* [from *buck* and *stall*.] A net to catch deer.

Huloet.

A service in the forest in attending at a certain station to watch deer in hunting.

Burns, Gloss. Hist. of Cumberland.

BU'CKTHORN. *n. s.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. supposed to be so called from bucc, Saxon, the belly.] A tree that bears a purging berry.

BU'CKWHEAT. *n. s.* [*buckweitz*, Germ. *fagopyrum*, Lat.] A plant.

Millr.

BUCOLICAL.* *adj.* [Lat. *bucolicus*; Fr. *bucolique*; from the Gr. *βουκολος*, a cowherd. This adjective is of high antiquity in our language; though hitherto unnoticed.] Pastoral.

Old Quintilian with his declamations,

Theocritus with his bucolical relations. *Skelton's Poems*, p. 19.

BUCOLICK.† *adj.* [Fr. *bucolique*. See BUCOLICAL.] Pastoral.

The pastoral form is a fault of the poet's times: it contains also some passages, which wander far beyond the bounds of bucolick song.

Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

BUCOLICK.* *n. s.*

1. A writer of bucolicks or pastorals.

Spenser is erroneously ranked as our earliest English bucolick.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 51.

2. A bucolick poem.

I look upon this bucolick as an inestimable treasure of the most ancient science.

Arbutnot and Pope, Mart. Scrib.

The first modern Latin bucolicks are those of Petrarch, in number twelve.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 255.

Theocritus and Moschus had respectively written a bucolick on the deaths of Daphnis and Bion.

Ib. Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

BUD. *n. s.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem.

Be as thou was wont to be,

See as thou wast wont to see:

Dian's bud o'er Cupid's flower

Hath such force and blessed power. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.*

Writers say, as the most forward bud,

Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,

Even so by love the young and tender wit

Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the bud

Losing his verdure even in the prime.

Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,

Why do you to her garland join

The meanest bud that falls from mine?

Prior.

Insects wound the tender buds, with a long hollow trunk, and deposit an egg in the hole, with a sharp corroding liquour, that causeth a swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice.

Bentley.

To BUD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young shoots or gems.

Bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of the field.

Eccles. xxxix. 13.

2. To rise as a gem from the stalk.

There the fruit, that was to be gathered from such a conflux, quickly budded out.

Clarendon.

Heaven gave him all at once, then snatch'd away,

Ere mortals all his beauties could survey;

Just like that flower that buds and withers in a day.

Dryden.

Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,

And felt for budding horns on their smooth foreheads rear'd.

Dryden, Silenus.

3. To be in the bloom, or growing.

Young budding virgin, fair and fresh and sweet,

Whither away, or where is thy abode?

Shakspeare.

B U D

To BUD. *v. a.* To inoculate; to graft by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largest is much improved by budding upon a peach stock.

Temple.

BU'DDLE.* *n. s.* In mineralogy, a sort of frame so called by the English dressers of the ores of metals, made to receive the ore after its first separation from its grossest foulness. *Phil. Transact. N^o. 69.*

Chambers.

To BUDGE.† *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir; to move off the place: a low word, Dr. Johnson says. Sir T. Herbert uses it not as such.

All your prisoners are

In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,

They cannot budge till you release. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

The mouse ne'er shunn'd the cat, as they did budge

From rascals worse than they. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

When one is struck down, the residue budge not.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 385.

I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge

For fear.

Hudibras.

BUDGE.† *adj.* [of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. He cites only the passage in Milton, and assigns to the word the meaning of *stiff* or *surly*; while others consider it as an academical phrase, denoting the scholastick habit, which was trimmed with budge or fur; [*bouge furre*, Fr. *Palsgrave*;] and Dr. Farmer has mentioned an order of the university of Cambridge in 1414, directing the bachelors of arts to be habited "tantum furraris buggeis aut agninis;" and Mr. Warton applies the word to this meaning; observing, however, that "the poet explains the obsolete budge, in which there is a tincture of ridicule, by the very awkward tautology of *fur*. See the substantive BUDGE. But Milton is perhaps equivocating. He is at least supported in the usage of the word as an adjective, in the sense of *stiff*, *big*, or *pompous*, by his friend Ellwood; and the etymology may then be referred to *big*, which see. He looks very bug of it;" for *big*; "a bog or bogge fellow," for *bold* or *sawey*. The old substantive budgeness supports also this sense of the adjective; though another old adjective, *budgy*, countenances the academical application. See BUDGENESS and BUDGY.]

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears

To those budge doctors of the stoick fur.

Milton, Comus, ver. 707.

The warden was a budge old man; and I looked somewhat big too. *Ellwood's Life*, (written by Himself,) 3d edit. p. 60.

This was a budge fellow, and talked high. *Ibid.* p. 119.

BUDGE.† *n. s.* [*Bouge furre*, rommenis, peaux de Lombardie. *Palsgrave*.] The dressed skin or fur of lambs; and, in some countries, of kids.

Minsheu and Cockeram.

He's nought but budge, old guards, brown fox-fur face,

He hath no soul.

Marston's Scourge of Vill. ii. 7.

They are become so liberal, as to part freely with their own budge-gowns from off their backs, and bestow them on the magistrate.

Milton, on the Art. of Peace with the Irish.

BU'DGENESS.* *n. s.* [from *budge*.] Sternness; severity.

A Sara for goodness, a great Bellona for budgenesse,

For mildnesse Anna, for chastitye godlye Susanna.

Stanhurst, cited by Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 401.

BU'DGER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place.

B U F

Let the first *budget* die the other's slave,
And the gods doom him after. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

BUDGET.† *n. s.* [*bogette*, French; formerly written *bouget*, which originally signified "a little coffer or trunk of wood, covered with leather, wherewith the women of old time carried their jewels, attires, and trinkets, at their saddle bowes, when they rid into the countrey." See Cotgrave in *V. BOUGETTE*. It may be from the Goth. *bulgs*; but the Welsh have *bolgan* for a budget or mail of leather; and the Armorick, *boulchet*; low Lat. *bulga*. *V. Bu Cauge*.]

1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.
With that out of his *budget* forth he drew
Great store of treasure, therewith him to tempt. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. x. 29.*

If tankers may have leave to live,
And bear the sowskin *budget*;
Then my account I well may give,
And in the stocks avouch it. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*
Sir Robert Clifford, in whose bosom or *budget*, most of Perkin's secrets were laid up, was come into England. *Baron.*
His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*

2. It is used for a store, or stock.
It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him. *L'Estrange.*

3. The statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, on a certain day in each session, of the finances of the kingdom, and of the ways and means of raising the revenue wanted for the ensuing year.

BUDGY.* *adj.* [from *budget*.] Consisting of fur.
The example, like that from Milton, presents a tautology.

On whose furr'd chin did hang a *budget* fleece.
Thule, or Virtue's Historic, by F. R. 1598. sign. R. 2. b.

BUFF.† *n. s.* [from *buffalo*, Dr. Johnson says; noticing only the skin of the animal, or leather. It is the *buffle* or wild ox itself, Lat. *bufalus*, for *bulalus*, from the Gr. *βουβαλος*. See **BUFFLE**. Huloet, Barret, and Cotgrave, all mentioning the *buff*, with the variation of *buffle* or *bugle*, and with the definition of wild ox.]

1. A buffalo.
2. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist belts, pouches, and military accoutrements.

A ropy chain of rheums, a visage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of *buff*. *Dryden, Jur.*

3. The skins of elks and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.

4. A military coat made of thick leather, so that a blow cannot easily pierce it.

A fiend a fairy, pitiless and rough,
A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in *buff*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

5. The colour of the leather, of a very light yellow.

6. In medicine, the sily, viscid, tough mass, which forms on the upper surface of the blood; what physicians call the *coagulable lymph*. *Chambers.*

TO BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike: it is a word not in use.

There was a shock,
To have *buff'd* out the blood
From ought but a block. *B. Jonson.*

BUFFALO. *n. s.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

B U F

Become the unworthy browse

Of *buffaloe*, salt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryden.*

BUFFET.† *n. s.* [*buffeto*, Ital. *buffet*, Fr. from the old Fr. *buffe*, which Barbazan derives from *bouter*, to strike, by the change of the *t* into *f*; others, from the Dan. *puff*, a stroke or blow. *Su. Goth. baefta*, Iceland. *bifa*, to move.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear.

They gaven to him *buffetis*. *Wicliffe, St. John. xix.*
O, I could divide myself, and go to *buffets*, for moving such a dish of skimmed milk with so honourable an action. *Shakespeare.*

A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Hast ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakespeare.*

What a manly body! methinks, she looks
As though she'd pitch the bar, or go to *buffets*.
Braun. and Fl. Loyal Subject.

Go, *buffet* coward, lest I run upon thee,
And with one *buffet* lay thy structure low. *Milton, S. A.*
Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the sun of Neptune stunn'd
With these repeated *buffets*, quits the ground. *Dryden.*

None knows what it is to be pursued and worried with the restless *buffets* of an impure spirit, but he who has endured the same terrible conflict himself. *South, Sermons, vi. 180.*

BUFFET. *n. s.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to shew, in a room of entertainment.

The rich *buffet* well-colour'd serpents grace,
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face. *Pope, Moral Ess.*

TO BUFFET.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *buffeter*, Ital. *bufettare*. See **BUFFET**.] To strike with the hand; to box; to beat. *Wicliffe* uses *buffate*.

An angel of Sathanas is given to me that he *buffate* me.
Wicliffe, 2 Cor. xii. 7.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old luns again; he so *buffets* himself on the forehead, crying, Peer out, peer out! that any madness I ever yet beheld, seemed but tameness. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But *buffets* better than a fist of France. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
With lusty sinews; throwing it aside. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*
St. Paul tells us, he was *buffeted*. *South, Serm. vi. 293.*

Instantly I plung'd into the sea,
And *buffeting* the billows to her rescue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine. *Otway.*

2. A term applied to the mournful peal, or funeral peal, as it is called, of bells.

Buffeting the bells, that is, by tying pieces of leather, old hat, or any other thing that is pretty thick, round the ball of the clapper of each bell, and then, ringing them, they make a most-doleful and mournful sound.

The Art of Ringing, (1733.) p. 200.

TO BUFFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*

BUFFETER.† *n. s.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer; one that *buffets*. *Sherwood.*

BUFFETING.* *n. s.* [from *buffet*.] Stroke.

From the head these hysterick *buffetings* descended, and were plentifully bestowed upon the members.

Warburton, Doct. of Grace, i. 122.

BUFFLE.† *n. s.* [Germ. *buffel*, Fr. *beuffle*. The **BUFF**.]

The same with *buffalo*; a wild ox.

Buffles big-boned, fat, and camel-backed.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 23.

TO BUFFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, *buffing*, well-meaning mortal, Pistorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*

BUFFLEHEADED.† *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head*.] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid:

B U F

foolish. Dr. Johnson gives no example. Dr. Jamieson has produced the Scottish *bluffeheaded*, as the synonyme, viz. having a large head, accompanied with the appearance of dulness of intellect; perhaps, he adds, from the English *bluff*. Our English of nearly two centuries back presents, however, *buffheaded*.

So fell this *buffe-headed* giant by the hand of Don Quixote.
Gayton's Notes on D. Quixote, iii. 3.

BUFFOON.† *n. s.* [*buffon*, French; and *buffon* in old English. Teut. *beffe*, derision, and *boof*, a knave; but the word is perhaps from the Fr. *bouffer*, to puff.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures; a jackpudding.

And when such *buffons* ball, [bawl,] and cornets sound,
(The guests loud-laughing,) who can then be heard?

Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sign. V. ii.
No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvassed on a publick stage, and become the sport of *buffoons*. *Watts*.

2. A man that practises indecent raillery.

It is the nature of drolls and *buffoons*, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others. *L'Estrange*.

The bold *buffoon*, where'er they tread the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with jest obscene. *Garth*.

TO BUFFOON.* *v. a.* [from the noun, and Fr. *bouffonner*, Cotgrave.] To laugh at; to make ridiculous.

Oppression, and all the deadly sins; whatever is contrary to sound religion and true doctrine; reign, triumph, brave the sun, are fashionable, and almost creditable:—But virtue, sobriety, religion; religion, matter of the best, highest, truest, honour, despised, *buffooned*, exposed as ridiculous!

Glanville, Serm. ix. 343.

Let not so mean a style your muse debase,
But learn from Butler the *buffooning* grace.

Sir W. Soame's and Dryden's Art of Poetry.

BUFFOONERY. *n. s.* [from *buffoon*.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery*. *Locke on Education*.

2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. Dryden places the accent, improperly, on the first syllable.

Where publick ministers encourage *buffoonery*, it is no wonder if *buffoons* set up for publick ministers. *L'Estrange*.

And whilst it lasts, let *buffoonery* succeed,
To make us laugh; for never was more need.

Dryden, Ep. to Southerne.

BUFFOONING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Buffoonery: low jesting.

Leave your *buffooning* and lying; I am not in humour to bear it. *Dryden, Amphitryon*.

These whiffers, who have neither learning nor good manners, are neither afraid nor ashamed, by their rude drolling and *buffooning*, to expose to contempt all that which the wisest and best men in the world have always had the greatest veneration for. *Hallywell's Discourses*, p. 56.

BUFFOONISM.* *n. s.* [from *buffoonize*.] Jestings. *Minsheu, and Cotgrave*.

TO BUFFOONIZE.* *v. n.* [from *buffoon*.] To buffoonize it; to play the fool, jester, or buffoon; to get a living by jests. *Minsheu, and Cotgrave*.

BUFFOONLIKE.* *adj.* [from *buffoon* and *like*.] Resembling a buffoon. *Sherwood*.

BUFFOONLY.* *adj.* [from *buffoon*.] Scurrile; ridiculous.

B U G

Such men become fit only for toys and trifles, for apish tricks and *buffoonly* discourse.

Goodman's Wint. Ev. Conference, P. 1.

BUG.† *n. s.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff; or, as in some places *bug* is used, any insect of the scarabæi kind. *Ray*.

Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings. *Pope*.

BUG.† } *n. s.* [It is derived by some from *big*, by Bu'GBEAR. } others from *pug*: *bæg*, in Welsh, has the same meaning, Dr. Johnson says. *Pug* was an old term for the devil. See PUCK. But *bug* is the Celtick *bûg*, a goblin; whence also *bogle*, which see. *Bugbear* was formerly written *bearbug*, in order, I suppose, to be represented as a fit companion for another "word of fear," *bullbeggar*: "As children be afraid of *bearbugs* and *bul-beggars*," Sir T. Smith, Append. to his Life, p. 34.] A frightful object; a walking spectre, imagined to be seen; generally now used for a false terror to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly *bug*, does greatly them affear:
Yet both doth strive their fearfulness to feign.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. iii. 20.

Sir, spare your threats;
The *bug* which you would fright me with, I seek. *Shakspeare*.
Hast not slept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it sleep? a *bugbear* take him. *Shakspeare*.
Indeed! these are *bug-words*.

Beaumont and Fl. Tamer tamed.

We might guess them weary of the present discipline, as offensive to their state, which is the *bug* we fear.

Milton, Of Ref. in England, B. 2.

We have a horror for uncouth monsters; but, upon experience, all these *bugs* grow familiar, and easy to us.

L'Estrange.

Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, sink deep, so as not easily, if ever, to be got out again. *Locke*.

To the world, no *bugbear* is so great,
As want of figure, and a small estate. *Pope*.

BUGGINESS. *n. s.* [from *buggy*.] The state of being infected with bugs.

BUGGY. *adj.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BUGLE.† } *n. s.* [from *buzen*, Sax. to bend, Bu'GLEHORN. } Junius; from *bucula*, Lat. a heifer, Skinner: from *bugle*, the bonasus, Lye. It is very natural that the term of the *beast* should be applied to the horn. See BUGLE.] A hunting horn.

Then took that squire an horny *bugle* small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And tassels gay. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my *bugle* in an invisible baldrick. *Shakspeare*.

He gave his *buglehorn* a blast,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide. *Tickell*.

BUGLE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *bugle*, bos. Lacombe. A bull, in Hampshire, is called a *bugle*. See also BUFFLE.] A sort of wild ox.

The hart, and the roebucke, and the *bugle*, and the wilde goate. *Deuterion*, xiv. 5. (Transl. of 1578.)

BUGLE. *n. s.* A shining bead of black glass. *Bugle* bracelets, necklace amber, Perfumed for a lady's chamber. *Shakspeare*.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your *bugle* eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shakspeare*.

BUGLE. *n. s.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller*.

BU'GLOSS. *n. s.* [from *buglossum*. Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD. † *v. a.* *preter.* I *built*, I have *built*; and formerly *buildet*. [*bilden*, Dutch; *bylcan*, Sax. to confirm. The Su. Goth. *bol*, a city, is perhaps the original.]

1. To raise from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.

Thou shalt not *build* an house unto my name.

1 Chron. xxii. 8.

The high places — which Solomon, the king of Israel, had *buildet* for Ashtoreth, the abomination of the Zidonians.

2 Kings, xviii. 13.

When usurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and bawds do churches *build*. *Shakspeare.*

2. To raise in any laboured form.

When the head-dress was *built* up in a couple of cones and spires, which stood so excessively high on the side of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head dress, appeared like a colossus upon putting it on. *Spectator*, No. 98.

3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation.

To *build*, with level of my lofty style,
That which no hands can evermore compile.

Spenser, Ruins of Rome, st. 25.

He knew
Himself to sing, and *build* the lofty rhyme.

Milton, Lycid. v. 11.

Love *built* on beauty, soon as beauty, dies;
Choose this face, chang'd by no deformities. *Donne.*
I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless structures, that men have *built* up of opinions alone. *Boyle.*

To BUILD. *v. n.*

1. To play the architect.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend.

Pope.

2. To depend on; to rest on.

By a man's authority, we here understand the force which his word hath for the assistance of another's mind, that *buildeth* upon it.

Hooker.

Some *build* rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon a soundness of their own proceedings.

Bacon, Essays.

Even those who had not tasted of your favours, yet *built* so much on the fame of your beneficence, that they benighted the loss of their expectations.

Dryden, Fob. Ded.

This is certainly a much surer way, than to *build* on the interpretations of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think.

Addison on Medals.

BUI'DER. *n. s.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes *builders* miss;

They found, they felt, they had no lease of bliss. *Sidney.*

When they, which had seen the beauty of the first temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the second, which had not *builders* of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away.

Hooker.

Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twere meant

To invite the *builder*, and his choice prevent. *Denham.*

blow swings with lengthen'd honour let her spread,

A fiend's greatness, shew her *builder's* fame. *Prior.*

A wolf, say *n. s.* [from *build*.] A fabrick; an edifice.

5. The colour of buildings, and thy wife's attire,

6. In medicine, of publick treasury. *Shakspeare*

forms on the
physicians call th

by common hands:
as heav'n,

To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buff* stands
not in use. variety of ancient coins which I saw at

There was a shock, take particular notice of such as relate

To have *buff'd* out the or statues that are still extant. *Addison.*

From ought but a block in *build*.]

BUFFALO. *n. s.* [structure.

As is the *built*, so different is the fight;
Their mounting shot is on our sails design'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find.

Dryden, Ann. Mir. st. 60.

The *built* of our ships, and courage of our seamen, is more proper and able to maintain a close fight, than any other nation of the world.

Temple's Works, ii. 377.

2. Species of building.

There is hardly any country, which has so little shipping as Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for this *built*.

Temple.

BUL.* *n. s.* In ichthyology, an English name for the common flounder. *Chambers.*

BULB. *n. s.* [from *bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

If we consider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exterior membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or strong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it.

Ray on the Creation.

To BULB out.* *v. n.* To project; to swell out.

A stone —

wherein are all

The mouldings of a round-turn'd pedestal,

Whence *bulbing out* in figure of a sphere,

The whole above is finish'd in a snail

Pellucid spire, crown'd with a crystal ball.

Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, (1681), p. 11.

BULBA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*balbaceous*, Lat.] The same with *bulbous*. *Dict.*

BULBED.* *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Round-headed, like an onion. *Cotgrave in V. Bulbeaux.*

BULBOUS. † *adj.* [Fr. *bulbeux*, Cotgrave.] Containing bulbs; consisting of bulbs; having round or roundish knobs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirsute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the sap hasteneth most to the air and sun.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Set up your traps for vermin, especially amongst your *bulbous* roots.

Evelyn's Kalendar.

Their leaves, after they are swelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again close to the stalk.

Ray on the Creation.

BULGE.* *n. s.* [Welsh, *bolch*, a gap. But see also *To BULGE*.] The sea term for a leak, the breach which lets in water. See *To BILGE*.

To BULGE. † *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge*; *bilge* was the lower part of the ship, where it swelled out; from *bilg*, Sax. a bladder, Dr. Johnson says. It may be rather from the Goth. *bulgia*, to swell, from *bulgs*.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

To save our shatter'd ships —

To weigh them out, that else had *bulg'd* themselves in sand.

Mir. for Magistrates, p. 133.

Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was lost.

Dryden.

2. To jut out.

The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is said to batter, or hang over the foundation.

Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

BULIMY. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *boulimie*, from Gr. *βελιμία*, from *βῆς*, an ox, and *λιμός*, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities. *Dict.*

BULK. † *n. s.* [*bulcke*, Dutch, the breast, or largest part of a man, Dr. Johnson says. To this may be added the Goth. *bulgs*, and the Gr. *βυκε*, the belly. Chaucer writes *bouke*, for *bulke*. In Sussex, *buck* is

the body or trunk of the body; whence the *buck* of a cart. But the Su. Goth. *bolck*, *bulck*, which Ihre derives from *bol*, great, is probably the original of our word.

1. Magnitude; of material substance; mass.

Against these forces there were prepared near one hundred ships; not so great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more serviceable. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

The Spaniards and Portuguese have ships of great *bulk*, but fitter for the merchant than the man of war; for burden than for battle. *Raleigh, Essays.*

Though an animal arrives at its full growth, at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* till the last period of life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Size; quantity.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind, as they subsist in themselves, and by their own natural *bulk*, pass into the apprehension; but they are taken in by their ideas. *South.*

3. The gross; the majority; the main mass.

Those very points, in which these wise men disagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points, in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nature. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes slow marches, and its due power always attends it. *Swift.*

The *bulk* of the debt must be lessened gradually. *Swift.*

4. Main fabrick; the body itself.

He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
As it did seem to shatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Her heart
Beating her *bulk*, that his hand shakes withal.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

My liver leapt within my *bulck*.
Turberville, Songs and Sonets, (1570.)
Their *bulks* and souls are bound on fortune's wheel.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

5. The main part of a ship's cargo; as, to break *bulk*, is to open the cargo. [Goth. *balke*, portio mercium in navi. Serenius.]

BULK. † *n. s.* [from *bicke*, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Here stand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come:
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home.

Shakspeare, Othello.
He found a country fellow dead-drunk, snorting on a *bulke*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 274.

The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulck*, and brought out the rope to the company. *Arbuthnot, History of J. Bull.*

BULKHEAD. *n. s.* A partition made across a ship, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. *Harris.*

BULKINESS. *n. s.* [from *bulky*.] Greatness of stature, or size.

Wheat, or any other grain, cannot serve instead of money, because of its *bulkiness*, and change of its quantity. *Locke.*

BULKY. *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Of great size or stature.

Latrons, the *bulkiest* of the double race,
Whom the spoil'd arms of slain Hæls grace. *Dryden.*
Huge Telephus, a formidable page,
Cries vengeance; and Orestes' *bulky* rage,
Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ,
Foams o'er the covers. *Dryden.*

The manner of sea engagements, which was to bore and sink the enemy's ships with the rostra, gave *bulky* and high ships a great advantage. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

BULL. † *n. s.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.

A gentlewoman, sir, and a kinswoman of my master's.—
Even such kin as the parish heifers are to the town *bulk*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Bulls are more steep upon the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*
Best age to go to *bulck*, or calve, we hold,
Begins at six, and ends at ten years old. *May's Virgil.*

2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulles* have compassed me: strong *bulle* of Bashan have beset me round. *Psalms xxii. 12.*

3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,
And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Thomson, Spring.*

4. A letter published by popes and emperours. [Fr. *bulle*; and written *bulle* by some of our own writers, to distinguish it, as by Lowth and T. Warton; βύλλα, (*bulle*, *sigillum*,) vox Græco-barb. V. Meursii Gloss. in voce.]

A *bull* is letters called apostolick by the canonists, strengthened with a leaden seal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or bishop of Rome. *Ayliffe.*

There was another sort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bulle*; round, or of the figure of a *beast*, hung about their necks like diamond crosses. Those *bulles* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperours and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulle*. *Arbuthnot.*

It was not till after a fresh *bull* of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuses. *Atterbury.*

5. A blunder; a contradiction.

Mr. Bagshaw thinks this phrase might take its rise among Protestants in allusion to the constant incongruity in the pope's *bulle*s, where he styles himself *servant to the servants of God*, and yet dictates and decrees with despotick authority. The example, which I bring from Milton, seems to countenance this supposition; a *bull* being described as *taking away the essence of that which it calls itself*.

That such a poem should be toothless, I still affirm it to be a *bull*, taking away the essence of that which it calls itself. *Milton, Apok. for Smectym.*

Never did I see such a confused heap of false grammar, improper English, and downright *bulle*s. *Dryden, Pref. to Notes on Emp. of Morocco.*

I confess it is what the English call a *bull*, in the expression, though the sense be manifest enough. *Pope, Letters.*

6. A stock-jobber. See BEAR.

BULL, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as, *bull-head*, *bull-rush*, *bull-trout*; and is therefore only an augmentative syllable, without much reference to its original signification.

BULL-BAITING. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

What am I the wiser for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his tribuneship, when he entertained the people with a horse-race or *bull-baiting*? *Addison on Medals.*

BULL-BEEF. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *beef*.] Coarse beef; the flesh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat *bull-beeves*.

Shakspeare.

BULL-BEGGAR. † *n. s.* [This word probably came from the insolence of those who begged, or raised money by the pope's bull; or it may be a corruption of *bold-beggar*.] Something terrible; something to fright children with.

As children be afraid of *beardugs* and *bulbeggars*.

Sir T. Smith, Append. to his Life, p. 34.
These diminutions from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called *bull-beggars*, they were used as words of scorn and contempt. *Ayliffe.*

This is the greatest *bullbegger* they seem to object against such converts as come from them.

Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 137.
This was certainly an ass, in a lion's skin; a harmless *bullbegger*, who delights to frighten innocent people, and set them a galloping. *Tatler, No. 212.*

B U L

BULL-CALF. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *calf*.] A he calf; used for a stupid fellow: a term of reproach.

And, Falstaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and still ran and roared, as ever I heard a bull-calf. *Shakspeare.*

BULL-DOG. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *dog*.] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is used in baiting the bull; and this species is so peculiar to Britain, that they are said to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmless part of him is that of a bull-dog; they are tame no longer than they are not offended. *Addison, Spect.*

BULL-FACED.* *adj.* [from *bull* and *face*.] Having the face, as it were, of a bull, a large face.

Not bull-fac'd Jonas, who could statutes draw To mean rebellion, and make treason law.

Dryden, Abs. and Achitophel.

BULL-FINCH. *n. s.* [*rubicilla*.] A small bird, that has neither song nor whistle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth.

Phillips's World of Words.

The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake,

The mellow bull-finch answers from the groves. *Thomson.*

BULL-FLY. } *n. s.* An insect.

BULL-BEE. } *Phillips's World of Words.*

BULL-HEAD. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *head*.]

1. A stupid fellow; a blockhead.

2. The name of a fish.

The miller's thumb, or *bull-head*, is a fish of no pleasing shape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than suitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and usually gaping; he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundish or crested; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of his tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fish with whitish, blackish, brownish spots. They are usually full of spawn all the summer, which swells their vents in the form of a dug. The *bull-head* begins to spawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them than of eels or swallows.

Walton's Angler.

3. A little black water vermin.

Phillips's World of Words.

BULL-TROUT. *n. s.* A large kind of trout.

There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and bigness than any in these southern parts. *Walton's Angler.*

BULL-WEED. *n. s.* The same with *knapsweed*.

BULL-WORT, or BISHOPS-WEED. *n. s.* [*ammi*, Lat.] A plant.

BU'LLACE. *n. s.* A wild sour plum.

In October, and the beginning of November, come services, medlars, *bullaces*; roses cut or removed, to come late; holy-oaks, and such like. *Bacon, Essays.*

BU'LLARY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *bullarium*.] A collection of papistical bulls.

The whole bull is extant in the *bullary* of Lærtius Cherubinus. *South, Sermons*, v. 224.

BU'LLET. *n. s.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, usually shot out of guns.

As when the devilish iron engine wrought

In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies skill,

With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,

And rammed with bullet round, ordain'd to kill. *Spenser, F. Q.*

B U L

Giaffer, their leader, desperately fighting amongst the fore-most of the janizaries, was at once shot with two bullets, and slain. *Knoles.*

And as the built, so different is the fight;

Their mounting shot is on our sails design'd:

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,

And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*

BULLETIN.* *n. s.* Fr. "a bill, ticket, or cocket; a billet in a lottery," Cotgrave in V. BULLETIN. Our language, of late years, has adopted this word for an official account of publick news, usually of no great length.

BU'LLION. *n. s.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump, unwrought, uncoined.

The balance of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon, Advice to Valliers.*

A second multitude,

With wondrous art, found out the massy ore,

Severing each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.

Milton, P. L.

Bullion is silver whose workmanship has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Locke.*

In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure *bullion*. *Addison on the War.*

To BU'LLIRÆ.* *v. a.* [See *To BALLARAG*. This is the northern pronunciation and writing of *ballarag*; which Lye imagines to be derived from the Iceland. *baul*, a curse, and *rargia*, to reproach. Others consider it merely as a vulgarity, from *bully*, or from *baul*.] To insult in a bullying manner.

BU'LLISH.* *adj.* [from *bull*.] Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder.

A toothless satire is as improper as a toothed sleek-stone, and as *bullish*. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Defence.*

BU'LLIST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *bulliste*, a writer or maker of papal bulls, Cotgrave.]

As for the ancients and elders, they are become penitentiaries, proctors in the court ecclesiastical, dataries, *bullists*, copyists. *Harnar's Tr. of Beza's Sermons*, p. 134.

BU'LLITION. *n. s.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or state of boiling.

There is to be observed in these dissolutions, which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*, the precipitation to the bottom, the ejaculation towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

BU'LOCK.* *n. s.* [Sax. *bulluca*.] A young bull.

Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: so they sell *bullocks*. *Shakspeare, Much Ado.*

Some drive the herds; here the fierce *bullock* scorns

Th' appointed way, and runs with threatening horns. *Cowley.*

Until the transportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickest trade of ready money here was driven by the sale of young *bullocks*. *Temple.*

BU'LLY. *n. s.* [Skinner derives this word from *burly*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from *bulky*, or *bull-eyed*; which are less probable.* May it not come from *bull*, the pope's letter, implying the insolence of those who came invested with authority from the papal court?] A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.

Mine host of the garter! — What says my *bully-rocket*? Speak scholarly and wisely. *Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.*

All on a sudden the doors flew open, and in comes a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wenches, their dogs, and their bottles. *L'Estrange, Fab.*

'Tis so ridiculous, but so true withal,

A *bully* cannot sleep without a brawl. *Dryden, Juvenal.*

A scolding hero is, at the worst, a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats. *Addison, Frecholder.*

B U M

The little man is a *bully* in his nature, but, when he grows choleric, I confine him till his wrath is over. *Addison, Spect.*

To **BULLY**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces.

Prentices, parish clerks, and hectors meet,
He that is drunk, or *bully'd*, pays the treat. *King's Cookery.*

To **BULLY**. *† v. n.* To be noisy and quarrelsome.

So Britain's monarch once uncover'd sat,
While Bradshaw *bullied* in a broad-brim'd hat. *Bramston.*

BULRUSH. *n. s.* [from *bull* and *rush*.] A large rush, such as grows in rivers, without knots; though Dryden has given it, the epithet *knotty*, confounding it, probably, with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightgale,
And baskets of *bulrushes*, was my wont. *Spenser.*
All my praises are but as a *bulrush* cast upon a stream; they are born by the strength of the current. *Dryden.*

The edges were with bending osiers crown'd;
The *knotty bulrush* next in order stood,
And all within of reeds a trembling wood. *Dryden.*

BULRUSHY. ** adj.* [from *bulrush*.] Made of bulrushes, or full of bulrushes. *Huot.*

BULTEL. ** n. s.* [low Lat. *bultellus*.]

1. The bran or refuse of meal after dressing. See To **BOLT**. *Chambers.*

2. The bag wherein meal is dressed; a bolter-cloth. *V. Du Cange.*

BULWARK. *† n. s.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch; probably only from its strength and largeness; so Germ. *bolwerk* from the Iceland. *bol*, large.]

1. What is now called a bastion.

But him the squire made quickly to retreat,
Encountering fierce with single sword in hand,
And 'twixt him and his lord did like a *bulwark* stand. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They oft repair
Their earthen *bulwarks* 'gainst the ocean flood. *Fairfax, Tasso.*

We have *bulwarks* round us;
Within our walls are troops enur'd to toil. *Addison, Cato.*

2. A fortification.

Taking away needless *bulwarks*, divers were demolished upon the sea coasts. *Hayward.*
Our naval strength is a *bulwark* to the nation. *Addison, Frecholder.*

3. A security; a screen; a shelter.

Some making the wars their *bulwark*, that have before gored the gentle bosom of peace with pillage and robbery. *Shakspeare.*

To **BULWARK**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to strengthen with bulwarks.

And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or distant coast,
Preserves the beautiful youth from being seen. *Addison, Ovid.*

BUM. *† n. s.* [*bomme*, Dutch; *bun*, Gael. and Iceland. *the bottom of any thing*.] The buttocks; the part on which we sit.

The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale,
Sometime for threefoot stool mistaketh me,
Then slip I from her *bun*, down topples she. *Shakspeare.*

This said, he gently rais'd the knight,
And set him on his *bun* upright. *Hudibras.*

From dusty shops neglected authors come,
Martyrs of pies, and relics of the *bun*. *Dryden.*

The learned Sydenham does not doubt,
But profound thought will bring the gout;
And that with *bun* on couch we lie,
Because our reason's *soar'd* too high. *W——n.*

To **BUM**. ** v. n.* [Dutch *bommen*, to resound; from *bomme*, a drum. *†* To make a noise or report.

Fox-furr'd *Mecho*—
Hath rak'd together some four thousand pound;

B U M

To make his smug girl bear a *bumming* sound

In a young merchant's ear. *Murston's Scourge of Vill. B. i. s. 4.*
BUMBA'ILIFF. *† n. s.* [This is a corruption of *bound* bailiff, pronounced by gradual corruption, *boim*, *bun*, *bum* bailiff, Dr. Johnson says. Blackstone also says, that it was *bound*-bailiff. But this origin of the word *bun* is questionable. The term may have arisen from the person being pursued, and the bailiff or pursuer catching him by the hinder part of his garment; and the vulgar, who are no admirers of this sort of gentry, might affix the contemptuous name to such of *bun-bailiff*. A literary friend proposes *bump*, as the etymology; the bailiff giving the party to be arrested a *bump* on the shoulder. But my own remark is supported by a laughable writer of nearly two centuries ago.] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests.

Go, Sir Andrew, scout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

Constables, tithing-men, bailiffs, *bomme* or shoulder-marshals, and the like dreadful appearances, which make stop of suspicious persons. *Gayton's Notes on D. Quixote, B. ii. ch. 2.*

BUMBARD. *n. s.* [wrong written for *bombard*; which see.] A great gun; a black jack; a leathern pitcher.

Yond same black cloth, yond huge one looks,
Like a foul *bumbard*, that would shed his liquor. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

BUMBAST. *† n. s.* [falsely written for *bombast*; *bombast* and *bombasine* being mentioned, with great probability, by Junius, as coming from *boom*, a tree, and *scin*, silk; the silk or cotton of a tree. Mr. Steevens, with much more probability, deduces them all from *bombycinus*, Dr. Johnson says. But see **BOMBAST**.]

1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork.

The usual *bumbast* of black bits sewed into ermine, our English women are made to think very fine. *Grew.*

2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding.

We have received your letters full of love,
And, in our maiden council, rated them
As courtship, pleasant jest, and courtesy,
As *bumbast*, and as lying to the time. *Shakspeare.*

BUMBLEBEE. ** n. s.* [from *bumble* and *bee*.] Chaucer uses the verb *bumble* to describe the noise made by the bittern. The *bumble* or *bumble* bee is a common word in the north of England; and is, no doubt, so called from the *bumming*, or *humming*, noise which it makes. See To **BUM** and To **BUMP**. The wild bee, or, as we now call it, the humble bee; which makes a great noise.

BUMBOAT. ** n. s.* [from *bun* and *bout*; or perhaps from *bump*. See **BUMP**.] A large clumsy boat, used in carrying vegetables and liquours to a ship lying at some distance from the shore.

BUMP. *† n. s.* [perhaps from *bun*, as being prominent, Dr. Johnson says. It is from the Goth. and Iceland. *bomps*, a stroke or blow.] A swelling; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow a *bump* as big as a young cockrel's stone; a perilous knock, and it cried bitterly.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes
Hang by a string, in *bumps* his forehead rise. *Dryden*

To **BUMP**. *† v. n.* [Dutch *bommen*, Tent. *bomme*, Lat. *bombus*. See To **BOMB**. It is applied, perhaps,

B U N

only to the *bittern*; which, in some places, is called the *butter-bump*. Chaucer employs *bumble*, in describing the noise made by this bird, C. T. ver. 6554.] To make a loud noise, or bomb.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head,
And as a bittour *bumps* within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, she said. — Dryden, *Fables*.

Bump.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The mugient noise made by the bittern.

The *bitter* with his *bump*,
The crane with his *trump*,
The swan of Menander,
The goose and the gander.

Skelton's Poems, p. 227.

BUMPER. † *n. s.* [from *bump*, Dr. Johnson says, which he conceives to be from *bum*, as being prominent. But this is a far-fetched explanation of *bumper*. Others consider it as a corruption of *bumbard* or *bombard*, a drinking vessel. In Spence's *Anecdotes*, another corruption is proposed, viz. of *au bon pere*: the English, when they were good catholicks, being accustomed to drink the pope's health in a full glass, every day after dinner, "au bon pere!"] A cup filled till the liquor swells over the brims.

Places his delight

All day in playing *bumpers*, and at night
Reels to the bawds.

Dryden, Juvenal.

I have no opinion of your *bumper-patriots*. Some eat, some drink, some quarrel for their country!

Bp. Berkeley on Patriotism, § 21.

BUMPKIN. † *n. s.* [This word is of uncertain etymology; Henshaw derives it from *pumkin*, a kind of worthless gourd, or melon. This seems harsh; yet we use the word *cabbage-head* in the same sense. *Bump* is used amongst us for a knob, or lump; may not *bumpkin* be much the same with *clodpate*, *loggerhead*, *block*, and *blockhead*. Such is the etymological explanation given by Dr. Johnson. The word is of no great age, in this sense, in our language. But *bumkin*, a naval word, is of higher antiquity. It is found in Sherwood's Dictionary of 1632, and is rendered into French *chicambault*, which Cotgrave defines "the luffe-block, a long and thick piece of wood, whereunto the foresayle and spritsayle are fastened, when a ship goes by the wind;" and this word *bumkin*, meaning a *boom* or bar of timber, is still in our sea-language. May not, then, this *block of wood* have given rise to the contemptuous application of *bumpkin* to a man? Kersey's Dictionary of 1707 gives *bumkin*, a country clown, without the *p*. The Dutch have *boomken* for a little tree.] An awkward heavy rustick; a country lout.

The poor *bumpkin*, that had never heard of such delights before, blessed herself at the change of her condition.

L'Estrange.

A heavy *bumpkin*, taught with daily care,
Can never dance three steps with a becoming air. — Dryden.

In his white cloak the magistrate appears,
The country *bumpkin* the same liv'ry wears. — Dryden.

It was a favour to admit them to breeding; they might be ignorant *bumpkins* and clowns, if they pleased. — Locke.

BUMPKINLY. *adj.* [from *bumpkin*.] Having the manners or appearance of a clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who, aiming at description, and the rustick wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. — Clarissa.

BUNCH. † *n. s.* [*bunker*, Danish, the crags of the mountains, *bunke*, Goth. an heap.]

1. A hard lump; a knob.

B U N

They will carry their treasures upon the *bunches* of camels to a people that shall not profit them. — *Isaiah*, xxx. 6.

He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even and soft, to be grown hard with little round balls or *bunches*, like hard boiled eggs. — *Boyle*.

2. A cluster; many of the same kind growing together.

Vines, with clust'ring *bunches* growing.

Shakspeare.

Titian said, that he knew no better rule for the distribution of the lights and shadows, than his observation drawn from a *bunch* of grapes.

Dryden.

For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine,

And the last blessings of the year are thine.

Dryden.

3. A number of things tied together.

And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he bore.

Spenser, F. Q.

All? I know not what ye call all; but if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of ruddish.

Shakspeare.

Ancient Janus, with his double face,

Dryden.

And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place.

The mother's *bunch* of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt themselves with, serves to divert little children.

Locke.

4. Any thing bound into a knot: as, a *bunch* of ribbon; a tuft.

Upon the top of all his lofty crest,

A *bunch* of hairs discover'd diversly,

With sprinkled pearl and gold full richly drest. — *Spenser, F. Q.*

TO BUNCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.

It has the resemblance of a champignon before it is opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob at one end.

Woodward, on Fossils.

BUNCHED. *adj.* [from *bunch* and *back*.] Having bunches on the back; crookbacked.

The day shall come, that thou shalt wish for me,

To help thee curse this pois'nous *bunchback'd* toad. — *Shakspeare*.

BUNCHINESS. † *n. s.* [from *bunchy*.] The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches. — *Sherwood*.

BUNCHY. *adj.* [from *bunch*.] Growing in bunches; having tufts.

He is more especially distinguished from other birds, by his *bunchy* tail, and the shortness of his legs. — *Grew's Museum*.

BUNDLE. *n. s.* [byñble, Sax. from byñb.]

1. A number of things bound together.

As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament, they were, for the most part, petitions of private persons. — *Hale, Law of Eng.*

Try, lads, can you this *bundle* break; —

Then bids the youngest of the six

Take up a well-bound heap of sticks.

Swift.

2. A roll; any thing rolled up.

She carried a great *bundle* of Flanders lace under her arm; but finding herself overladen, she dropped the good man, and brought away the *bundle*.

Spectator, No. 499.

TO BUNDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together: with *up*.

We ought to put things together, as well as we can, *doctrina causa*; but, after all, several things will not be *bundled up* together, under our terms and ways of speaking. — *Locke*.

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of frize;

As if a man, in making posies,
Should *bundle* thistles *up* with roses.

Swift.

BUNG. *n. s.* [*bwng*, Welsh.] A stopple for a barrel.

After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the *bung* stick, or plug.

Mortimer.

TO BUNG. † *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop; to close up.

Kersey.

BUNGHOLE. *n. s.* [from *bung* and *hole*.] The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterwards stopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander; till he find it stopping a *bunghole*.

Shakspeare.

TO BUNGLE. *v. n.* [See *BUNGLER*.] To perform clumsily.

When men want light,

They make but *bungling* work.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands.

Swift.

To BU'NGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumsily; to conduct awkwardly: with *up*.

Other devils, that suggest by treasons,

Do botch and *bungle up* damnation,

With patches, colours, and with forms being fetcht

From glist'ring assemblances of piety.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

They make lame mischief, though they mean it well:

Their int'rest is not finely drawn, and hid,

But seams are coarsely *bungled-up*, and seen.

Dryden, Don. Sebast.

BU'NGLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness; an inaccuracy; a clumsy performance.

Errours and *bungles* are committed, when the matter is inapt or contumacious.

Ray on the Creation.

BU'NGLER. *n. s.* [*bungler*, Welsh; *q. bôn y glér*, i. e. the last or lowest of the profession. *Davies.*] A bad workman; a clumsy performer; a man, without skill.

Painters at the first, were such *bunglers*, and so rude, that, when they drew a cow or a hog, they were fain to write over the head what it was; otherwise the beholder knew not what to make of it.

Peacham on Drawing.

Hard features every *bungler* can command;

To draw true beauty shews a master's hand.

Dryden.

A *bungler* thus, who scarce the nail can hit,

With driving wrong will make the pannel split.

Swift.

BU'NGLINGLY. *adv.* [from *bungling*.] Clumsily; awkwardly.

To denominate them even monsters, they must have had some system of parts, compounded of solids and fluids; that executed, though but *bunglingly*, their peculiar motions and functions.

Bentley, Serm. p. 182.

BUNN.† *n. s.* [*huno*, Span. *bunna*, Irish, a cake.]

A kind of sweet bread.

Thy songs are sweeter to mine ear,

Than to the thirsty cattle rivers clear;

Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,

Or *buns* and sugar to the damsel's tooth.

Gay, Pastoral.

BUNT.† *n. s.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from *bent*. *Bown*, however, is *swollen*, in Norfolk.]

1. A swelling part; an encresing cavity.

The wear is a frith, reaching slopewise through the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a *bunt* or cod, with an eye-hook, where the fish entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze.

Carew.

2. The middle part of a sail, purposely formed into a sort of bag, that it may receive the more wind. It is also called the *bent*.

The use of the brails is, when the sail is furled across, to hale up its *bunt*.

Harris.

To BUNT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell out, as the sail *bunts* out.

BU'NTER.† *n. s.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the street; and used, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

Her two marriageable daughters, like *bunters*, in stuff gowns, are now taking sixpennyworths of tea at the White-conduit House.

Goldsmith's Essays, Ess. 13.

BU'NTING.† *n. s.* [*emberiza alba*.] The name of a bird.

I took this lark for a *bunting*.

Shakspeare, All's Well.

A *goshawk* beats not a *bunting*.

Ray, Proverbs.

BU'NTING. *n. s.* The stuff of which a ship's colours are made.

BUOY. *n. s.* [*boia*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,

Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark

Diminish'd to her cock; her cock a *buoy*,

Almost too small for sight.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Like *buoys*, that never sink into the flood,

On learning's surface we but lie and nod.

Pope, Dunciad.

To BUOY.† *v. a.* [from the noun: the *u* is mute in both, Dr. Johnson says; but a correct speaker leaves not the *u* mute in either. It is pronounced *bwoy*.] To keep afloat; to bear up.

All art is used to sink episcopacy, and launch presbytery in England; which was lately *buoyed up* in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant.

K. Charles.

The water which rises out of the abyss, for the supply of springs and rivers, would not have stopped at the surface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmosphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and *buoy* it up.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

To BUOY. *v. n.* To float; to rise by specifick lightness.

Rising merit will *buoy up* at last.

Pope, Essay on Crit.

BUOYANCY. *n. s.* [from *buoyant*.] The quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it.

Derham, Physico-Theology.

BUOYANT. *adj.* [from *buoy*.] Floating; light; that which will not sink. *Dryden* uses the word, perhaps improperly, for something that has density enough to hinder a floating body from sinking.

I swam with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*.

Dryden.

His once so vivid nerves,

So full of *buoyant* spirit, now no more

Inspire the course.

Thomson, Autumn.

BUR, BOUR, BOR,† come from the Sax. *bup*, an inner-chamber, or place of shade and retirement.

See BOWER.

Gibson's Camden.

BUR. *n. s.* [*lappa*; *bourre*, Fr. *'s down*; the *bur* being filled with a soft *tomentum*, or down.] A rough head of a plant, called a *burdock*, which sticks to the hair or clothes.

Nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, *burs*,

Losing both beauty and utility.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur*; vile thing, let loose;

Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent.

Shakspeare.

Dependents and suitors are always the *burs*, and sometimes the briars of favourites.

Wolton.

Whither betake her

From the chill dew, amongst rude *burs* and thistles.

Milton, P. L.

And where the vales with violets once were crown'd,

Now knotty *burs* and thorns disgrace the ground.

Dryden.

A fellow stuck like a *bur*, that there was no shaking him off.

Arbuthnot, Hist. of John Bull.

BU'RBOT.† *n. s.* A fish full of prickles, Dr. Johnson says. It is the English name of the *mustela fluviatilis*; a fish common in the Trent, and many other of our rivers; and, called, in other places, the eel-pout.

Chambers.

BU'RDELAIS.† *n. s.* [perhaps *Bourdelaïs*, from *Bourdelaux*.] A sort of grape.

BURDEN.† *n. s.* [*býrden*, Sax. and therefore properly written *burthen*, Dr. Johnson says; which he might have supported by noticing that *burthen* is probably a contraction from *bæpan* and *þinge*, i. e. to bear any thing. But he only observes, that it is supposed to come from the Lat. *burdo*, a mule. *Býrden* is another form also of the Sax. substantive. See BURTHEN.]

BUR

1. A load: something to be carried.

Camels have their provender
Only for bearing *burdens*, and sore blows
For sinking under them.

It is of use in lading of ships, and may help to shew what
burden in the several kinds they will bear. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

2. Something grievous, or wearisome.

Couldst thou support
That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear? *Milton, P. L.*

None of the things they are to learn, should ever be made
a *burden* to them, or imposed on them as a task. *Locke.*

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone,
To all my friends a *burden* grown. *Swift.*

3. A birth: now obsolete.

Thou hadst a wife once, call'd *Æmilia*,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair sons. *Shakspeare.*

4. The verse repeated in a song; the bob; the chorus; [low Lat. *burdo*, a humming noise; Fr. *bourdon*, the drone of a bagpipe. Cockeram renders "a deep base" by the Fr. *burdon*; and the Welsh *byrdon* is also used for the bass in musick. The commentators on Chaucer consider the sompner, "bearing a stiff *burdown*," as singing the bass part of a well-known song, which the pardoner was singing; but it might be the *chorus*. However, the latter is the present meaning.]

At every close she made, the attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the *burden* of the song. *Dryden, Fables.*

5. The quantity that a ship will carry; or the capacity of a ship: as, a ship of a hundred tons *burden*.

6. A club. [Fr. *bourdon*, a pilgrim's staff, Cotgrave; Ital. *bordone*. Chaucer describes the giant Danger with a great *bourdown* in his hand," Rom. R. 3401.]

The villain ———
Let drive at him so dreadfully amaine,
That for his safety he did him constraine
To give him ground, and shift on every side,
Rather than once his *burden* to sustaine.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. vii. 46.

- To BURDEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load; to incumber.

Burden not thyself above thy power. *Eccles. xiii. 2.*
I mean not that other men be eased and you *burdened*.

2 Corinthians, viii. 13.

With meats and drinks they had sufficed,
Not *burden'd* nature. *Milton, P. L.*

- BURDENER. *n. s.* [from *burden*.] A loader; an oppressor.

- BURDENOUS. *adj.* [from *burden*.]

1. Grievous; oppressive; wearisome.

Make no jest of that which hath so earnestly pierced me
through; nor let that be light to thee, which to me is so *burdenous*.
Sudney, b. i.

2. Useless; cumbersome.

To what can I be useful, wherein serve,
But to sit idle on the household hearth,
A *burdenous* drone; to visitants a gaze. *Milton, S. A.*

- BURDENSOME. *adj.* [from *burden*.] Grievous; troublesome to be born.

His leisure told him that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life *burdensome*.

Milton, Epit. on Hobson.

Could I but live till *burdensome* they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

Assistances always attending us, upon the easy condition of
our prayers, and by which the most *burdensome* duty will be-
come light, and easy. *Rogers.*

- BURDENSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *burdensome*.] Weight; heaviness; uneasiness to be born.

- BURDOCK. *n. s.* [*persolata*.] A plant.

- BURDEAU. *† n. s.* [*bureau*, Fr. a thick and coarse cloth of a brown, russet, or dark-mingled colour;

BUR

also the *table* that is within a court of audience; be-
like, because 'tis usually covered with a carpet of
that cloth. Cotgrave in V. BUREAU. Hence, our
table, with drawers.] A chest of drawers with a
writing board. It is pronounced as if it were spelt
buro.

For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well japann'd, avails,
To writing of good sense.

Swift.

- BURG. *† n. s.* See BURGH, and BURROW.

Tame, a *burg* or fort of some note.

Warton, Hist. of Kildington, p. 48.

- BUR'GAGE. *† n. s.* [Fr. *bourgage*, from *bourg*; low Lat. *burgagium*. See BURGH.] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. *Cowel.*

The gross of the borough is surveyed together in the begin-
ning of the county; but there are some other particular *bur-*
gages thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular men's
possessions. *Hale, Orig. of Manum.*

- BUR'GAMOT. *n. s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A species of pear.

2. A kind of perfume.

- BUR'GANET. } *n. s.* [from *bourginote*, Fr.] A kind
- BUR'GONET. } of helmet.

Upon his head his glistering *burganet*,
The which was wrought by wonderful device,
And curiously engraven, he did fit. *Spenser, Muirpotmos.*
This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*,
Even to affright thee with the view thereof.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and
burganet. *Hakewill on Providence.*

- BUR'GEOIS. *n. s.* [*burgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a burges.

It is a republick itself, under the protection of the eight an-
cient cantons. There are in it an hundred *burgeois*, and about
a thousand souls. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A type of a particular sort, probably so called from him who first used it: such is the type, in which the examples to words are, in the present work, given.

- To BUR'GEON. * See To BOURGEON. Often written *burgeon* by our old authors.

- BUR'GEON. * *n. s.* In gardening, a knot or button put forth by the branch of a tree in the spring. *Chambers.*

- BUR'GESS. *† n. s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr. *burgess*, old Fr. Roquefort, Gloss. de la Lang. Rom.]

1. A citizen; a freeman of a city or corporate town.

Twenty years have I lived
A *burgess* of the sea, and have been present
At many a desperate fight. *Beaumont and Fl. Cust. of the Country.*
Almost a constant *burgess* of the groves.

Sir R. Ranshaw, Tr. of Pastor Fido, p. 18.

2. A representative of a town corporate.

The whole case was dispersed by the knights of shires, and
burgesses of towns through all the veins of the land. *Wotton.*

- BUR'GESS-SHIP. * *n. s.* The state and quality of a *burgess*.

One of our *burgess-ships* is vacant by the promotion of Sir
Heneage Finch.

South, Lett. to Bathurst, Warton's Life of Bathurst, p. 174.

- BURGH. *† n. s.* [Sax. *burg*, from the Goth. *baurgs*, a city; old Fr. *bourg*; Germ. *bourg*; low Lat. *burgus*; Gr. *πύργος*; in the Macedonian dialect, *βύργος*, a tower. V. Morin, Dict. Etym. Fr. et Gr. Wachter derives the Germ. *bourg*, from *bergen*, to

cover, to protect, or fortify. See **BURG**, and **BOROUGH**.] A corporate town or borough.

Many towns in Cornwall, when they were first allowed to send burgesses to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for several of these *burghs* send two burgesses, whereas London itself sends but four. *Grant.*

BURGHIER. *n. s.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Locke.*

It irks me, the poor dappled fools,
Being native *Burghers* of this desert city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

After the multitude of the common people was dismissed, and the chief of the *burghers* sent for, the imperious letter was read before the better sort of citizens.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

BURGHERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *burgher*.] The privilege of a burgher.

BURGLAR. † *n. s.* [written also *burglarer* or *burglerer*, and *burglayer*.] The former agrees with its derivation from *burglary*; but the latter would suggest an etymology from *burgh* and *lay*, which is not intelligible.] One guilty of the crime of house-breaking.

Sir William Brian was sent to the tower, only for procuring the pope's bull against certain *burglerers* that robbed his own house. *Id. Northampton, Proc. against Garnet, G. g. 2.*

If in this resistance the thief, or *burglayer*, miscarry, his blood will be upon his own head.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, it. 1.

BURGLARIOUS. * *adj.* [from *burglar*.] Relating to the crime of housebreaking. *Ash.*

BURGLARY. *n. s.* [from *burg*, a house, and *larron*, a thief.] In the natural signification, is nothing but the robbing of a house: but as it is a term of art, our common lawyers restrain it to robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do some other felony. The like offence committed by day, they call house-robbing, by a peculiar name. *Coxw.*

What say you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial sin among soldiers. *Dryden, Spanish Fryar.*

BURGMASER. See **BURGOMASTER**.

BURGMOTE. * *n. s.* [from *burgh* and *mote*. See **MOTE**.] A borough court.

The king sent a notification of these proceedings to each *burgmote*, where the people of that court also swore to the observance of them. *Buke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. ii. 7.*

BURGMASER. *n. s.* [from *burg* and *master*.] One employed in the government of a city.

They chuse their councils and *burgomasters* out of the *burgois*, as in the other governments of Switzerland. *Addison.*

BURGRAVE. * *n. s.* [from *bourg*, and *graf* or *grave*, Germ. a count.] An hereditary governour of a castle, or fortified town.

Fourre marquesses, fourre landgraves, fourre *burggraves*, fourre carles, &c. *Bale, Acts of Eng. Notaries. P. ii. sign. B. 8. b.*

BURGUNDY. * *n. s.* Wine that is made in *Burgundy*.

The mellow-tasted *burgundy*. *Thomson, Autumn, ver. 703.*

BURH, is a tower; and from that, a defence or protection; so *Cwenburh* is a woman ready to assist; *Cuthbur*, eminent for assistance. *Gibson's Camden.*

BURIAL. *n. s.* [from *To bury*.]

1. The act of burying; sepulture; interment.

Not would we deign him *burial* of his men. *Shakspeare.*

See my *wealthy* Andrew dock'd in sand,

Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,

To kiss her *burial*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

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Your body I sought, and had I found,
Design'd for *burial* in your native ground. *Dryden, Æneid.*

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for *burials* of some natural bodies: for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water. *Bacon.*

3. The church service for funerals.

The office of the church is performed by the parish priest, at the time of interment, if not prohibited unto persons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themselves, by a rubrick of the *burial* service. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

BURIAL-PLACE. * *n. s.* [from *burial* and *place*.] A place set apart for burial.

These are the souls of wicked, not of virtuous men, which are thus forced to wander amidst *burial-places*, suffering the punishment of an impious life.

Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

BURIER. † *n. s.* [from *bury*.] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

And the passengers that pass through the land, when any seeth a man's bone, then shall he set up a sign by it, till the *buriers* have buried it. *Ezek. xxxix. 15.*

Let one spirit of the first-born Cain

Reign in all bosoms, that, each heart being set

On bloody courses, the rude scene may end,

And darkness be the *burier* of the dead. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

BURINE. *n. s.* [French.] A graving tool; a graver.

Wit is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the corrodings of aquafortis, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced. *Government of the Tongue.*

To BURL. † *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.

In the manufacturing of white cloths for dying, the process of clearing it of the knots, ends of thread, and the like, with little iron nippers called in our old lexicography *urling*-irons, is termed *urling*. Whence this word is derived, I know not; but it is curious to observe, that in a Scottish act of parliament (in 1451) "money *urlit* and *clippit*" occurs: which is analogous to our technical word.

BURLER. * *n. s.* [from the verb.] A dresser of cloth; he who clips off the ends and threads.

Soon the clothier's sheers,

And *burler's* thistle, skin the surface keen. *Dyer's Fleece.*

BURPLACE. *n. s.* [corruptly written for *burdelais*.] A sort of grape.

BURLESQUE. † *adj.* [Fr. *burlesque*, Ital. *burlesco*, from *burles*, to jest; which may be from the low Lat. *burdare*, that is, to board, or joke. See **BOURD**.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter, by unnatural or unsuitable language or images.

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Thersites, in his story of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Irus, and in other passages, has been observed to have lapsed into the *burlesque* character, and to have departed from that serious air, essential to the magnificence of an epic poem. *Addison, Spect.*

BURLESQUE. † *n. s.* Ludicrous language, or ideas; ridicule.

Who make but a jest of it at the best; if not a subject of *burlesque* and drollery. *Wallis's Sermons, (1682,) p. 3.*

When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the spots in the sun, however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt to fall into *burlesque*. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

To BURLESQUE. † *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

'Tis foppish to speak of religion but in raillery; or to mention such a thing as Scripture, except it be to *burlesque* and deride it. *Serm. iv. 194.*

B U R

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern swine-herd? if not, it is an evidence, that *Homæus* was a man of consequence, otherwise Homer would *burlesque* his own poetry.

Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.

BURLESQUE.* *n. s.* [from *burlesque*.] He who turns a circumstance into ridicule.

BURLETTA.* *n. s.* [Ital. from *burlare*, to jest.] A word of late introduction into our language, meaning generally a musical farce.

BURLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *burly*.] Bulk; bluster. Into a lesser room thy *burliness* to bring.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 8.

BURLY.† *adj.* [Junius has no etymology; Skinner imagines it to come from *boorlike*, clownish, Dr. Johnson says. Sir T. More, I may add, in his Life of King Richard III. writes *boorly*, for *boorlike*, which countenances Skinner's conjecture. Mr. Malone is also of this opinion.]

1. Great of stature; great of size; bulky; tumid. Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned clown, in chins of beef, ere thou sleep in thy sheath, I beseech Jove that thou mayest be turned into hobnails.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

It was the orator's own *burley* way of nonsense. *Cowley.*

Away with all your Carthaginian state,
Let vanquish'd Hannibal without doors wait,
Too *burly* and too big to pass my narrow gate.

Dryden.

Her husband being a very *burly* man, she thought it would be less trouble for her to bring away little Cupid.

Addison, Spect.

2. Replete; full; without vacuity. 'Twixt their *burly* sacks, and full stuff'd barns, they stand.

Drayton, Polyolbion, S. 14.

3. Boisterous; loud. [Teut. *borlen*, to make a noise. This sense is unnoticed by our lexicographers. The example presents a very fine specimen of our old and forgotten poetry.]

So when a *burly* tempest rolls his pride
About the world; though mighty cedars bow,
Though seas give way untill his greater tide,
Though mountains lay their proudest heads full low
Before his feet; yet still he roars amain,
And rusheth on in blustering disdain.

Beaumont, Psyche, v. st. 224.

To BURN.† *v. a.* preterite and participle, *burned*, or *burnt*. [German, *bürnan*, Sax.]

1. To consume with fire.

They *burnt* Jericho with fire.

Joshua, vi. 24.

The fire *burneth* the wood.

Psalms lxxxiii. 14.

Altar of Syrian mode, whereon to *burn*

His odious offerings.

Milton, P. L.

That where she fed his amorous desires

With soft complaints, and felt his hottest fires,
There other flames might waste his earthly part,
And *burn* his limbs where love had burn'd his heart.

Dryden.

A fleshy excrescence, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputating.

Sharp's Surgery.

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, stripe for stripe.

Exodus, xxi. 25.

3. To exert the qualities of heat, as by drying or scorching; to communicate heat as to *burn* wine.

See BURN'T.

O that I could but weep, to vent my passion!
But this dry sorrow *burns* up all my tears.

Dryden.

To BURN. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame *burneth*; the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness.

Isaiah, ii. 2.

B U R

The mount *burned* with fire.

Deut. ix. 15.

O coward conscience! how dost thou afflict me!

The light *burns* blue — Is it not dead midnight?

Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. *Shakspeare.*

2. To shine; to sparkle.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,

Burnt on the water.

Shakspeare.

Oh! prince, oh! wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why

Is your sweet temper turn'd to fury?

Rowe.

3. To be inflamed with passion, or desire.

When I *burnt* in desire to question them farther, they made themselves air, into which they vanished.

Shakspeare.

Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I perish, Tranio,

If I achieve not this young modest girl!

Shakspeare.

In Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd;

Raleigh, the scourge of Spain! whose breast with all

The sage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd*.

Thomson.

4. To act with destructive violence, used of the passions.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire?

Psalms lxxxix. 46.

5. To be in a state of destructive commotion.

The nations bleed where'er her steps she turns,

The groan still deepens and the combat *burns*.

Pope.

6. It is used particularly of love.

She *burns*, she raves, she dies, 'tis true,

But *burns*, and raves and dies for you.

Addison.

BURN.† *n. s.* [Sax. *býnn*.] A hurt caused by fire.

We see the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy against *burns*.

Boyle.

BURNABLE.* *adj.* [from *burn*.] That which may be burnt up; adustible.

Cotgrave in V. Adustible.

BURNER.† *n. s.* [from *burn*.] A person that burns any thing.

They [Pagans] were great *burners* and destroyers of Holy Scriptures.

Brevint's Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 376.

BURNET. *n. s.* [pimpinella, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The even mead that erst brought sweetly forth,

The freckled cowslip, *burnet*, and green clover.

Shakspeare.

BURNING.† *n. s.* [Sax. *bæpning*.]

1. Fire; flame; state of inflammation.

The mind, surely, of itself, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever.

South.

In liquid *burnings*, or on dry to dwell,

Is all the sad variety of hell.

Dryden.

2. The thing to be burned.

Thou shalt die in peace; and with the *burnings* of thy fathers, the former kings which were before thee, so shall they burn odours for thee.

Jerem. xxxiv. 5.

3. The act of burning.

The persecutions in the Thyatirian interval were usually *burnings*, and rackings, and wasting away their lives in miserable imprisonments.

More's Seven Churches, ch. 6.

BURNING. *adj.* [from the participle.] Vehement; powerful.

These things sting him

So venomously, that *burning* shame detains him
From his Cordelia.

Shakspeare.

I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me

Like a young hound upon a *burning* scent.

Dryden.

BURNING-GLASS. *n. s.* [from *burning* and *glass*.] A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.

The appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a *burning-glass*.

Shakspeare.

Love is of the nature of a *burning-glass*, which, kept still in one place, fireth; changed often, it doth nothing.

Suckling.

O diadem, thou centre of ambition,

Where all its different lines are reconciled,

As if thou wert the *burning-glass* of glory!

Dryden.

To BURNISH.† *v. a.* [burnir, Fr. Formerly, *brunir*; Ital. *brunire*; Span. *brunir*; probably from the low Lat. *brunus*, a coat of mail, which

was in old times highly polished. "It was formerly written by the English *born* or *burn*. Chaucer's temple of Mars is "wrought all of *burned* steel," Knight's Tale; and Gower has "*burned* gold," Conf. Am. B. I. Coles, in his dictionary, notices the verb *born* for *burnish*.] To polish; to give a gloss to.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd delivery of the *burnish'd* sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakspeare.*

Make a plate of thain, and *burnish* it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The frame of *burnish'd* steel, that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy.

I've seen a snake in human form,
All stain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a trice,
Burnish, and make a gawdy show,
Become a general, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

To BU'RNISH. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to spread out.

This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne,
Ere Juno *burnish'd*, or young Jove was grown. *Dryden.*

To shoot, and spread, and *burnish* into man. *Dryden.*

Mrs. Primley's great belly she may lace down before, but
it *burnishes* on her hips. *Congreve, Way of the World.*

BU'RNISH.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A gloss.

Blushes, that bin
The *burnish* of no sin,
Nor flames of aught too hot within. *Crashaw's Poems*, p. 226.

BU'RNISHER. *n. s.* [from *burnish*.]

1. The person that burnishes or polishes.
2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books: it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

BURNT. *particip. pass.* of *burn*: applied to liquours, it means made hot.

I find it very difficult to know,
Who, to refresh th' attendants to a grave,
Burnt claret first, or Naples biscuit gave. *King's Cookery.*

BURR.* *n. s.* Used, in many places, for the sweet-bread.

BURN. *n. s.* The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

BURN Pump. [In a ship.] A pump by the side of a ship, into which a staff seven or eight feet long is put; having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope fastened to the middle of it, called also a *bilge pump*. *Harris.*

BU'RRAS Pipe. [With surgeons.] An instrument or vessel used to keep corroding powers in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

BU'RRREL. *n. s.* A sort of pear, otherwise called the red *butter pear*, from its smooth, delicious, and soft pulp. *Phillips.*

BU'RRREL Fly. [from *bourreler*, Fr. to execute, to torture.] An insect, called also *orfly*, *gadbee*, or *breeze*. *Dict.*

BU'RRREL Shot. [from *bourreler*, to execute, and *shot*.] In gunnery, small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged out of the ordnance; a sort of caseshot. *Harris.*

BU'BROCK.* *n. s.* A small wear or dam, where weels are laid in a river for catching fish. *Phillips.*

BURROW, BERG, BURG, BURGH.* *n. s.* [derived from the Saxon *byrig*, *býrg*, a city, tower, or castle, *Gibson's Camden*. See also BURGH.]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament. All places that,

in former days, were called *boroughs*, were such as were fenced or fortified. *Cowel.*

King of England shalt thou be proclaim'd
In every *burrow*, as we pass along. *Shakspeare.*

Possession of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *burrows* were entitled to, as they were possessed of certain tracts. *Temple.*

2. The holes made in the ground by conies. [Teut. *bergen*, to cover. See To BURY.]

When they shall see his crest up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their *burrows*, like conies after rain, and revel all with him. *Shakspeare.*

3. The improper word for *barrow*, a mount. See BARROW.

Upon a single view, and outward observation, they [tumuli, or artificial hills] may be the monuments of any of these three nations; although the greatest number, not improbably, of the Saxons; who fought many battles with the Britains and Danes, and also between their own nations; and left the proper name of *burrows* for these hills, still retained in many of them, as the seven *burrows* upon Salisbury plain, and in many other parts of England. *Sir T. Brown's Tracts*, p. 154.

To BU'RRROW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.

Some strew sand among their corn, which they say, prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; because of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little sinuses would form, and *burrow* underneath. *Sharp.*
BU'RSAR.* *n. s.* [*bursarius*, Lat. *boursier*, Fr. from *bourse*, a purse. The *purser* of a ship is the *bursar*.]

1. The treasurer of a college.

λογιστής, or *γραμματικός*, was the *bursar*, who kept the accounts and registered all the receipts and expences of the ship.

Potter, Antiq. of Greece, ii. 148.

To offices I'd bid adieu,
Of dean, vice-pres, of *bursar* too.

T. Warton, Progr. of Discontent.

2. Students sent as exhibitioners to the universities in Scotland by each presbytery, from whom they have a small yearly allowance for four years.

BU'RSARSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *bursar*.] The office of *bursar*.

Not the plotting for an headship, (for that is now become a court-business,) but the contriving of a *bursarship* of twenty nobles a year, is many times done with as great a portion of suing, siding, &c. *Hales, Rem.* p. 276.

BU'RSARY.* *n. s.* [from *bursar*.]

1. The treasury of a college.
2. In Scotland, an exhibition.

BURSE.* *n. s.* [*bourse*, Fr. *bursa*, Lat. a purse; or, from *byrsa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept; so called, because the sign of the purse was anciently set over such a place; the Exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Bourse by James I. *Phillips.*

Fraternities and companies I approve of, such as merchants' *burses*, colleges of druggers, physicians, musicians, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

Tattellus, the new-come traveller,
With his disguised coat and ringed ear,
Trampling the *bourse's* marble twice a day,
Tells nothing but stark truths I dare well say!

Whether the Britaine *burse* did fill apace,
And likely were to give the Exchange disgrace. *Donne's Poems*, p. 94.

To BURST.* *v. n.* I *burst*; I have *burst*, or *bursten*. [burstan, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open; to suffer a violent disruption.

BUR

So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall
burst out with new wine.
It is ready to *burst* like new bottles.

The egg that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd
The callow young.

2. To fly asunder.

Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great,
'Twould *burst* at this.

3. To break away; to spring.

You *burst*, ah cruel! from my arms,
And swiftly shoot along the Mall,
Or softly glide by the Canal.

4. To come suddenly.

A resolved villain,
Whose bowels suddenly *burst* out; the king
Yet speaks, and, peradventure, may recover.

If the worlds
In worlds inclos'd shou'd on his senses *burst*,
He wou'd abhorrent turn.

5. To come with violence.

Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice;
For had the passions of thy heart *burst* out,
I fear, we should have seen decypher'd there
More rancorous spite.

Where is the notable passage over the river Euphrates, *bursting*
out by the vallies of the mountain Antitaurus; from whence
the plains of Mesopotamia, then part of the Persian kingdom,
begin to open themselves.

[They] *bursting* forth •
Afresh with conscious terrors vex me round.

6. To begin an action violently or suddenly.

Thrice he assay'd, and thrice, in spite of scorn,
Tears, such as angels weep, *burst* forth. Milton, P. L. i. 620.
She *burst* into tears, and wrung her hands. Arbuthnot.

To BURST. v. a. To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption.

My breast I'll *burst* with straining of my courage,
And from my shoulders crack my arms asunder,
But I will chastise this high-minded strumpet.

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As if he would *burst* heaven.

I will break his yoke from off thy neck, and will *burst* thy
bonds.

Moses saith also, the fountains of the great abyss were *burst*
asunder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyss, and
the *bursting* of it, if restrained to Judea? what appearance is
there of this disruption there?

If the juices of an animal body were, so as by the mixture of
the opposites, to cause an ebullition, they would *burst* the vessels.

BURST. n. s. [from the verb.] A sudden disruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,
Such sheets of fire, such *burst* of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard.

Down they came, and drew
The whole roof after them, with *burst* of thunder,
Upon the heads of all.

Imprison'd fires, in the close dungeons pent,
Roar to get loose, and struggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty *burst* whole mountains fall.

BURST.† } particip. adj. [Sax. byrston.] Diseased

BURSTEN. } with a hernia, or rupture.
He was born *bursten*; and your worship knows, that is a
pretty step to men's compassions.

BURSTINESS.† n. s. [from burst.] A rupture, or hernia.

BURSTER.* n. s. [from burst.] A breaker or beater in pieces.

BUR

BURSTWORT. n. s. [from burst and wort; herniaria, Lat.] An herb good against ruptures.

BURR. n. s. A flat fish of the turbot kind.

BURTHEN.† n. s. } See BURDEN. Burthen is the
To BURTHEN. v. a. } right spelling of the common
acceptation of the word; though the example, which
Dr. Johnson brings from Pope, belongs to the sense
and orthography of *burden*, which require, on ac-
count of its French origin, the *d* instead of the *th*.
Drayton uses the *burden of the song* in the same
manner.

Some roundelays do sing; the rest the burthen bear.
Drayton's Polyolbion, S. 14.

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song.

BURTON. n. s. [In a ship.] A small tackle to be fastened any where at pleasure, consisting of two single pulleys, for hoisting small things in or out.

BURY. n. s. [from byrg, Sax.] A dwelling-place;
a termination still added to the names of several
places; as, Aldermanbury, St. Edmond's bury; some-
times written *bery*.

BURY. n. s. [corrupted from borough.]

It is his nature to dig himself *buries*, as the coney doth; which
he doth with very great celerity.

BURY PEAR.* [Fr. Beurre.] The name of a very tender
and delicate pear.

To BURY.† v. a. [Sax. byrgan, byrgan, byrgan,
from byrig or beorg, a mound; derived from the
Gotl. berga, to cover; and Iceland. birgian.
"Among our Saxon ancestors, the dead bodies of
such as were slain in the field were not laid in
graves; but, lying upon the ground, were covered
with turves or clods of earth; and the more in re-
putation the persons had been, the greater and
higher were the turves raised over their bodies:
This some used to call *biriging*, some *beorging* of
the dead; all being one thing, though differently
pronounced, and from whence we yet retain our
speech of *burying the dead*, that is, *hiding the dead*."
Verstegan.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounc'd, shall *bury*
His reasons with his body.

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of sepulture.

Slave, thou hast slain me!
If ever thou wilt thrive, *bury* my body. Shakspeare, K. Lear.
If you have kindness left, there see me laid;
To *bury* decently the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour.

3. To conceal; to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,
And *bury* all, which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin.

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break
The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; she render'd life,
Thy name so *bury'd* in her.

BURYING.* n. s. [from bury.] Burial; the solemnity of a funeral.

Against the day of my *burying* hath she kept this.
St. John, xii. 7.

Who finds her, give her *burying*;
She was the daughter of a king.

BURYING-PLACE.† n. s. A place appointed for the sepulture of dead bodies.

They buried him, between Zorah and Eshtaol, in the *burying-place* of Manoah his father. *Judges*, xvi. 31.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and has still several marks in it of graves and *burying-places*. *Spectator*, No. 110.

BUSIL. † *n. s.* [Tent. *busch*; Dan. *busk*; old Fr. *bussuns*, *buissons*, bushes, *Kelham*; now *bois*.]

1. A thick shrub.

Est through the thick they heard one rudely rush,
With noise whereof, he from his lofty steed,
Down fell to ground, and crept into a *bush*,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The poller, and exacter of fees, justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the *bush*, wherunto while the sheep flies for defence from the weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon, Essays.*

Her heart was that strange *bush*, whose sacred fire,
Religion did not consume, but inspire
Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,
That what we turn to feast, she turn'd to pray. *Donne.*

With such a care,
As roses from their stalks we tear,
When we would still prefer them new,
And fresh as on the *bush* they grew. *Waller.*

The sacred ground
Shall weeds and poisonous plants refuse to bear;
Each common *bush* shall Syrian roses wear? *Dryden, Virgil.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to shew that liquours are sold there.

If it be true, that good wine needs no *bush*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue. *Shakspeare, As you Like it.*

Twenty to one you find him at the *bush*;
There's the best ale. *Beaumont and Fl. Tamer tamed.*

3. The tail of a fox. *Coles.*

To **BUSIL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick.

The roses *bushing* round
About her glow'd, half stooping to support
Each flow'r of tender stalk. *Milton, P. L.*

A gushing fountain broke
Around it, and above, for ever green,
The *bushing* alders form'd a shady scene. *Pope, Odyssey.*

BU'SHEL. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *buschel*; "bushel, measure appellée *boisau*," Roquefort; low Lat. *bussellus*.]

1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two *bushels* of chaff; you shall seek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the search. *Shakspeare.*

2. It is used, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

3. *Bushels* of a cart-wheel. Irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing. [from *bouche*, Fr. a mouth.] *Dict.*

BU'SHET. * *n. s.* See **BUSKET**.

BU'SHELAGE. * *n. s.* [from *bushel*.] Duty payable on every bushel of measurable commodities.

BU'SHINESS. *n. s.* [from *bushy*.] The quality of being bushy.

BU'SHMENT. *n. s.* [from *bush*.] A thicket; a cluster of bushes.

Princes thought how they might discharge the earth of woods, briars, *bushments*, and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

BU'SHY. *adj.* [from *bush*.]

1. Thick; full of small branches, not high.

The gentle shepherd sat beside a spring,
All in the shadow of a *bushy* brier. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Dec.*

Generally the cutting away of boughs and suckers at the root and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwise, the polling and cutting of the top, make them spread and grow *bushy*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Thick like a bush.

Statues of this god, with a thick *bushy* beard, are still many of them extant in Rome. *Addison on Italy.*

3. Full of bushes.

The kids with pleasure browse the *bushy* plain;
The show'rs are grateful to the swelling grain. *Dryden.*

BU'SILESS. *adj.* [from *busy*.] At leisure; without business; unemployed.

The sweet thoughts do even refresh my labour,
Most *bussiless* when I do it. *Shakspeare.*

BU'SILY. † *adv.* [from *busy*.]

1. With an air of importance; with an air of hurry.

2. Curiously; importunately.

Or if too *bussily* they will enquire
Into a victory, which we disdain,
'Then let them know, the Belgians did retire,
Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden. Hulcot.*

3. Earnestly. Intentè, obnixè.

BU'SINESS. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *lusoignes*. But see **BUSY**.]

This substantive was formerly *bussyship*: "What hast thou done of *bussyship* to love?" Gower, Conf.

Am. B. 3.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

Must *business* thee from hence remove?
Oh! that's the worst disease of love. *Donne.*

2. An affair. In this sense it has the plural.

Bestow
Your needful counsel to our *businesses*,
Which crave the instant use. *Shakspeare.*

3. The subject of business; the affair or object that engages the care.

You are so much the *business* of our souls, that while you are in sight we can neither look nor think on any else; there are no eyes for other beauties. *Dryden.*

The great *business* of the senses, being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement, in opposition to trivial transactions.

I never knew one, who made it his *business* to lash the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himself. *Addison.*

He had *business* enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident. *Prior, Pref.*

When diversion is made the *business* and study of life, though the actions chosen be in themselves innocent, the excess will render them criminal. *Rogers.*

5. Right of action.

What *business* has a tortoise among the clouds? *L'Estrange.*

6. A point; a matter of question; something to be examined or considered.

Fitness to govern, is a perplexed *business*; some men, some nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be transacted.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *business* with any one. *Judges*, xviii. 7.

8. Something required to be done.

To those people that dwell under or near the equator, this spring would be most pestilent; as for those countries that are nearer the poles, in which number are our own, and the most considerable nations of the world, a perpetual spring will not do their *business*; they must have longer days, a nearer approach of the sun. *Bentley.*

9. To do one's business. To kill, destroy, or ruin him.

BUSK. *n. s.* [*busque*, Fr.] A piece of steel or whale-bone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.

Off with that happy *busk* which I envy,
That still can be, and still can stand so nigh. *Donne.*

BUSK. * *n. s.* [Dan. *busk*. See **BUSH** and **BUSKET**.]

Chaucer uses *buske* for *bush* repeatedly; and it is yet used in the north of England.] A bush.

And range amid the *bushes* thy self to feed. *Davison's Poetical Rapsodie*, (1611), p. 39.

To BUSK. * *v. a.* To make ready; a word still in use in the north of England. In Scotland it also signifies to dress, probably from the old Fr. *busque*, part of the female attire. See **BUSK**. A bonny bride is soon *busket*," Scotch Proverb. Our's is a secondary sense like that of *dress*, to prepare for any purpose, as well as to clothe.

The noble baron whet his courage hot,
And *busket* him boldly to the dreadful fight.

Fairfax, Tasso. (1600.)

BU'SKET. * *n. s.* [A diminutive of *busk*, the old commentator on Spenser says; a little bush of hawthorn. Old Fr. *boschet*, and in the ancient Provenç. *boscat*; Ital. *boschetto*, *bosco*; low Lat. *boscus*, wood.]

1. A sprig or small bush. It is *busket* in the English Glossography of 1707.
Youth folke now flocken in every where,
To gather May-busket and smelling breere.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

2. A small compartment of gardens, formed of trees, shrubs, and tall flowering plants, set in quarters, and either placed regularly in rows, or disposed in a more regular manner. See Miller's Gard. Dict. But this meaning of the word disdains the anglicism of Spenser, and is written *bosquet*. Ray uses *busket*, like a true Englishman, for a little wood, Remains, p. 251.

BUSKIN. *n. s.* [*broscken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg.

The foot was dressed in a short pair of velvet *buskins*; in some places open, to shew the fairness of the skin. *Sidney*.
Sometimes Diana he her takes to be,
But misseth bow, and shafts, and *buskins* to her knee.

Spenser, F. Q.

There is a kind of rusticity in all those pompous verses, somewhat of a holiday shepherd strutting in his country *buskins*.

Dryden.

2. A kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raise their stature.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buskins* here,
No greater Jonson dares in socks appear. *Dryden*.
In her best light the comick muse appears,
When she, with borrow'd pride, the *buskin* wears. *Smith*.

BUSKINED. † *adj.* [from *buskin*.]

1. Dressed in *buskins*.

Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobl'd hath the *buskin'd* stage? *Milton*.
Here, arm'd with silver bows, in early dawn,
Her *buskin'd* virgins trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope*.

2. Relating to tragedy as represented on the stage.

Next, in a *buskin'd* strain,
Sang how himself he bore upon Damascus' plain.
Drayton's Polyolbion, S. 2.

In *buskin'd* measures move
Pale Grief, and pleasing Pain. *Gray, The Bard.*

BU'SKY. *adj.* [written more properly by Milton, *bosky*. See **BOSKY**.] Woody; shaded with woods; overgrown with trees.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon *busky* hill! *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*

BUSS. † *n. s.* [*bus*, the mouth, Irish; *bouche*, Fr. Dr. Johnson says. He might have added the Span. *bus*. But, in fact, the etymology is the Lat. *basium*, from *basiare*, to kiss; and our oldest dictionaries give the English word *bass* for the kiss; as, "the mother allto *basseth* her chylde," Vulg. *Hormanni, 1530, sign. Y. iii.*; and even *basser* for

the *kisser*. V. Huloet. Chancer and Skelton both use *basse*; and Cole, in his dictionary towards the close of the 17th century, gives *bass* for *buss*, and also to *basiate*.]

1. A kiss; a salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me flatt'ring *busses*.—By my troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*
Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who visits with a gun, presents with birds,
Then gives a smacking *buss*. *Pope*.

2. A boat for fishing. [*busse*, German.]

If the king would enter towards building such a number of boats and *busses*, as each company could easily manage, it would be an encouragement both of honour and advantage.

Temple.

To BUSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiss; to salute with the lips.

Yonder walls, that partly front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do *buss* the clouds,
Must kiss their feet. *Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.*
Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
Thy knee *bussing* the stones; for in such business,
Action is eloquence. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

BUST. † *n. s.* [*buste*, old Fr. *busto*, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast. See **BUSTO**.

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary *bust*; and a Tiberius, a rare coin, but a common *bust*.
Addison on Italy.

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling *bust*. *Pope*.

BU'STARD. *n. s.* [*bistarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey.

His sacrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, *bustards*, turkeys, pheasants; and all these were daily offered. *Hakewill*.

To BU'STLE. † *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *busy*; or from *brustle*, by dropping the *r*; just as *buskin* is from *brosken*. See **To BRUSTLE**.] To be busy; to stir; to be active.

Come, *bustle, bustle*—caparison my horse.
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

God take king Edward to his mercy,
And leave the world for me to *bustle* in. *Shakespeare, Ib.*
Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *bustling* man, who had credit enough to do his business in all places. *Clarendon*.

A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd awhile upon a *bustling* world,
And now am trampled to my dust again. *Southerne, Oroonoko.*
Ye sov'reign lords, who sit like gods in state,
Awing the world, and *bustling* to be great! *Granville*.

BU'STLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A tumult; hurry; a combustion.

Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;
Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That, in the various *bustle* of resort,
Were all-to ruffled. *Milton, Cornus.*

This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes such a noise and *bustle* for opinions. *Granville, Scepis.*
Such a doctrine made a strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world, which then sat warm and easy in a free enjoyment of their lusts. *South.*

If the count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *bustle*. *Spectator, No. 481.*

BU'STLER. † *n. s.* [from *bustle*.] An active stirring man.

Forgive him, then, that *bustler* in concerns
Of little worth. *Cowper's Task, b. 6.*

BU'STO. * *n. s.* [Ital. *busto*.] A statue. See **BUST**.

The entrance to the royal apartment is through a vestibulo supported with pillars, with some antick *bustoes* in the niches. *Ashmole, Berk. iii, 115.*

Worn on the edge of days, the brass consumes,
The *busto* moulders, and the deep-cut marble;
Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge.
R. Blair, The Grave.

BUT

BU'SY. † *adj.* [Sax. byr, byrig, from byrgan, which may be perhaps from the Goth. *anabusn*, a command; Dutch, *besigh*; old Fr. *busoin*, or *busoign*; modern, *besogne*. See **BUSINESS**. It is pronounced *bizzy*.]

1. Employed with earnestness.

My mistress sends you word, that she is *busy*, and cannot come. *Shakspeare, Tam. of Shrew.*

2. Bustling; active; meddling.

The next thing which she awaking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape,
She shall pursue it with the soul of love. *Shakspeare.*

Thus *busy* pow'r is working day and night;
For when the outward senses rest do take,
A thousand dreams, fantastical and light,
With flutt'ring wings, do keep her still awake. *Davies.*

The coming spring would first appear,
And all this place with roses strow,
If *busy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All written since that time, seem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controversy of opinions, wherein the *busy* world has been so much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and instincts are so *busy* in the heart of every reasonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a society, without regard to those principles. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. Troublesome; vexatiously importunate or intensive.

The christians, sometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and sometimes charging them again, repulsed the proud enemy, still *busy* with them. *Knolles, History of the Turks.*

TO BU'SY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep busy.

He in great passion all this while did dwell,
More *busying* his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasure herein,
Idly *busied* me thus to express the same. *Carew, Survey.*

Be it thy course to *busy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

While they were *busied* to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thousands of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh.*

The points which *busied* the devotion of the first ages, and the curiosity of the latter. *Decay of Picty.*

The ideas it is *busied* about, should be natural and congenial ones, which it had in itself. *Locke.*

The learning and disputes of the schools have been much *busied* about genus and species. *Locke.*

For the rest, it must be owned, he does not *busy* himself, by entering deep into any party, but rather spends his time in acts of hospitality. *Swift.*

BU'SYBODY. *n. s.* [from *busy* and *body*.] A vain, meddling, fantastical person.

Going from house to house, tatlers and *busybodies*, are the canker and rust of idleness, as idleness is the rust of time.

Busybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort of people to have to do withal. *L'Esrange.*

She is well acquainted with all the favourite servants, *busybodies*, dependants, and poor relations of all persons of condition in the whole town. *Spectator, No. 437.*

BUT. † *conjunct.* [bute, butan, Saxon; formerly written *bot*, to distinguish it from the preposition *but*. Dr. Johnson considers *but* only as a conjunction; whereas it is, in fact, a conjunction, preposition, adverb, and interjection; as Dr. Adam Smith long since ingeniously proved. His examples, assigned to the conjunction, sometimes illustrate the word as a preposition and adverb; and are therefore now separated. Nor has he given every meaning of the conjunction. Mr. Tooke contends, that *but* is the imperative of the Sax. *beon-utan*, to be out; and *bot*, of the Sax. *botan*, to boot. But the Sax. verb is *betan*. However the word may

BUT

be derived, it has hitherto, in our dictionaries, been very inaccurately explained. It is pronounced *bout* in our northern counties.]

1. Except.

An emission of immaterial virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is so prodigious; *but* that it is so constantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

2. Except then; had it not been that: in this sense we now write *but that*. See sense 8.

And *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath something seiz'd
His wish'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters measur'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Yet; nevertheless. It sometimes only enforces yet.

Then let him speak, and any that shall stand without shall hear his voice plainly; *but yet* made extreme sharp and exile, like the voice of puppets: and yet the articulate sounds of the words will not be confounded. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Our wants are many, and grievous to be born, *but quite* of another kind. *Swift.*

4. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now.

If there be a liberty and possibility for a man to kill himself to-day, then it is not absolutely necessary that he shall live till to-morrow; *but* there is such a liberty, therefore no such necessity. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world: therefore there must be another world, wherein this difference shall be made. *Watts, Logic.*

5. Than, or that; according as the particles of negation *no* or *not* are placed or understood in the sentence: when preceding *but*, implying *than*; when following it, *that*: as, the full moon was no sooner up, *than* he privately opened the gate of paradise; i. e. *but* he opened: There is no question, *that* the king of Spain will not reform most of the abuses, i. e. *but* he will reform.

The full moon was no sooner up and shining in all its brightness, *but* he privately opened the gate of Paradise.

There is no question *but* the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. *Guardian, No. 167.*

6. But that; without this consequence that.

Frosts that constrain the ground,
Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,
But raging floods pursue their hasty hand. *Dryden.*

7. Otherwise than that.

It cannot be *but* nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker, i. § 3.*

Who shall believe,
But you misuse the reverence of your place? *Shakspeare.*

8. If it were not for this; if it were not that. Obsolete.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse all his
Full of cruzades. And, *but* my noble Moor now, he
Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness, *Frecholder.*
As jealous creatures are, it were enough with the bit-
To put him to ill-thinking.

I here do give thee that with all my heart
Which *but* thou hast already, with all my.] A plant used in
I would keep from thee. *in great plenty by the*

9. However; howbeit; a word in negation.

I do not doubt *but* I have a yellow flower with which the
But, to pursue the end for month of May.
Unite your subjects first of *butterflowers* appear.
And pour their coral of daises, hemlock bear *Gay.*

10. It is used. *n. s.* [butterpleze, Saxon.] A beautiful word, and so named because it first appears in the master of the of the season for butter.

I fancied to myself a kind of ease in the change of the paroxysm; never suspecting *but that* the humour would have wasted itself. *Dryden.*

11. That. This seems no proper sense in this place. It is not therefore impossible, *but* I may alter the complexion of my play, to restore myself into the good graces of my fair critics. *Dryden, Aurengz. Pref.*

12. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is bounded or restrained; only; Dr. Johnson says. Dr. Adam Smith, in the same example, explains it *only*. But it is apparently *except*; formidable to all, *except* his friends.

Thus fights Ulysses, thus his fame extends, A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

13. A particle of objection; yet it may be objected: it has sometimes *yet* with it.

But yet, madam—
I do not like *but yet*; it does allay
The good precedence; lie upon *but yet*!

But yet is as a jailour, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Must the heart, then have been formed and constituted, before the blood was in being? *But* here again, the substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentley.*

14. A particle of addition, or affirmation.

Courage is the greatest security; for it does most commonly safeguard the man, *but* always rescues the condition from an intolerable evil. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. 8.*

15. Unless.

Ah me! said Paridell, the sigas he said:
And, *but* God turn the same to good soothsay,
That lady's safetie is sore to be drad.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 50.

I must wait
And watch withal; for, *but* I be deceiv'd,
Our fine musician groweth amorous.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

16. *But for*; without; 'had not this been.

Rash man! forbear, *but for* some unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was ty'd above. *Dryden, Fab.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And, *but for* mischief, you had dy'd for spight. *Dryden.*

17. *But if*; unless. Obsolete. It is common in our old writers, and especially in Spenser.

I wol breake thy head *but if* thou get thee hence.

Uall, Flores from Latine, (1533.)

No living aide for her on earth appeares,
But if the heavens helpe redresse her wrong.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. vii. 23.

BUT.* prep. [Sax. *butan* -bi and utan, *by* and *with* being often synonymous.] Without; except; as *Sanghe Lat. preter*, and the Fr. *hors*. This also was *ten bot*, without regard of the distinction in *busket* named. *Bot dreid, without dread*, Pale Grief, as loss. To Rel. of Anc. Poetry.

BUSKY. adj. [wre, ye gods, *but* perjurd Lyon? See BOSKY.] Much storms of rage, *but* Lyon?

grown with trees. I left one so black, *but* Lyon?

How bloodily the sun be printed, and we have no objection Above you *busky* hill!

Smith, Phœdra and Hippolytus.

BUSS.† n. s. [bus, the mo. *bus*, by our ignorance in facts *bus*. *Swift.*

Dr. Johnson says. He might nearly synonymous with *bus*. But, in fact, the etymidish *only*. A. Smith.

basium, from *basiare*, to kiss; as *K. Hen. IV. P. II.* dictionaries give the English word *bass* is

as, "the mother alto *basseth* her chyle," *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Stormanni, 1530, sign. Y. iii.; and ever

B. Jonson.

Beroe *but now* I left.

A genius so elevated and unconfin'd as Mr. Cowley's was *but* necessary to make Pindar speak English. *Dryden.*

Did *but* men consider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodness. *Tillotson.*

The mischiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency, or ignorance, are not at all, or *but* very gently, to be taken notice of. *Locke on Education.*

It is evident in the instance I gave *but now*. *Locke.*

If a reader examines Horace's Art of Poetry, he will find *but* very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Aristotle. *Addison, Spect.*

BUT.* interj. An exclamation of surprise or admiration.

Good heavens, *but* she is handsome! *Adam Smith.*

BUT.† n. s. [Celt. *but*, a bound; old Fr. *bot*; modern, *bout*.] A boundary.

But, if I ask you what I mean by that word, you will answer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in construction and sense, as, *but* I will not, a *but* of wine, *but* and boundary, the ram will *but* shoot at *but*, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word. *Holder.*

BUT. n. s. [in sea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship, under water. *Harris.*

To **BUT.* v. a.** [old Fr. *buter*.]

1. To touch at the one end. *Cotgrave.*

2. To utter an exception. [from the conjunction.]

Lieut. Do you think I may live?

Phys. Yes, you may live; but

Leo. Finely butted, doctor. Beaumont and Fl. Hon. Lieutenant.

BUT-END. n. s. [from *but* and *end*.] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it rests.

The reserve of foot galled their foot with several volleys, and then fell on them with the *but-ends* of their muskets. *Clarendon.*

Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *but-end* remains in my hands. *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

Some of the soldiers accordingly pushed them forwards with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Swift, Gulliver's Trav.*

BUTCHER.† n. s. [*boucher*, Fr. derived by Menage from *bucca*, by others, from the Gr. *βούτης*, a slayer of cattle.]

1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.

The shepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one sheep with pleasing conceits.

Hence he learnt the *butcher's* guile,

How to cut your throat, and smile;

Like a *butcher* doom'd for life

In his month to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors, who, for the most part, are *but* the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

To **BUTCHER. v. a.** [from the noun.] To kill; to murder.

In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughter'd,
Thou shewest the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching stern murder how to *butcher* thee.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,

And shamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd*. *Shakespeare.*

The poison and the dagger are at hand to *butcher* a hero,

when the poet wants brains to save him. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

BUTCHER-BIRD.* n. s. [from *butcher* and *bird*.]

In ornithology, the English name of the *lanius*, the smallest of all the European birds of prey, yet very fierce and destructive. *Chambers.*

BUTCHER-ROW.* n. s. [from *butcher* and *row*.] The place where *butchers* sell their meat; the row of shambles.

As beef, that *butcher-row* must see.

Mir. for Magistrates, p. 515.

BUT

How large a shambles and *butcher-row* would such make!

Whitlock, Mariners of the English, p. 97.

BU'TCHERS-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY. *n. s.* [*ruscus*, Lat.]

The roots are sometimes used in medicine, and the green shoots are cut and bound into bundles, and sold to the butchers, who use it as besoms to sweep their blocks; from whence it had the name of *butchers-broom*.

Miller.

BU'TCHERLINESS. *n. s.* [from *butcherly*.] A brutal, cruel, savage, butcherly manner.

BU'TCHERLY. *adj.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel; bloody; grossly and clumsily barbarous.

There is a way which, brought into schools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin.

Ascham, Schoolmaster.

What stratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,

This deadly quarrel daily doth beget!

Shakspeare.

BU'TCHERY. *n. s.* [Fr. *boucherie*.]

1. The trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, so ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or six miserable lovers, in every tragedy he has written.

Pope.

2. Murder; cruelty; slaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,

Behold this pattern of thy *butcherie*.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

Sir John Heiron replied, that such intentions were bloody and *butchery*, far unfitting so noble a personage, who should desire to bleed for reputation, not for life.

Sir E. Sackville's Letter, Guardian, No. 133.

The *butchery*, and the breach of hospitality, is represented in this fable under the mask of friendship.

L'Estrange.

Can he a son to soft remorse incite,

Whom gaols, and blood, and *butchery* delight?

Dryden.

3. The place where animals are killed; where blood is shed.

This is no place, this house is but a *butchery*;

Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it.

Shakspeare, As you Like it.

BU'TLER. *n. s.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. Low Lat. *buticularius*, formed from *butta*; *boteler*, or *botiler*, old English, from *bottle*; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquours.] A servant in a family employed in furnishing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up their beer time enough.

Swift.

BU'TLERAGE. *n. s.* [from *butler*.] The duty upon wine imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Those ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the escheats, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost.

Bacon.

BU'TLERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *butler*.] The office of a butler.

He restored the chief butler unto his *butlership* again.

Genesis, xl. 21.

As my deserts could wish, and more, the truth to tell,
Chief *butlership* of Normandy unto me fell.

Mir. for Magistrates, p. 482.

BU'TMENT. *n. s.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The supporters or *butments* of the said arch cannot suffer so much violence, as in the precedent flat posture.

Wotton.

BU'TSHAFT. *n. s.* [from *but* and *shaft*.] An arrow.

The blind boy's *butshaft*.

Shakspeare.

BUTT. *n. s.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed.

He calls on Bacchus and propounds the prize;

The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,

And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes.

Dryden.

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do see me weapon'd;

Here is my journey's end; here is my *butt*,

The very sea-mark of my journey's end.

Shakspeare, Othello.

3. The object of aim; the thing against which any attack is directed.

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BUT

The papists were the most common-place, and the *butt* against whom all the arrows were directed.

Clarendon.

4. A man upon whom the company breaks their jests.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart; when my ill genius suggested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his side.

Spectator, No. 173.

5. A blow given by a horned animal.

6. A stroke given in fencing.

If disputes arise

Among the champions for the prize:

To prove who gave the fairer *butt*

John shews the chalk on Robert's coat.

Prior.

BUTT. *n. s.* [*butt*, Saxon.] A vessel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty six gallons of wine; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer; and from fifteen to twenty-two hundred weight is a butt of currafts.

I escaped upon a *butt* of sack, which the sailors heaved overboard.

Shakspeare.

To BUTT. *v. a.* [*botten*, Dutch.] To strike with the head, as horned animals.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewell: the beast

with many heads *butts* me away.

Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

Nor wars are seen,

Unless, upon the green,

Two harmless lambs are *butting* one the other.

Wotton.

A snow-white steer, before thy altar led,

Butts with his threatening brows, and bellowing stands.

Dryden, Æneid.

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting.

Ray, on the Creation.

BUTTER. *n. s.* [*buttepe*, Sax. *butyrum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk till the oil separates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set before them.

Genesis, xviii. 8.

2. *Butter of Antimony.* A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive with regulus of antimony. It is a great caustick.

Harris.

3. *Butter of tin*, is made with tin and sublimate corrosive. This preparation continually emits fumes.

Harris.

To BUTTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smear or oil with butter.

'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindness to his horse, *buttered* his hay.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Words *butter* no parsnips.

L'Estrange.

2. To encrease the stakes every throw, or every game; a cant term among gamblers.

It is a fine simile, in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gambler, that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be undone.

Addison, Frecholder.

BUTTERBUMP. *n. s.* A fowl; the same with the *bit-tern*.

BUTTERBUR. *n. s.* [*petasites*, Lat.] A plant used in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches.

Miller.

BUTTERFLOWER. *n. s.* A yellow flower with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds instead of *butterflowers* appear.

And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear

Gay.

BUTTERFLY. *n. s.* [*buttepplepe*, Saxon.] A beautiful insect, so named because it first appears in the beginning of the season for butter.

BUT

Eftsoons that damsel, by her heavenly might,
She turn'd into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wandering flight.

Spenser, Muirpotmos.

Tell old tales; and laugh
At gilded *butterflies*; and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

And so beful that as he cast his eye
Among the colworts on a *butterfly*,
He saw false Reynard.

Dryden, Fables.

That which seems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme small feathers, not to be discerned without a microscope.

Grew.

BUTTERIS. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *steel*.] An instrument of steel, set in a wooden handle, used in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof, of a horse.

Farrier's Dict.

BUTTERMILK. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *milk*.] The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, fallen into an ulcerous consumption, devoted himself to *buttermilk*, by which sole diet he recovered.

Harvey on Consumptions.

The scurvy of mariners is cured by acids; as, fruits, lemons, oranges, *buttermilk*; and alkaline spirits hurt them.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

BUTTERPRINT. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *print*.] A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all sorts and sizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure.

Locke.

BUTTERTOOTH. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *tooth*.] The great broad foreteeth.

BUTTLERWIFE.* *n. s.* [from *butter* and *wife*.] A woman that prepares or sells butter; an expression yet in use in the north of England.

Divers of the queen's and the said duchess's kindred and servants, and a *butterwife*, were indicted of misprision of treason, as concealing this fact.

Ed. Herbert, Hist. of K. Hen. VIII. p. 473.

BUTTERWOMAN. *n. s.* [from *butter* and *woman*.] A woman that sells butter.

Tongue, I must put you into a *butterwoman's* mouth, and buy myself another of Bagazet's mute, if you prattle me into these perils.

Shakespeare, All's well.

BUTTERWORT. *n. s.* A plant: the same with *saxifrage*.

BUTTERY. *v. b.* [from *butter*.] Having the appearance or quality of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours than its *buttery* parts.

Harvey on Consumptions.

The best oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itself has its whiteness from the caseous fibres, and its *buttery* oil.

Floyer, on the Humours.

BUTTERY.† *n. s.* [from *butter*; or, according to Skinner, from *bouter*, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where provisions are laid up.

Go, sirrah, take them to the *buttery*,

And give them friendly welcome every one.

Shakespeare.

All that need a cool and fresh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north.

Wotton.

I pray you bring your hand to the *buttery-bar*, and let it drink.

Shakespeare, Tw. Night.

I know you were one could keep

The *buttery-hatch* still lock'd, and save the chippings.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

Every person, failing or neglecting then to perform the said exercise, shall thereon have his name struck out of the *buttery-book* of the college or hall whereof he is a member.

Life of Dr. Humph. Prædicator, p. 217.

My guts ne'er suffer'd from a college cook,
My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery-book*.

Bramston, Man of Taste.

BUTROCK. *n. s.* [supposed by Skinner to come from *aboutir*, Fr. inserted by Junius without etymology.] The rump; the part near the tail.

BUT

It is like a barber's chair; that fits all buttocks *Shakespeare.*
Such as were not able to stay themselves, should be holden up by others of more strength, riding behind them upon the buttocks of the horse.

Kneller, Hist. of the Turks.

The tail of a fox was never made for the buttocks of an ape.

L'Estrange, Fables.

BUTTON. *n. s.* [*botton*, Welsh; *bouton*, Fr.]

1. A catch, or small ball, by which the dress of man is fastened.

Pray you, undo this *button*.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

I mention those ornaments, because of the simplicity of the shape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and silver lace, they must have been cheaper than ours.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. Any knob or ball, fastened to a smaller body.

We fastened to the marble certain wires and a *button*.

Thir from its humble bed I rear'd this flower,

Suckled and cheer'd, with air, and sun, and shower;

Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread,

Bright with the gilded *button* tip its head.

Pope, Dunciad.

3. The bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the spring,

Too oft before their *buttons* be disclos'd.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

BUTRON. *n. s.* [*echinus marinus*.] The sea urchin, which is a kind of crabfish that has prickles instead of feet.

Ainsworth.

To **BUTRON.** † *v. a.* [from the noun. Fr. also *boutonner*, to bud or open out; also to button or clasp. Cotgrave.]

1. To dress; to clothe.

One whose hard heart is *button'd* up with steel.

He gave his legs, arm, and breast, to his ordinary servant, to

button and dress him.

Wotton.

2. To fasten with buttons; as, he *buttons* his coat.

BUTRONHOLE. *n. s.* [from *button* and *hole*.] The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

Let me take you a *buttonhole* lower.

Shakespeare, Love's L. Lost.

I'll please the maids of honour, if I can:

Without black velvet breeches, what is man?

I will my skill in *buttonholes* display,

And brag how oft I shift me every day.

Bramston, Man of Taste.

BUTRONMAKER.* *n. s.* [from *button* and *maker*.] He who makes or sells buttons.

It was tricked up with a great many long ropes of wooden beads hanging upon it, and somewhat resembling the furniture of a *button-maker's* shop.

Mundrell's Travels, p. 13.

BUTTRESS. *n. s.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to support another wall, and standing out.

No jutting frize,

Buttress, not coigne of vantage, but this bird

Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.

Fruit trees, set upon a wall against the sun, between elbows

or *buttresses* of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall.

Bacon.

But we inhabit a weak city here,

Which *buttresses* and props but scarcely bear.

Dryden, Juv.

2. A prop; a support.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up against us, as the ground pillar and *buttress* of the good old cause of non-conformity.

South.

To **BUTTRESS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prop; to support.

BUTWINK. *n. s.* The name of a bird.

Dict.

BUTYRÆOUS. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

Chyle has the same principles as milk; a viscosity from the caseous parts, and an oiliness from the *butyræous* parts.

Floyer.

BUTYROUS. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat.] Having the properties of butter.

Its oily red part is from the *butyrons*, parts of chyle.

Floyer, on the Humours.

BU'XOM. † *adj.* [*bucrum*, Sax. from *buzan*, to bend. It originally signified *obedient*, as John de Trevisa, a clergyman, tells his patron that he is "obedient and *bucrom* to all his commands." In an old form of marriage, used before the reformation, the bride promised to be "obedient and *buxom*, in bed and a-board;" from which expression, not well understood, its present meaning seems to be derived. Spenser connects it with its original *bent*, and thus exhibits the force of the expression as strongly as that in the form of marriage, or rather more strongly; for the words in the old form are "*bonair* and *buxom*," which Dr. Johnson has not noticed. See *BONAIR*. Spenser describes many falling into mischief, all for they noulde be *buxome* and *bent*." Shep. Cal. Sept. ver. 149; where his contemporary commentator explains the words "mecke and obedient."] 1. Obedient; obsequious; yielding.

He did tread down and disgrace all the English, and set up and countenance the Irish; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his government.

Spenser, on Ireland.

Then with quick fan

Winnows the *buxom* air.

Milton, P. L.

2. Gay; lively; brisk.

I'm born

Again a fresh child of the *buxom* morn,
Heir of the sun's first beams.

Crashaw, Poems, p. 104.

Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a maying,
Foll'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonaire.

Milton, L'Allegro.

Sturdy swains,

In clean array, for rustick dance prepare,
Mixt with the *buxom* damsels hand in hand.

Phillips.

3. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty *Jove* descends, and pours
Lure his *buxom* bride his fruitful showers.
She feigned the rites of Baccus! cry'd aloud,
And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd.

Dryden, Farg.

Dryden, Ib.

BU'XOMLY. † *adv.* [from *buxom*.]

1. Dutifully; obediently. Of this old meaning of the adverb Dr. Johnson has taken no notice.

I, without noise or crie,
My plaint make all *buxomly*,
To putten all wrath awaie.

Gower, Conf. Am. B. 2.

2. Wantonly; amorously.

BU'XOMNESS. † *n. s.* [Sax. *bucrumneþe*.] Written formerly *bughsomeness*, *buhsoneness*, and *boxsomeness*; all referrible to *buzan*, to bend or bow. See *Verstegan*, *Restit. of Antiq. p. 231*. Dr. Johnson has defined this word by *wantonness* and *amorousness*; of which meaning, however, he produces no example. Our old language presents the word in the sense of *meekness* and *obedience*.

That thee is sent, receyve in *bucrumnesse*.

Chaucer, Good Counsel.

Pliableness or *bawsoneness*, to wit, humbly stooping or bowing down, in sign of obedience.

Verstegan.

Whom the divine *bucrumnes* for his ineffable justice hath now late taken to his grace.

Arnold's Chronicle, Sign. L. iii. b.

TO BUY. † *v. a.* preter. I *bought*; I have *bought*. [Goth. *buzian*, to buy, *bauht*, particip. Sax. *bigan*.]

1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or something equivalent; to procure by sale, not gift or theft.

They must *buy* up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that so the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market.

Addison on Italy.

2. To pay dearly for, in the sense of *aby*. See *To ABY*. Dr. Johnson thinks that *Shakspeare*, in the following passage, wrote the word *'by*, as a contraction of *aby*. But see *To BY*.

Nay, then thou mock'st me. Thou shalt *buy* this dear,
If ever I thy face by daylight see.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

3. To procure some advantage by something that deserves it, or at some price.

I have *bought*

Golden opinions from all sorts of people.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Pent to linger

But with a grain a day, I would not *buy*

Their mercy at the price of one fair word.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

Pleasure with praise, and danger they would *buy*,

And with a foe that would not only fly.

Denham.

4. To regulate by money; in this sense it has particles annexed.

You, and all the Kings of Christendom,

Are led so grossly by this meddling priest,

Dreading the curse that money may *buy* out.

Shakspeare, K. John.

What pitiful things are power, rhetoric, or riches; when they would terrify, dissuade, or *buy* off conscience?

South.

TO BUY. *v. n.* To treat about a purchase.

I will *buy* with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

BU'YER. *n. s.* [from *To buy*.] He that buys; a purchaser.

When a piece of art is set before us, let the first caution be, not to ask who made it, lest the fame of the author do captivate the fancy of the *buyer*.

Wotton's Architecture.

Buz. † *interject.* [The etymology and origin of this phrase is uncertain.] An exclamation, often used, in modern times, when a person begins to relate what was generally known before; and is by some of the commentators on *Shakspeare* supposed to be the meaning of *Hamlet*.

Pol. The actors are come hither, my lord.

Ham. Buz, buz!

Shakspeare.

TO BUZZ. *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut. to growl. *Junius*.]

1. To hum; to make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies,
Which *buzzed* all about, and made such sound,
That they encumber'd all men's ears and eyes,
Like many swarms of bees assembled round.

Spenser, F. Q.

There he more wasps, that *buzz* about his nose,

Will make this sting the sooner.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

For still the flowers ready stand,

One *buzzes* round about,

One lights, one taster, gets in, gets out.

Suckling

What though no bees around your cradle flew,

Nor on your lips distill'd their golden dew;

Yet have we oft discover'd, in their stead,

A swarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head.

Pope.

We join, like flies and wasps, in *buzzing* about wit

Swift.

2. To whisper; to prate to.

There is such confusion in my pow'rs,

As after some oration fairly spoke

By a beloved prince, there doth appear

Among the *buzzing* multitude.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

3. To sound heavy and low.

Herewith arose a *buzzing* noise among them, as if it had been the rustling sound of the sea afar off.

Maynard.

TO BUZZ. *v. a.* To whisper; to spread secretly.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,

That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears?

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies,

That Edward shall be fearful of his life.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Did you not hear
A *buzzing* of a separation
Between the king and Catherine? *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*
They might *buzz* and whisper it one to another, and, silently
withdrawing from the presence of the apostles, they then lift
up their voices, and noised it about the city.
Bentley, Serm. p. 220.

Buzz.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The noise of a bee or fly.
What a noise and a *buz* does the pitiful little gnat make, and
how sharply does it sting! *South, Sermons, viii. 202.*
2. A hum; a whisper; a talk.
The hive of a city or kingdom is in best condition when
there is least noise or *buzz* in it. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*
Where I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of poli-
tick. *Addison, Spect.*

BUZZARD.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *buizard*; modern, *busard*.]

1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk.
More pity that the eagle should be maw'd,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me best;
Of small renown, 'tis true: for, not to lie,
We call him but a hawk by courtesy. *Dryden, Hind and Panther.*
2. A blockhead; a dunce.
Those blind buzzards, who, in late years, of wilful malicious-
ness, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others any
thing at all. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

BUZZARD.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Senseless;
stupid; undiscerning.

Those who thought no better of the living God, than of a
buzzard idol. *Milton, Eiconoclastes, ch. 1.*
Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I choose.
Donne, Poems, p. 47.

BUZZER. *n. s.* [from *buzz*.] A secret whisperer.

Her brother is in secret come from France,
And wants not buzzers to infest his ear
With petulant speeches of his father's death.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

BY.† *prep.* [bi, big, Saxon, from the Goth. *bi*. Fr.
Theotisc. *bi*. But Mr. Tooke thinks that the word
owes its origin to the Sax. *byð*, the imperative of
beon, *to be*. This preposition, he observes, is fre-
quently, but not always, used with an abbreviation
of construction; the instrument, cause, or agent,
being understood, Div. of Purley. vol. i. p. 402.]

1. It notes the agent.
The Moor is with child *by* you, Launcelot. *Shakespeare.*
The grammar of a language is sometimes to be carefully
studied *by* a grown man. *Locke.*
Death's what the guilty fear, the pious crave,
Sought *by* the wretch, and vanquish'd *by* the brave. *Garth.*
2. It notes the instrument, and is commonly used
after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after
an active; as, he killed her *with* a sword; she died *by*
a sword.
But *by* Pelides' arms when Hector fell,
He chose Æneas, and he chose as well. *Dryden, Virg.*
3. It notes the cause of any effect.
I view, *by* no presumption led,
Your revels of the night. *Parnell.*
By woe the soul to daring action steals,
By woe in plaintless patience it excels. *Savage.*
4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed,
or obtained.
You must think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain
by you. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*
Happier! had it suffic'd him to have known
Good *by* itself, and evil not at all. *Milton, P. L.*
The heart knows that *by* itself, which nothing in the world
besides can give it any knowledge of. *South.*

We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propositions *by*
sensation and reflection. *Watts, Logick.*

5. It shews the manner of an action.

I have not patience; she consumes the time
In idle talk, and owns her false belief:
Seize her *by* force, and bear her hence unheard.

Dryden, Don Sebast.

This fight had more weight with him, as *by* good luck not
above two of that venerable body were fallen asleep. *Addison.*

By chance, within a neighbouring brook,
He saw his branching horns, and alter'd look. *Addison.*

6. It has a signification, noting the method in which
any successive action is performed, with regard to
time or quantity.

The best for you, is to re-examine the cause, and to try it
even point *by* point, argument *by* argument, with all the exact-
ness you can. *Hooker, Pref.*

We are not to stay all together, but to come by him where
he stands, *by* ones, *by* twos, and *by* threes. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

He calleth them forth *by* one, and *by* one, by the name, as he
pleaseth, though seldom the order be inverted. *Bacon.*

The captains were obliged to break that piece of ordnance,
and so *by* pieces to carry it away, that the enemy should not get
so great a spoil. *Knaples.*

Common prudence would direct me to take them all out,
and examine them one *by* one. *Boult.*

Others will soon take pattern and encouragement by your
building; and so house *by* house, street *by* street, there will at
last be finished a magnificent city. *Spratt.*

Explor'd her, limb *by* limb, and fear'd to find
So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind. *Dryden, Fab.*

Thus year *by* year they pass, and day *by* day,
Till once 'twas on the morn of chearful May,
The young Æmilia — *Dryden, Th.*

I'll gaze for ever on thy godlike father,
Transplanting one *by* one into my life,
His bright perfections, till I shine like him. *Addison, Cato.*

Let the blows be *by* pauses laid on. *Locke.*

*7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will sell *by* the ounce for six shillings and five-pence
unclipped money. *Locke.*

What we take daily *by* pounds, is at least of as much impor-
tance as what we take seldom, and only *by* grains and spoon-
fuls. *Arbutnot on Al. Pref.*

The North, *by* myriads, pours her mighty sons;
Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns. *Pope.*

8. At, or in; noting place: it is now perhaps only
used before the words *sea*, or *water*, and *land*.
This ems a remnant of a meaning now little
known. *By* once expressed situation; as, *by west*,
westward.

We see the great effects of battles *by* sea; the battle of Ac-
tium decided the empire of the world. *Bacon, Essays.*

Arms, and the man, I sing, who, forc'd by fate,
Expell'd, and exil'd, left the Trojan shore;
Long labours both *by* sea and land he bore. *Dryden, Virgil.*

I would have fought *by* land, where I was stronger;
You hinder'd it; yet, when I fought at sea,
Forsook me fighting. *Dryden, All for Love.*

By land, *by* water, they renew their charge. *Pope.*

9. According to; noting permission.

It is lawful, both *by* the laws of nature and nations, and *by*
the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two. *Bacon, Holy War.*

10. According to; noting proof.

The present, or like, system of the world cannot possibly
have been eternal, *by* the first proposition; and, without God,
it could not naturally, nor fortuitously, emerge out of chaos,
by the third proposition. *Bentley.*

The faculty, or desire, being infinite, *by* the preceding pro-
position, may contain or receive both these. *Chyrene.*

*11. After; according to; noting imitation or conform-
ity.

The gospel gives us such laws, as every man, that under-
stands himself, would chuse to live *by*. *Tillotson.*

In the divisions I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I
could, to govern myself *by* the diversity of matter. *Locke.*

This ship, by good luck, fell into their hands at last, and served as a model to build others *by*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

12. From; noting ground of judgement; or comparison.

Thus, *by* the musick, we may know,
When noble wits a hunting go;

Through groves that on Parnassus grow. *Waller.*

By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. *Dryden.*

The son of Hercules he justly seems,

By his broad shoulders a giantic limbs. *Dryden.*

Who's that stranger? *By* his warlike port,

His fierce demeanor, and erect look,

He's of no vulgar note. *Dryden, All for Love.*

Judge the event

By what has pass'd. *Dryden, Sp. Friar.*

The punishment is not to be measured *by* the greatness or smallness of the matter, but *by* the opposition it carries and stands in, to that respect and submission that is due to the father. *Locke.*

By your description of the town, I imagine it to lie under some great enchantment. *Pope, Lett.*

By what I have always heard and read, I take the strength of a nation — *Swift.*

13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared.

Meantime she stands provided of a Lains,

More young and vigorous two *by* twenty springs. *Dryden.*

Her brother Rivers,

Ere this, lies shorter *by* the head at Pomfret.

Rowe, Jane Shore.

By giving the denomination to less quantities of silver *by* one twentieth, you take from them their due. *Locke.*

14. It notes co-operation.

By her he had two children, & one birth.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

15. For; noting continuance of time. This sense is not now in use.

Ferdinand and Isabella recovered the kingdom of Granada from the Moors; having been in possession thereof *by* the space of seven hundred years. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

16. As soon as; not later than; noting time.

By this, the son of Constantine which fled,

Ambrose and Uther, did ripe years attain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the sun,

Will, with a trumpet, twist our tents and Troy,

To morrow morning call some knight to arms.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cres.

He err'd not; for, *by* this, the heavenly bands

Down from a sky of jaspar lighted now

In paradise. *Milton.*

These have their course to finish round the earth

By morrow evening. *Milton, P. L.*

The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad

For man; for, of his state *by* this they knew. *Milton, P. L.*

By that time a siege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether lost and bewildered in it. *Addison, Spect.*

By this time, the very foundation was removed. *Swift.*

By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded so far, as to accuse and fine the consuls. *Swift.*

17. Beside; noting passage.

Many beautiful places standing along the sea-shore, make the town appear longer than it is, to those that sail *by* it.

Addison, on Italy.

18. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity of place.

So thou may'st say, the king lies *by* a beggar, if a beggar dwell near him; or the church stands *by* thy labour, if thy labour stand *by* the church. *Shakespeare.*

Here he comes himself;

If he be worth any man's good voice,

That good man sit down *by* him. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

A spacious plain, whereon

Were tents of various hue: *by* some, were herds

Of cattle grazing. *Milton, P. L.*

Stay *by* me; thou art resolute and faithful;

I have employment worthy of thy arm. *Dryden, Don. Sebast.*

19. Before himself, herself, or themselves, it notes the absence of all others.

Sitting in some place, *by* himself, let him translate into English his former lesson. *Ancham, Schoolmaster.*

Solyman resolved to assault the breach, after he had, *by* himself, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent.

Knolles, History of the Turks.

I know not whether he will annex his discourse to his appendix, or publish it *by* itself, or at all. *Boyle, Spring of the Air.*

He will imagine, that the king, and his ministers, sat down and made them *by* themselves, and then sent them to their allies, to sign. *Swift.*

More pleas'd to keep it, till their friends could come,

Than eat the sweetest *by* themselves at home. *Pope.*

20. At hand.

He kept then some of the spirit *by* him, to verify what he believes. *Boyle.*

The merchant is not forced to keep so much money *by* him, as in other places, where they have not such a supply. *Locke.*

21. It is the solemn form of swearing.

His godhead I invoke, *by* him I swear. *Dryden, Fab.*

22. It is used in forms of adjuring, or obtesting.

Which, O! avert *by* yon ethereal light,

Which I have lost for this eternal night;

Or if, by dearer ties, you may be won,

By your dead sire, and *by* your living son. *Dryden, Virg.*

Now *by* your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,

O spare this great, this good, this aged king!

O, cruel youth!

By all the pain that wrings my tortur'd soul!

By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,

O, cease! at least, once more delude my sorrows,

Smith, Phœb. and Hip.

23. It signifies specification and particularity.

Upbraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came,

And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name. *Dryden.*

24. By proxy of; noting substitution.

The gods were said to feast with Ethiopians; that is, they were present with them, *by* their statues.

Bronie, Notes on the Odyssey.

25. In the same direction with.

They are also striated, or furrowed, *by* the length, and the sides curiously punched, or pricked. *Grew.*

By & adv.

1. Near; at a small distance.

And in it lies, the god of sleep;

And, snoring *by*,

We may desery

The monsters of the deep. *Dryden, Albion*

My tenants *by* shall furnish thee with wains

To carry all thy stuff within two hours.

Heywood, Woman kill'd with kindness.

He now retir'd

Unto a neighbouring castle *by*.

Hubb. as, in 301.

2. Beside; passing.

Behold, the kinsman, of whom Boaz spake, came *by*

Rick, iv. 1.

I did hear

The galloping of horse. Who was't came *by*?

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

By comes a priest, that is, first come the sacrifices of the legal priesthood; — *by* comes a Levite, that is, the ceremonies of the Levitical law. *Lightfoot's Misce. p. 193.*

3. In presence.

The same words in my lady Philoeca's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace. *Shakespeare.*

I'll not be *by*, the while; my liege, farewell;

What will become hereof, there's none can tell.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

There while I sing, if gentle youth be *by*,

That tunes my lute, and winds the strings so high.

Waller.

Prisoners and witnesses were waiting *by*;

These had been taught to swear, and those to die.

Rassammon.

B Y

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions, when you are not *by*. *Locke.*

BY AND BY. In a short time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been staid here, and *by* and *by* called him to fight with him. *Sidney.*

The noble knight alighted *by* and *by*,
From lofty steed, and bad the lady stay,
To see what end of fight should him befall that day.

Spenser, F. Q.

In the temple, *by* and *by* with us,
These couples shall eternally be knit. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.*

O how this spring of love resembleth

The uncertain glory of an April day;

Which now shews all the beauty of the sun,

And *by* and *by* a cloud takes all away.

Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

Now a sensible man, *by* and *by* a fool, and presently a beast.

Shakspeare, Othello.

By. † *n. s.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard. Now usually accompanied with the preposition *by*; formerly, with *on* or *upon*.

In this instance, there is *upon* the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They who have saluted her [Poetry] on the *by*, and now and then tendered their visits, she hath done much for.

B. Jouson's Discoveries.

This wolf was forced to make hold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, *by* the *by*. *L'Estrange.*

Hence we may understand, to add that *upon* the *by*, that it is not necessary. *Boyle.*

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,

I'll give you back your kingdom *by* the *by*.

Dryden, Conq. of Granada.

To By. * *v. n.* The same as **To ABy**, which see.

Not now in use.

Thou, Porrex, thou this damned deed hast wrought;

Thou, Porrex, thou shalt dearly *bye* the same.

Sackville's Gorboduc, iv. 1.

By, in composition, implies something out of the direct way; and, consequently, some obscurity, as a *by-road*; something irregular, as a *by-end*; or something collateral, as a *by-concernment*; or private, as a *by-law*. This composition is used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE. *n. s.* A coffeehouse in an obscure place.

I afterward entered a *by-coffeehouse*, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror.

Addison, Spect.

BY-CONCERNMENT. *n. s.* An affair which is not the main business.

Our plays, besides the main design, have under-plots, or *by-concernments*, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot. *Dryden.*

BY-CORNER. * *n. s.* [from *by* and *corner*.] A private corner.

In *by-corners* of

This sacred room, silver, in bags heap'd up.

Massinger's City Madam.

Neglected heaps we in *by-corners* lay.

Sir W. Soane's and Dryden's Art of Poetry.

BY-DEPENDENCE. *n. s.* An appendage; something accidentally depending on another.

These,

And your three motives to the battle, with

I know not how much more, should be demanded;

And all the other *by-dependencies*,

From chance to chance.

Shakspeare.

BY-DESIGN. *n. s.* An incidental purpose.

And if she miss the mouse-trap lines,

They'll serve for other *by-designs*,

And make an artist understand,

B Y

To copy out her seal or hand;

Or find void places in the paper,

To steal in something to entrap her.

Hudibras.

BY-DRINKING. * *n. s.* [from *by* and *drink*.] Private drinking, not in company with others.

You owe money here besides, Sir John, for your diet and *by-drinkings*.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

BY-END. *n. s.* Private interest; secret advantage.

All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this fable.

L'Estrange.

BY-GONE. *adj.* [a Scotch word.] Past.

Tell him, you're sure

All in Bohemia's well: this satisfaction

The *by-gone* day proclaim'd.

Shakspeare.

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as *by-gone*; so have we of time, which dependeth thereupon.

Grew.

BY-INTEREST. *n. s.* Interest distinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-interest*, without any sincere regard to the publick good.

Atterbury.

BY-LANE. * *n. s.* [from *by* and *lane*.] A lane out of the usual road.

She led me into a *by-lane*, and told me there I should dwell.

Burton, Anal. of Med. p. 504.

BY-LAW. † *n. s.* [Sax. *bilage*.]

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds.

Coxl.

There was also a law to restrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporations.

Bacon.

In the beginning of this record is inserted the law or institution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law.

Addison.

BY-MATTER. *n. s.* Something incidental.

I knew one, that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*.

Bacon, Ess. of Civility.

BY-NAME. † *n. s.* A nick-name; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Whether it was the proper surname of the family, or a personal *by-name* given him on account of his stature, — it is neither material nor possible to determine. *Louth, Life of Wylcheare.*

To BY-NAME. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give a nick-name. The following example had been placed by Dr. Johnson under the *substantive* as an illustration of it.

Robert, eldest son to the Conquerour, used short hose, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hose, and shewed first the use of them to the English.

Cauden.

BY-PAST. † *adj.* Past; a term of the Scotch dialect; Dr. Johnson says. Gilbert Burnet, in his Vindication of the authority, &c. of the church and state of Scotland, (Glasgow, 1673,) uses it, p. 234. But it is not uncommon English; at least, in Yorkshire it is the usual word for *past* or *ago*.

But ah! who ever shunn'd by precedent

The destin'd ill she must herself assay?

Or forc'd examples, 'gainst her own content,

To put the *by-pass'd* perils in her way.

Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.

Wars, pestilences, and diseases, have not been fewer for these three hundred years *by-past*, than ever they had been since we have had records.

Cheyne.

BY-PATH. † *n. s.* A private or obscure path.

Heaven knows, my son,

By what *by-paths*, and indirect crook'd ways,

I got this crown.

Shakspeare.

Your petitioner is a general lover, who for some months last past has made it his whole business to frequent the *by-paths* and roads near his dwelling, for no other purpose but to hand such of the fair sex as are obliged to pass through them.

Taller, No. 219.

B Y

BY-RESPECT. *n. s.* Private end or view.

It may be that some upon *by-respects*, find somewhat friendly usage in usance, at some of their hands. *Carew.*

The archbishops and bishops, next under the king, have the government of the church: he not you the mean to prefer any to those places, for any *by-respects*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth. *Bacon.*

Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim. *Dryden.*

BY-ROAD. *n. s.* An obscure unfrequented path.

Through slippery *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep. *Swift.*

BY-ROOM. *n. s.* A private room within another.

I pry'thee, do thou stand in some *by-room*, while I question my puny drawer to what end he gave the sugar. *Shakspeare.*

BY-SPEECH. *n. s.* An incidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point.

When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-speeches*, in some historical narration or other, and to use them as if they were written in most exact form of law. *Hooker.*

BY-STANDER. *n. s.* A looker on; one unconcerned.

She broke her feathers, and, falling to the ground, was taken up by the *by-standers*. *L'Estrange.*

The *by-standers* asked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight? *Locke.*

BY-STREET. *n. s.* An obscure street.

The broker here his spacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares;
Bent on some mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He seeks *by- streets*, and saves the expensive coach. *Gun.*

BY-TURNING.* *n. s.* [from *by* and *turn*.] An obscure road.

The many *by-turnings* that may divert you from your way.
Sidney, Defence of Poesy.

BY-VIEW. *n. s.* Private self-interested purpose.

No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him. *Atterbury.*

BY-WALK. *n. s.* A private walk; not the main road.

He moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or under plots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious; though they are still naturally joined. *Dryden.*

The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and noble; but there should be *by-walks*, to retire into sometimes, for ease and refreshment. *Broome.*

BY-WAY. *n. s.* A private and obscure way.

Night stealths are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind fords, unused of any but such like. *Spenser, on Ireland.*

Other *by-ways* he himself betook,
Where never foot of living wight did tread. *Spenser.*

Wholly abstain, or wed; thy hounteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths; take no *by-ways*,
But gladly welcome what he doth afford;
Not grudging that thy lust hath bounds and stays. *Herbert.*

A servant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly thought, but a *by-way* to close corruption. *Bacon.*

B Y Z

This is wonderfully diverting to the understanding, thus to receive a precept, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it. *Addison.*

BY-WEST. *n. s.* Westward; to the west of.

Whereupon grew that *by-word*, used by the Irish, that they dwell *by-west* the law, which dwell beyond the river of the Barrow. *Davies on Ireland.*

BY-WIFE.* *n. s.* [from *by* and *wife*.] A secret stroke or sarcasm.

Wherefore that conceit of Legion with a *by-wife*?
Milton, Annadv. Rem. Defence.

BY-WORD.† *n. s.* [Sax. *bipowd*.] A saying; a proverb.

Bashful Henry he deposed; whose cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies. *Shakspeare.*

I knew a wise man, that had it for a *by-word*, when he saw men hasten to a conclusion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner. *Bacon.*

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animosities. *Addison.*

It will be his lot often, to look singular, in loose and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach, among the men of wit and pleasure. *Atterbury.*

BY-ASS. *n. s.* See BIAS.

Every inordinate lust is a false *byass* upon men's understandings, which naturally draws towards atheism. *Tillotson.*

BYE, or BEE, come immediately from the Saxon, *bý*, *býing*, *i. e.* a dwelling. *Gibson.*

BYRE.* *n. s.* A common word in Cumberland for a cow-house, as *biar* is for the same in Ireland. The Irish *biar* means oxen or kine, and also what relates to cattle. The Welsh and Icelandick *bu* mean a cow; and the Welsh *buarth* is a cow-yard, from *bu* and *garth*.

BY-SPEL.* *n. s.* [Sax. *bypell*.] A proverb. *Coles.*

BYSSL.* *n. s.* [Gr. *βύσσος*, *fine linen*. Lat. and

BY'SSIN. } Goth. *byssus*, Fr. *byssé*, "sorte d'étoffe de soie," Roquesfort.] The word, in none

of its forms, is now used; but was formerly common. In Scotland *byssin* is still used for a linen hood or cap.

He was eke so delicate
Of his clothing, that every daie

Of purple and *byssé* he made him gait. *Gower, Conf. Am. B. 6.*

I was once, though now a featherde vaile

Case my wrong'd bodie, queenlike clad;

This downe about my neck was earst a ralle

Of *byssé* imbroder'd. *The Ant and Nightingale, (1604).*

And it is given to hir, that she cover him with whyte *byssin*

shynynge; for why *byssin* is justifyinge of seyntis. *Wicliffe, Revelat. six.*

Not silk, — nor common linen; but that which the ancients called *byssus*; a sort of linen very pure and soft, and very dear. *Bp. Patrick on Gen. xli 42.*

BY'SSINE.* *adj.* [from *byssé*.] Made of silk. *Coles.*

BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE. *Byzantine* is the true orthography.

C.

C A B

C, The third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one like *k*, as, *call*, *clock*, *craft*, *coal*, *companion*, *cuneiform*; the other as *s*, as, *Cæsar*, *cessionation*, *cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

C.* The numeral letter of the Romans, which we use, to denote an hundred.

C.* A note or key in musick.

CAB. *n. s.* [קב.] A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABA'L. † *n. s.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]

1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.

The childish fancies and fables of the Jewish rabbins in their talmud and *cabal*. *Hakewill, Apology*, p. 310.

2. A body of men united in some close design. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.

This junto, together with the Duke of Buckingham, being called the *cabal*, it was observed, that *cabal* proved a technical word, every letter in it being the first letter of those five, Clifford, Ashly, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, 1672.

She often interposed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming against her first ministers. *Addison*.

3. Intrigue; something less than conspiracy.

When each, by cur'd *cabals* of women, strove,
To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dryden*.

To **CABA'L.** *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form close intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in small parties.

His mournful friends, summon'd to take their leaves

Are throng'd about his couch, and sit in council:

What those *caballing* captains may design,

I must prevent, by being first in action. *Dryden*.

CABALA.* *n. s.* See **CABAL.** The secret science of the Jewish doctors; any secret science.

They [the modern rabbins] started a grammatical *cabala* to serve their ambition upon. *Spencer on Prodiges*, p. 322.

You merchants, — who know your *cabala* so well to make your profit rather by selling for time, than for ready money.

Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 372.

If I wholly mistake not the *cabala* of his sect.

Bentley, Phil. Lips. § 9.

The laughter, gave out, that the gnomes and sylphs, disguised like railians, had shot him, as a punishment for revealing the secrets of the *cabala*. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope*.

C'ABALIST. † *n. s.* [from *cabal*.] One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

C A B

In a multitude of verses they delivered what they taught, not suffering it to be committed to writing, so imitating both *cabalists*, Pythagoreans, and ancient christians.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 9.

Their talmudists and *cabalists*, their Scribes and Pharisees.

Hakewill, Apology, p. 233.

The profoundest of the Hebrew divines, whom they now call *cabalists*.

Bp. Patrick on Eccles. Pref.

Persons, which begin their inquiries where all wise men make an end; *cabbalists*, pretenders to revelations, to an understanding of signs and mysterious prophecies.

Spencer on Prodiges, p. 403.

Which gave occasion to that renowned *cabalist*, Bumbastus, of placing the body of man in due position to the four cardinal points.

Swift, Tale of a Tub.

Then Jove thus spake: with care and pain

We form'd this name, renown'd in rhyme,

Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!

Cost studious *cabalists* more time.

Swift.

C'ABALISM.* *n. s.* [from *cabal*.] A part of the science of the cabal.

Vigorous impressions of spirit, extasies, pretty allegories, parables, *cabballisms*.

Spencer on Prodiges, p. 287.

CABALISTICAL. † } *adj.* [from *cabalist*.] Something

CABALISTICK. } that has an occult meaning.

Spells, *cabalistical* words, charms, characters, images, amulets.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 219.

That less calculation in *caballistick* concordance of identities in different words.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 9.

The holy Apostle well understood that *cabalistical* theology of the Jews.

Bp. Bull's Works, ii. 402.

The letters are *caballistical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with.

Addison.

He taught him to repeat two *cabalistical* words, in pronouncing of which the whole secret consisted.

Spectator.

CABALISTICALITY.* *adv.* [from *cabalistical*.] In a cabalistical manner.

Rabbi Elias — from the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, where the letter aleph is six times found, *cabalistically* concludes that the world shall endure just six thousand years; aleph in coputation standing for a thousand.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 123.

CABA'LLER. † *n. s.* [from *cabal*.] He that engages with others in close designs; an intriguer.

Factions and rich, bold at the council board,

But cautious in the field, he shunn'd the sword;

A close *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord.

Dryden.

I looked on that sermon [Dr. Price's] as the publick declaration of a man much connected with literary *caballers* and intriguing philosophers.

Burke on the Fr. Revolution.

C'ABALLINE. † *adj.* [Fr. *cabalin*, from *caballinus*, Lat.]

Belonging to a horse; as, *caballine* alocs, or horse alocs. *Cotgrave*.

ABBET. † *n. s.* [French.] A tavern.

Suppose this servant passing some *cabaret*, or tennis-court, where his comrades were drinking or playing, should stay with them, and drink or play away his money.

They durst not so much as enter into a *cabaret*,
Where the Greeks were allowed to sell wine.

Smith, Mann, of the Turks, p. 65.

ABBAGE. † *n. s.* [*cabus*, Fr. probably from *cab*, old Fr. the head, top, or extremity. Ital. *cabuccio*; Dutch, *kabuyts*; all from *caput*, the head. The Fr. *caboché* also is the head. Nevertheless, Mr. Horne Tooke strangely thinks that *abbage* may be from the Gr. *κάρη*, *food*. But the form of the cabbage, resembling a head, shews *caput* to be the original.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleshy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers consist of four leaves, which are succeeded by long taper pods, containing several round acid seeds. The species are, *cabbage*. Savoy cabbage. *Broccoli*. The *cauliflower*. The musk cabbage. Branching tree cabbage, from the sea-coast. *Colewort*. Perennial Alpine *colewort*. Perfoliated wild cabbage, &c. • Miller.

Good worts! good cabbage.

Shakespeare, Merry W. of Windsor.

Cole, cabbage, and coleworts, are soft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly, or juice, of red cabbage, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ABBAGE. * *n. s.* [Mr. Brand thinks that this cant word is adopted from *cablish*, wind-fallen or brush wood. Pop. Antiq. See Cowel in V. *Cablish*.] A learned friend observes, that he has read of a family in Savoy, who bore for their arms a savoy cabbage proper, with the motto, "tout n'est qu'abus." A cant word for the shreds and patches made by tailors in cutting out clothes.

For as tailors preserve their cabbage,
So squires take care of bag and baggage.

Second part of Hudibras, (spurious,) 1663. p. 56.

TO CABBAGE. † *v. n.* [old Fr. *cabusser*, to grow headed as a cabbage. Cotgrave and Sherwood.] To form a head; as, the plants begin to cabbage.

TO CABBAGE. † *v. a.* [A cant word among tailors, Dr. Johnson says. But Mr. Bagshaw considers it also as a general word for stealing; and that it might arise from the frequent encroachments of cottagers on commons by taking in part of them for a garden to raise cabbages in.] To steal in cutting clothes.

Our taylor, instead of sbreads, cabbages whole yards of cloth.

Arbuthnot.

CABBAGE TREE. *n. s.* A species of palm-tree.

It is very common in the Caribbee islands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, so that those which are inclosed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for plaits for hats, and the young shoots are pickled; but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are destroyed; nor do they rise again from the old roots; so that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations.

Miller.

CABBAGE-WORM. *n. s.* An insect.

CABIN. † *n. s.* [*cabane*, Fr. *caban*, Welsh, a cottage, or booth; Span. *cabanna*; Ital. *capanna*; low Lat.

capanna; from the Gr. *καπών*, a stable, according to some; from the Lat. *cavea*, a hole or den, according to others. Our elder authors write it *caban*; and Huloet denominates "caban, a dark lodging." Cowel, "She laie in a *caban* close," Conf. Am. b. 8.]

1. A small room.

So long in secret *cabin* there he held
Her captive to his sensual desire,
Till that with timely fruit her belly swell'd,
And bore a boy unto that savage sire.

Spenser, F. Q.

When Jeremiah was entered into the dungeon, and into the *cabins*, [in the margin, *cells*.] Jerem. xxxvii. 16.

2. A small chamber in a ship.

Give thanks you have lived so long, and make yourself ready, in your *cabin*, for the mischance of the hour, if it so happen.

Shakespeare.

Men may not expect the use of many *cabins*, and safety at once, in the sea service.

Raleigh.

The chessboard, we say, is in the same place it would remain in the same part of the *cabin*, though the ship was all the while.

Locke.

3. A cottage, or small house.

Come from marble bowers, many times the gay harbour of anguish,

Sidney.

Unto a silly *cabin*, though weak, yet stronger against woes.

Sidney.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed, of flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, or make up their ditches.

Swift.

4. A tent, or temporary habitation.

Some of green boughs their slender *cabins* frame,
Some lodged were Tortosa's streets about.

Fairfax.

Contenting ourselves with our smallness, let us oppose unto all this statelike masquerade, with which the world feedeth itself, the lodgings and *cabins* of the ancient true pastors.

Harmar, Tr. of Bezar's Sermons, p. 155.

TO CABIN. † *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a *cabin*.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave.

Shakespeare.

They two have *cabin'd*
In many as dangerous as poor a corner.

Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

TO CABIN. † *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'scap'd, I had else been perfect;
As broad and gen'ral as the casing air;
But now I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To saucy doubts and fear.

Shakespeare.

They feel themselves in a state of thralldom, they imagine that their souls are coop'd and *cabin'd* in, unless they have some man or some body of men dependent on their mercy.

Burke, Speech at Bristol in 1780.

CABIN-BOY. * *n. s.* The boy who waits in the cabin on board a ship. The Welsh have the similar term, *cabin-was*.

CABIN-MATE. * *n. s.* He who occupies the same cabin with another.

His *cabin-mate*, I'll assure ye. Beaum. and Fl. Sea-Voyage.

CABINED. *adj.* [from *cabin*.] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian steep,
From her *cabin'd* loophole peep.

Milton, Comus.

CABINET. † *n. s.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A closet; a small room.

At both corners of the farther side, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinets*, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other elegance that may be thought on.

Back.

2. A hut or small house; a cot or tent.

Hearken awhile from thy green *cabinet*,

The rural song of careful Colinet. Spenser, Shep. Cal. Dec.

24

C A B

Their groves he fell'd; their gardens did deface;
Their arbores spoyle; their cabinets suppress.

Spenser, *F. Q.* xii. 73.

Cool cabinets of fresh greene laurell boughs should shadow
Barnecliffe. *Affect. Shepherd*, (1594.) sign. B. 1.

3. A private room in which consultations are held.
You began in the cabinet what you afterwards practis'd in
the camp. Dryden.

4. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities; a private
box.

Who sees a soul in such a body set,
Might love the treasure for the cabinet.
In vain the workman shew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it seem, in this disguise,
A cabinet to vulgar eyes.

B. Jonson.

Swift.

5. Any place in which things of value are hidden.
Thy breast hath ever been the cabinet,
Where I have lock'd my secrets. Denham.
We cannot discourse of the secret, but by describing our
duty; but so much duty must needs open a cabinet of mysteries.
Taylor.

CABINET-COUNCIL. *n. s.*

1. A council held in a private manner, with unusual
privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in some kings
times, hath introduced cabinet-councils. Bacon, *Ess.* xx.

2. A select number of privy counsellors supposed to
be particularly trusted.

From the highest to the lowest it is universally read; from
the cabinet-council to the nursery. Gay to Swift.

CABINET-MAKER. *n. s.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.]

* One that makes small nice drawers or boxes.

The root of an old whitethorn will make very fine boxes
and combs; so that they would be of great use for the cabinet-
makers, as well as the turners, and others. Mortimer.

To CABINET. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose.

This is the frame of most men's spirits in the world; to adore
the casket, and condemn the jewel that is cabinetted in it.

Houyt, *Serm.* p. 87.

CABLE. † *n. s.* [*cabl*, Welsh; *cabel*, Dutch; low
Lat. *caplum*; Barb. Græc. *καπλον*; a rope.
V. Meursii Gloss.] The great rope of a ship to
which the anchor is fastened.

What though the mast be now blown overboard,
The cable broke, the holding anchor lost,
And half our sailors swallow'd in the flood,
Yet lives our pilot still? Shakspeare.

The length of the cable is the life of the ship in all extremi-
ties; and the reason is, because it makes so many bendings and
waves, as the ship, riding at that length, is not able to stretch
it; and nothing breaks that is not stretched. Raleigh.

The cables crack, the sailors fearful cries
Ascend; and sable night involves the skies. Dryden.

CABLED. * *adj.* [from *cable*.] Fastened with a cable.

While they, her flattering creeks and opening bowers
Cautious approaching, in Myrina's port

Cast out the cabled stone upon the strand. Dyer.

CABLET. * *n. s.* [Fr. *cablot*.] A tow-rope.

To CABO'B. * *v. a.* [in the Persian language, *cobbob*
is roast meat. See Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 316.]

In cookery, often applied to a loin of mutton, pre-
pared with seasoning, and roasted at a quick fire.

CABOSHED, OR CABO'CHED. * *adj.* [from the old Fr.
cabôche, the head; *cabosso*, i. e. *caboché*, Languedoc.
Dial. In our old language, witten *cabaged*. "The
bukkes heade must be cabaged [in the margin, *cabossed*]
with the whole face and ears." Coucher-

Book of the Hon. of Tutburye, in Blount's Anc.
Tenures, p. 169.] A term in heraldry, when the

C A C

head of an animal is cut close, having no neck left
to it.

CA'BRIOLE. * *n. s.* [*cabriolo*; i. e. *cabrôle*, *capriole*,
Langued. Dial.] The same as CAPRIOLE, which
see.

CA'BRIOLET. * *n. s.* [Fr.] An open carriage, having
an occasional cover for the head.

CA'BURNS. *n. s.* Small ropes used in ships. Dict.

CA'CAO. See CHOCOLATE NUT.

CACHE'TICAL. † } *adj.* [from *cachery*, and Fr. *ca-*
CACHE'TICK. } *cachetique*, Cotgrave.] Having
an ill habit of body; shewing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and *cache'tical*.

Arbuthnot on Air.

The crude chyle swims in the blood, and appears as milk in
the blood, of some persons who are *cache'tick*. Floyer.

CACHE'XY. † *n. s.* [Fr. *cachexie*, from the Gr.
καχεξία, and formerly written by us *cachexia*, as
by Burton in his Anat. of Mel.] A general word
to express a great variety of symptoms; most com-
monly it denotes such a distemperature of the hu-
mours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital
and animal functions, proceeding from weakness of
the fibres, and an abuse of the non-naturals, and
often from severe acute distempers.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

The defects of digestion are the principal cause of scurvy
and *cachexy*. Bp. Berkeley, *Siris*, § 96.

CACHINNA'TION. † *n. s.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud
laughter. This substantive is in our lexicography
of James the First's time.

Haste what they could, this long-legged spectre was still
before them, moving her body with a vehement *cachinnation*, a
great unmeasurable laughter.

Satan's Invisible World discovered, (1685,) ¶ 4.

CA'CKEREL. † *n. s.* [Fr. *caquerel*.] A fish, said to
make those who eat it laxative.

Fish, whose ordinary abode is in salt waters, namely por-
poise, — *cackrel*, skate, soles, &c.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 187.

To CA'CKLE. † *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Dutch; from the
Lat. *graculus*, a jackdaw.]

1. To make a noise as a goose.
The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is *cackling*, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren. Shakspeare.

Or rob the Roman geese of all their glories,
And save the state, by *cackling* to the Tories. Pope.

2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.
The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woful *cackling* cry with horror heard,
Of those distracted damsels in the yard. Dryden.

3. To laugh; to giggle.
Nic. grinned, *cackled*, and laughed, till he was like to kill
himself, and fell a frisking and dancing about the room.
Arbuthnot.

CA'CKLE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a goose or fowl.
The silver goose before the shining gate
There flew, and, by her *cackle*, sav'd the state. Dryden.

2. Idle talk; prattle.

CA'CKLER. *n. s.* [from *cackle*.]

1. A fowl that cackles.

2. A telltale; a tattler.

CACOCY'MICAL. } *adj.* [from *cacochymy*.] Having
CACOCY'MICK. } the humours corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify
his blood with a laxative. Harvey on Consumptions.

If the body be *cacochymical*, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abscesses. *Wiseman*.
The ancient writers distinguished putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an effervescence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood. *Floyer on the Humours*.

CACOCYMY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *cacochymie*, from the Gr. *κακοχυμία*.] A depravation of the humours from a sound state, to what the physicians call by general name of a *cacochymy*. Spots, and discolorations of the skin, are signs of weak fibres; for the lateral vessels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let gross humours pass, which could not, if the vessels had their due degree of stricture.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the half of its ill qualities to the hops, consisting of an acrimonious fiery nature, sets the blood, upon the least *cacochymy*, into an orgasmus.

Harvey.

CACODÆMON.* *n. s.* [Gr. *κακός*, and *δαίμων*.] An old substantive in our language, which Bullokar notices. Skelton uses *cacodæmonial*, Poems, p. 164.] An evil spirit; a devil.

If the vultur pick out his right eye first, then they conclude that he is in paradise; if the left, then a *cacodæmon* vexes him.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 168.

Hie thee to hell for shame, and leave this world,
Thou *cacodæmon*.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

The prince of darkness himself, and all the *cacodæmons*, by an historical faith, believe there is a God. *Howell's Lett.* ii. 10.

Nor was the dog a *cacodæmon*,

But a true dog that would shew tricks

For the emperor, and leap o'er sticks. *Hudibras*, ii. 3.

CACOTHES.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cacothie*, Cotgrave; from the Gr. *κακοθήεια*, which is from *κακός* and *θεός*.] In medicine, an incurable ulcer; generally, a bad custom; a bad habit.

CACOGRAPHY.* *n. s.* [Gr. *κακός* and *γράφω*.] Bad spelling.

The orthography or *cacography*, style and manner, of the English language in the reigns of Henry V. and VI. are very remote from the mock Saxon of Rowley. *Walpoliana*, i. xxv.

CACOPHONY.† *n. s.* [Fr. *cacophonie*, Cotgrave; from the Gr. *κακοφωνία*.] A bad sound of words.

These things shall lie by, till you come to carp at them, and alter rhimes, grammar triplets, and *cacophonies* of all kinds.

Pope to Swift.

To CACUMINATE. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make sharp or pyramidal. *Dict.*

CADAVER.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A corpse.

Who ever came

From death to life? Who can *cadavers* raise?—

Thus their blasphemous tongues deride the truth.

Davies, Wit's Pilgrimage, v. 2. b.

CADAVEROUS.† *adj.* [Fr. *cadavereux*, Cotgrave; from *cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcase; having the qualities of a dead carcase.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution whose temper pollutes themselves.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glass, will grow red, fetid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The case is the same with the stagnant waters of hydropical persons.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CADDIS.† *n. s.* [This word is used in Erse for the variegated cloaths of the Highlanders. The Gael. *cadhas* is cotton. *Caddis* properly means worsted galloon.]

A kind of tape or ribbon.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, *caddis*, cambricks, lawns; why, he sings them over as if they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspeare*.

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw. He loves the may, which is bred of the codworm, or *caddis*; and these make the trout bold and lusty.

Walton's Angler.

CADDOW.* *n. s.* A chough, or jackdaw. *Hulock*.
A *caddow*, a jackdaw; *Norfolk*. In Cornwall they call the guilliam a *kiddare*. *Ray*.

CADE.† *adj.* [It is deduced, by Skinner, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which signifies to breed up tenderly.] Tape; soft; delicate; as a *cade* lamb, a lamb bred at home, Dr. Johnson says. Some have thought it, with less reason, adopted from the Lat. *cado*, to fall; meaning a dropped or fallen lamb, the dam of which dying, the lamb is brought up by hand, in the house. The *cade* lamb is a tame lamb in Norfolk and Suffolk; in Cumberland, a pet lamb.

1. e. a lamb that is made much of.

He brought his *cade* lamb with him to mass.

Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 224.

To CADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in softness.

CADE. *n. s.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cade, so termed of our supposed father.—Or rather of stealing a *cade* of herrings.

Shakspeare.

Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cells
Of close press'd husks is freed, thou must refrain
Thy thirsty soul; let none persuade to broach
Thy thick, unwholesome, undigested *cares*.

Philips.

CADE-WORM. *n. s.* The same with *caddis*.

CADENCE.† } *n. s.* [*cadence*, Fr.]

CADENCY.

1. Fall; state of sinking; decline.

Now was the sun in western *cadence* low
From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours,
To fan the earth, now wak'd.

Milton.

2. The fall of the voice; sometimes the general modulation of the voice.

The sliding, in the close or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetoric, which they call *præter expectatum*; for there is a pleasure even in being deceived.

Bacon.

There be words not made with lungs,
Sententious showers! O! let them fall,
Their *cadence* is rhetorical.

Crashaw.

I never heard a better [song] why, there's a *cadence* able to ravish the dullest Stoick.

Brewer's Lingua, (1657.) iii. 7.

3. The flow of verses, or periods.

The words, the versification, and all the other elegancies of sound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the same office both in dramatick and epic poetry.

Dryden.

The *cadency* of one line must be a rule to that of the next; as the sound of the former must slide gently into that which follows.

D.

4. The tone or sound.

Hollow rocks retain

The sound of blustering winds, which all night long
Had rous'd the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* lull
Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd.

Milton.

He hath a confused remembrance of words since he left the university; he hath lost half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*.

Swift.

5. In horsemanship.

Cadence is an equal measure or proportion, which a horse observes in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed.

Farrier's Dict.

6. In heraldry, *cadency* means distinction of houses or families.

C A D

To CA'DENCE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regulate by musical measure or proportion.

A certain measured, *cadenced* step, commonly called a dapping step, which keeps time with, and as it were beats the measure of, the musick which accompanies and directs it, is the essential characteristic which distinguishes a dance from every other sort of motion. *A. Smith on the Imitation of Arts.*

CA'DENT.† *adj.* *scadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

Let it ~~camp~~ wrinkles in her brow of youth;
With *cadent* tears fret channels in her cheeks;
Turn all her mother's pains, and benefits,
To laughter and contempt. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

CADENZA.* *n. s.* [Ital.] The fall or modulation of the voice in singing. See **CADENCE**, in the second sense.

CADET.† *n. s.* [*cadet*, Fr. It was anciently *capdet*: "*capdet, cadet, puiné, par opposition à cap-d'ostal* [or *capdal*] *l'aîné, le chef de la maison,*" *Roquefort.* The eldest of the family was also called *capmas*, i. e. *chef de maison*, chief or head of the family; and the younger *cadet*, from *capitetum*, a little head or chief. *Dict. Trev.*]

1. The younger brother.

Walter Buck was a *cadet* of the house of Flanders. *Sir G. Burck, Hist. of Rich. III. p. 68.*

These rambling letters of mine—are nought else than a legend of the cumbersome life and various fortunes of a *cadet*. *Howell's Lett. ii. 61.*

2. The youngest brother.

Joseph was the youngest of the twelve, and David the eleventh son, and the *cadet* of Jesse. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.

The royal apartments are now occupied by a college of young gentlemen *cadets*, educated at the king's expence in all the sciences requisite for forming an engineer.

Swinkburne, Trav. through Spain, Lett. 44.

CADDEW. *n. s.* A straw worm. See **CADDIS**. *Dict.*

To CADGE.* *v. a.* [perhaps from the Teut. *katsen, kelsen*, to run about; and certainly the parent of *cadger*, which Dr. Johnson has given, and which he derives from *cadge*, or *cage*, a panier; but I know of no instance in which *cadge* is used directly for *cage*, though it has been indeed the term for a round frame of wood, on which falconers carry their hawks, when they exposed them to sale. *Cadge* is a common verb for *carry* in the north of England.] To carry a burthen; to carry on the back. *Ray.*

Cadging the belly; to stuff the belly; also to bind or tie a thing. *Lancashire. Grose.*

CA'DGER.† *n. s.* [from *cadge*.] A huckster; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market; a *cadger* to a mill, a loader. *Northumb. Grose.*

CADI.† *n. s.* A magistrate among the Turks and Persians, whose office seems nearly to answer to that of a justice of peace.

In Persia, the *cadi* passes sentence for a round sum of money. *Ld. Lyttelton.*

CADYLLACK. *n. s.* A sort of pear.

CADU'CTY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *caducité*, frailty, weakness; from the Lat. *caducus*.] Frailty; tendency to fall.

bu- heterogeneous jumble of youth and *caducity*. *bossea. Ld. Chesterfield.*

Book.* *adj.* [old Fr. *caduc*, "qui a perdu ses Tenures, quefort; from the Lat. *caducus*. This

C A I

is an old English adjective, which Cotgrave and Sherwood use: "*caduque*, frail, *caduke*, feeble, &c." In later times, Dr. Scot and Dr. Ash have given the word with the definition of *crazy*. But *fleeting* or *frail* is the proper definition; and the word is so used in Scotland also.]

All their happiness was but *caduke* and unlasting.

CAECIAS. *n. s.* [Lat.] A wind from the north east. *Hickes's Lucian.*

Now, from the north,
Boreas and *Caecias* and Argestes loud
And Thracias rend the woods, and seas upturn. *Milton, P. L.*

CESA'REAN. See **CESARIAN**.

CESURA.† *n. s.* [Lat.]

1. A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

2. The natural pause or rest of the voice, which, falling upon some part of a verse, divides it into two unequal parts.

CÆSURAL.* *adj.* [from *cæsura*.] Relating to the poetical figure, or to the pause of the voice.

CÆRULE.* *V. CERULE, and CERULEAN.*

CAFTAN. *n. s.* [Persick.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG. *n. s.* A barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons. Sometimes *keg*.

CAGE. *n. s.* [*cage*, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]

1. An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a *cage* can please a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which *cage* of rushes, I am sure, you are not a prisoner. *Shakspeare.*

Though slaves, like birds that sing not in a *cage*,
They lost their genius, and poetick rage;

Homers again and Pindars may be found,
And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. *Waller.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,

And singing birds in silver *cages* hung;

And ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,

Were sorted well, with lumps of amber laid between. *Dryden.*

A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment,

a beast, bird, or fish, by the *cage*, or court-yard, or cistern,

wherein it was kept. *Watts on the Mind.*

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is, because

young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making

cages. *Swift.*

2. A place for wild beasts, inclosed with palisadoes.

3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To CAGE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cage.

He swoln, and pauper'd with high fare,

Sits down and snorts, *cag'd* in his basket-chair. *Donne.*

And now she would the *caged* cloister fly. *Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.*

Though yon close anchorite's contracted shrowd

Made his innarrow'd carcass seem a crowd,

Yet the *cag'd* votary did wider dwell

Than thou in thy large roof, and spreading cell.

Verses prefixed to Gregory's Posthuma, 1650.

The Scots—treacherously sold him [K. Charles I.] to the

goodly members sitting at Westminster, who after they had

caged him awhile, at last set up a mock court of justice, in

which they formally arraigned and condemned him.

Dr. Matt. Griffith, Sermon. 1660, p. 28.

CAIC, CAIQUE, CAICA.* *n. s.* [Fr. *caic, caique*, a galley boat.] A skiff or sloop belonging to a galley. Chambers says, that the Cossacks give the same name, *caic*, to a small kind of bark used in the navigation of the Black Sea.

CAIL. * *n. s.* See **KAIL**.

CAIMAN. * *n. s.* The American name of the crocodile.

To CAJOLE. * *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] *Cajeoler* signifies to prate like a bird in a cage; to babble to little purpose; and is not perhaps from *graculus*, as Mr. Whiter in his *Etymologicon Magnum* affirms, but from the old Fr. *gaiole*, whence *géolle*, *jaiole*, and *jéole*, a cage or prison; Lat. *cavea*, *cavcola*; low Lat. *gabia*, *gajola*. V. Roquefort, Gloss. The word now means, as Dr. Johnson says, to flatter, or coax; but this is far removed from the original sense. In the Pref. to the King's Cabinet opened, 4to. 1645, it appears that this word was introduced about that time; but it is mentioned by Heylin, eleven years after that time, as an unusual word.] To flatter; to soothe; to coax: a low word.

Thought he, 'tis no mean part of civil State-prudence, to *cajole* the devil.

Hudibras.

The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* and pities him; takes up his quarrel, shakes his head at it, clasps his hand upon his breast, and then protests and protests.

L'Esrange.

My tongue, that wanted to *cajole*

I try'd, but not a word would troll.

Rymer.

CAJO'LER. * *n. s.* [*cageoleur*, Fr. a great and idle prater; one that (like a jay in a cage) jangles much to no purpose. Cotgrave.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJO'LERY. * *n. s.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

Even if the lord-mayor and speaker mean to insinuate, that this influence is to be obtained and held by flattering the people, &c. such *cajoleries* perhaps would be more prudently practised than professed.

Burke, Letter to R. Burke.

CAISSON. * *n. s.* [French.]

1. A chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.
2. A wooden case, in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.

CAITIFF. * *n. s.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a slave; whence it came to signify a bad man, with some implication of meanness; as *knave* in English, and *fur* in Latin; so certainly does slavery destroy virtue. A slave and a scoundrel are signified by the same words in many languages. So far Dr. Johnson; who also, in support of his moral assertion, ingeniously introduces a Greek line formed from two in Homer, *Odyss.* xvii. 322. But the word is not directly from *cattivo*, as he asserts. It is from the old Fr. *chetiff*, *chaitiff*, wretched; *caitiú*, Langued. Dial. *Chaitif*, *caitif*, *caiptif*; Lat. *captivus*. Our *cattif* is used by Wickliffe, Isaiah, lxi. Chaucer has the substantive *cattifness*, Test. of L. And Wicliffe: "He that leadeth into *cattiftee*, schal go into *cattiftee*." Apoc. xxiv.] A mean villain; a despicable knave: it often implies a mixture of wickedness and misery.

Vile *cattif*, vns. of dread und despair,
Unworthy of the common breathed air;
Why livest thou, dead dog, a longer day,
And dost not unto death thyself prepare?

Spenser.

'Tis not impossible,
But one, the wicked'st *cattif* on the ground,
May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as absolute,
As Angelo.

Shakespeare.

The wretched *cattif*, all alone,
As he believ'd, began to moan,
And tell his story to himself.

Hudibras.

I see him, who was once the object of my contempt and

scorn, a despised beggar, an ulcerous *cattif*, a loathsome spectacle of mortality, now basking himself in Abraham's bosom. (The rich man's Soliloq. of Lazarus.) *Killingbeck, Sermon.* p. 178.

CAITIFF, or CAITIVE. * *adjs.* [from the Fr. *chetif*.] Base; servile.

Should raise one's mind above the starrie sky,
And cause a *cattive* courage to aspire.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. October.

Huge numbers lay

Of *cattive* wretched thralls, that wailed night and day.

Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 45.

Start not, Dervise,

Tinge not thy *cattif* cheek with reddening honour. *Thomson.*
CAIRN. * *n. s.* [Gael. Ir. Welsh, *carn*; a heap of stones.] A heap of stones, from the ancient custom of throwing stones on the dead.

A *cairne* is a heap of stones thrown upon the grave of one eminent for dignity of birth, or splendour of achievements.

Johnson, Journ. to the Western Islands.

CAKE. * *n. s.* [*cuch*, Teutonic; Welsh *caccen*, Arab. *caac*.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.

You must be seeing christenings! do you look for ale and cakes here, you rude rascals?

Shakespeare.

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest,

Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast.

Shakespeare.

The dismal day was come, the priests prepare
Their heaven'd cakes, and fillets for my hair.

Dryden.

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; b; which it is sometimes distinguished from a loaf.

There is a cake that groweth upon the side of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large and of a chestnut colour, and hard and pithy.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

3. Concreted matter; coagulated matter.

Yet when I meet again those sorcerers eyes,
Their beams my hardest resolutions thaw,
As if that cakes of ice and July met.

Baum. and Fl. Martiul Maid.

Then when the fleecy skies new cloath the wood,

And cakes of rustling ice come rolling down the flood.

Dryden.

To CAKE. * *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven.

This burning matter, as it sunk very leisurely, had time to cake together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it.

Addison on Italy.

This is that very Mah,

That plats the manes of horses in the night,

And cakes the elflocks in foul sluttish hairs.

Shakespeare.

He rins'd the wound,

And wash'd away the strings and clotted blood,

That cak'd within.

Addison.

To CAKE. * *v. n.* [from] To cackle as geese. In the north of England, geese are said to cake, hens to cackle.

Ray and Grose.

CALABASH Tree.

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided at the brim into several parts; from whose cup rises the pointal in the hinder part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a fleshy fruit, having an hard shell. They rise, to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet in the West Indies, where they grow naturally. The shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for making instruments of musick, by making a hole in the shell, and putting in small stones, with which they make a sort of rattle.

Miller.

CALAMA'NCO. * *n. s.* [a word derived probably by some accident from *calamancus*, Lat. which, in the middle ages, signified a hat.] A kind of woollen stuff.

He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to shew a *calamanco* waistcoat.

Tatler.

CALAMIFEROUS. * *adj.* [from *calamus* and *fero*, Lat.] A term applied by some to those plants, otherwise called *calmiferous*; also bearing a smooth stalk knotted, and generally hollow. *Chambers and Ash.*

CALAMINE. or *Lapis Calaminaris.* * *n. s.* A kind of fossile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass.

We must not omit those, which, though not of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, viz. loadstones, whetstones of all kinds, limestones, *calamine*, or *lapis calaminaris.* *Locke.*

CALAMINT. † *n. s.* [Fr. *calament*, from the Gr. *καλαμίνθη*.] The name of a plant.

To CALAMISTRATE. * *v. a.* [old Fr. *calamistrer*, “*calamistrayer*, *triser*, *crisper* comam,” Lacombe: low Lat. *calamistrare*, from *calamus*; probably from twisting the hair into various shapes by pipes of similar means of art.” The hair-torturers of modern times may be glad of the word; especially when I add that a “*calamist*,” in James the First’s time, was “one having his hair turned upwards.” (See Cockeram’s Dict.) a definition that will suit those who have recently studied how, in this respect, to *set their hair on end!*] To curl or frizzle the hair.

Cotgrave.

Which belike makes our Venetian ladies, at this day, to counterfeit yellow hair so much; great women to *calamistrate* and curl it up, to adorn their heads with spangles, pearls, and made-flowers; and all courtiers to affect a pleasing grace in this kind. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 464.*

CALAMISTRA’TION. * *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of curling the hair. Obsolete.

Those curious needle-works, variety of colours, jewels, — embroideries, *calamistrations*, ointments, &c. will make the veriest dowdy otherwise, a goddess.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 475.

CALA’MITOUS. *adj.* [*calamitosus*, Lat.]

1. Miserable; involved in distress; oppressed with infelicity; unhappy; wretched; applied to men.

This is a gracious provision God Almighty hath made in favour of the necessitous and *calamitous*; the state of some in this life, being so extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared with others. *Calamy.*

2. Full of misery; distressful; applied to external circumstances.

What *calamitous* effects the air of this city wrought upon us the last year, you may read in my discourse of the plague.

Harvey on Consumptions.

Strict necessity

Subdues me, and *calamitous* constraint!
Lest on my head both sin and punishment,
However insupportable, be all
Devolv’d.

Milton.

Much rather I shall chuse
To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest,
And be in that *calamitous* prison left.

Milton.

In this sad and *calamitous* condition, deliverance from an oppressor would have even revived them. *South.*

CALA’MITOUSNESS. * *n. s.* [from *calamitosus*.] Misery; distress.

CALA’MITY. † *n. s.* [*calamité*; Fr. *Cotgrave*, from *calamitas*, Lat.]

1. Misfortune; cause of misery; distress.

Another ill accident is drought, and the spindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inasmuch as the word *calamity* was first derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*

2. Misery; distress.

This infinite *calamity* shall cause
To human life, and household peace confound.

Milton.

From adverse shores in safety let her hear

Foreign *calamity* and distant war;

Of which, great heaven, let her no portion bear.

Prior.

CALAMUS. * *n. s.* [Lat.] A sort of reed, or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in Scripture with the other ingredients of the sacred perfumes. It is a knotty reed, reddish without and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies. The prophets speak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. These sweet reeds have no smell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their smell is perceived upon entering the marshes. *Calmet.*

Take thou also unto thee principal spices of pure myrrh, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet *calamus.* *Exodus, xxx. 23.*

CALA’SH. † *n. s.* [*caleche*, Fr. Dryden and Butler wrote it *calrche*.]

1. A small carriage of pleasure.

Sir Matthew is gone abroad, I suspect a wooring; and his *caleche* is gone with him. *Dryden’s Lett. edit. Malone, p. 29.*

Ladies hurried in *caleches.* *Hudibras, iii. ii.*

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us’d to slash

The vigorous steeds that drew his lord’s *calash.* *King.*

The ancients used *calashes*, the figures of several of them being to be seen on ancient monuments. They are very simple, light, and drove by the traveller himself. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. A covering to protect the head of a lady full dressed; generally made of silk, and projecting considerably over the face; being supported with hoops of cane.

CALCA’REOUS. * *adj.* [from the Lat. *calx*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of calx or lime.

On the east side is a stratum of bones of all sizes, belonging to various animals and fowls, enched in an incrustation of a reddish *calcareous* rock.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, Lett. 29.

Soils consist of different combinations of two or more of the four primitive earths; namely, the *calcareous*, which some times call mild calx; magnesia; argil; and the silicious.

Kirwan on Manures, i. § 1.

CALCAVALLA. * *n. s.* A superiour kind of Lisbon wine.

CALCEATED. *adj.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.

CALCEDONIUS. * *n. s.* [Lat.] A kind of precious stone. *Calcedonius* is of the agate kind, and of a misty grey, clouded with blue, or with purple.

Woodward on Fossils.

CALCEDONY. * *n. s.* The *calcedonius*.

The first foundation was a jasper; the second, a sapphire; the third, a *calcedony*. *Rev. xxi. 19.*

CALCINABLE. * *adj.* [from *calcine*.] That which may be calcined.

Not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly *calcineable* in a great fire. *Hill on Fossils, Of Granite.*

To CALCINATE. See **To CALCINE.**

In hardening, by baking without melting, the heat hath these degrees; first, it indurath, then maketh fragile, and, lastly, it doth *calcinate*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CALCINATION. * *n. s.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*; Fr.]

Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chemical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fusion; for when fusion is longer continued, not only the more subtile particles of the body itself fly off, but the particles of fire likewise insinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so blended through its whole substance, that the fluidity, first caused by the fire, can no longer subsist. From this union arises a third kind of body, which, being very porous and

C A L

brittle, is easily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms. *Quincy.*
Divers residences of bodies are thrown away, as soon as the distillation or calcination of the body that yielded them is ended. *Boyle.*

This may be effected, but not without a calcination, or reducing it by ~~it~~ into a subtle powder. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CALCINATORY. † *n. s.* [Fr. *calcinoire*, Cotgrave.] A vessel used in calcination.

To CALCINE. † *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance.

See CALCINATION.

He put up the ashes into several glasses, sealed hermetically, and written upon with the several names of the calcined herbs. *Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 70.

The solids seem to be earth, bound together with some oil; for if a bone be calcined, so as the least force will crumble it, being emersed in oil, it will grow firm again. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To burn up.

It [a fever] doth not only melt him, but calcine him, reduce him to ashes and to atoms. *Donne, Devotions*, p. 23.

Fiery disputes that union have calin'd,
Almost as many minds as men we find. *Denham.*

To CALCINE. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and, in a very strong heat, calcining without fusion. *Newton's Opticks.*

To CALCITRATE. † *v. n.* [Fr. *calcitrer*.] To kick; to spurn; to fling. *Cotgrave and Cockram.*

CALCOGRAPHY. † *n. s.* [Fr. *calcographie*, from *χαλκος* and *γραφω*.] The art of engraving on brass. See **CHALCOGRAPHY.**

The histories of refining; of making copperas; of making alum; — of *calcography*; of enamelling. *Sprat, Hist. of R. Soc.* p. 28.

CALCULABLE. † *adj.* [from *calcule*.] That which may be estimated or computed.

To CALCULATE. *v. a.* [*calculus*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little stone or bead, used in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon: as, he *calculates* his expences.

2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth,
And told me, that by water I should die. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

Who were there then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and *calculate* their nativities, as they sprang out of ditches? *Bentley.*

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.

The reasonableness of religion clearly appears, as it tends so directly to the happiness of men, and is, upon all accounts, *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillotson.*

To CALCULATE. † *v. n.* To make a computation.

Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why old men, fools, and children *calculate*?
Why all those things change from their ordinance? *Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.*

CALCULATION. † *n. s.* [from *calculus*.]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to *calculation*; or rather, which changeth *calculation*, into easy computation. *Holder on Time.*

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation.

If then their *calculation* be true; for so they reckon. *Hooker.*
Being different from *calculations* of the ancients, their observations confirm not ours. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

C A L

CALCULATIVE. † *adj.* [from *calculus*.] Belonging to calculation.

Persons bred in trade have in general a much better idea, by long habits of *calculative* dealings, of the propriety of expending in order to acquire. *Burke, on the Popery Laws.*

CALCULATOR. † *n. s.* [from *calculus*.] A computer; a reckoner.

Let him make an ephemerides, read *Sisnet the calculator's* works, Scaliger, and Petavius his adversary.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 281.

The *calculators* of after chances seldom hit right.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 154.

Fortune-tellers, or pretending *calculators* of nativities.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 224.

Ambition is no exact *calculator*.

Burke, on the Duration of Parliaments.

CALCULATORY. † *adj.* [Fr. *calculatoire*.] Belonging to calculation. *Sherwood.*

CALCULE. † *n. s.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute: obsolete.

The general *calculus*, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions. *Hovel, Local Forest.*

To CALCULE. † *v. a.* The old English verb for *calculate*. Obsolete.

Full subtly he *calculated* all this. *Chaucer, Froth. Tale.*

CALCULOSE. } *adj.* [from *calculus*, Lat.] Stony;

CALCULOUS. } gritty.

The volatile salt of urine will coagulate spirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the stones, or *calculose* concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculus* person, that the stone is formed earlier than I have suggested. *Sharp.*

CALCULUS. † *n. s.* [Latin.] The stone in the bladder.

CALDRON. † *n. s.* [*chauldron*, Fr. from *calidus*, Lat.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle.

In the midst of all

There placed was a *caldron* wide and tall,

Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Some strip the skin, some portion out the spoil;

The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil;

Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil. *Dryden, Æn.*

In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vast *caldron*, filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. *Addison.*

CALECHE. The same with **CALASH**.

CALEDONIAN. † *adj.* [from *Caledonia*, an ancient name of Scotland.] Relating to Scotland.

Milton supposes that the naked bosoms of these three nymphs were tinged with *Caledonian* or Pictish wood.

Warton, Note on Milton's Silv. Lil.

CALEFACTION. † *n. s.* [from *calefactio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.

2. The state of being heated.

Every flatuous *calefaction* of the brain, whence soever it arise, is apt to make a man ecstatical.

Spenser, Vanity of Vulg. Proph. p. 105.

As [if] the remembrance of *calefaction* can warm a man in a cold frosty night. *Moore, Philos. Poems*, Pref. C. 2.

CALEFACTIVE. † *adj.* [*calfactif*, Fr. Cotgrave; from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.

CALEFACTORY. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which heats.

To CALEFY. † *v. n.* [*calefy*, Lat.]. To grow hot; to be heated.

Crystal will *calefy* unto electricity; that is, a power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely placed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To CALEFY. † *v. a.* To make warm. *Bullock.*

CALENDAR. † *n. s.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A register of

the year, in which the months, and stated time, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

What hath this day deserv'd? what hath it done,
That it in golden letter should be set
Among the high tides, in the calendar? *Shakspeare, King John.*

We compute from calendars differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other. *Brown.*

Curs'd be the day when first I did appear;

Let it be blotted from the calendar,

Lest it pollute the month!

Drayton, Fables.

To CALENDAR. *n. s.* [from the noun.] To enter in a calendar.

Often martyred names, as well as men, are calendar'd.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 21.

To CALENDER. *v. a.* [calendrer, Fr. Skinner] Some derive this word from the Lat. *cylindrus*, or Gr. *κλινδρος*; or rather from the low Lat. *celendra*, whence *calendre*; the whole effect of the machine depending upon a cylinder. To dress cloth; to lay the nap of cloth smooth.

CALENDRER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

2. The workman who manages the machine.

I am a linnen-draper bold,
As all the world does know,
And my good friend, the calendar,
Will lend his horse to go.

Cowper's John Gilpin.

CALENDER, or KALENDER. *n. s.* The name of a sort of dervises, spread through Turkey and Persia. They derive the appellation from *Calenderi*, their founder. They are not in much esteem; and their name is said to be not correct. In Languedoc, "*calendres*" mean "droles, bon companions, goinfres."

Thirty nobles in the habit of pilgrim-calenders.

Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 70.

CALENDREER. *n. s.* [from *calender*.] The person who calenders.

CALENDS. *n. s.* [calendar, Lat.] It has no singular. The first day of every month among the Romans.

CALESTURE. *n. s.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A distemper peculiar to sailors, in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it.

Quincy.

And for that lethargy was there no cure,

But to be cast into a calesture.

Denham.

So, by a calesture misled,

The mariner with rapture sees,

On the smooth ocean's azure bed,

Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees;

With eager haste, he longs to rove

In that fantastick scene, and thinks

It must be some enchanted grove;

And, while he leaps, and down he sinks.

Swift.

CALF. *n. s.* *calves* in the plural. [caul, calf, Saxon; *kalf*, Dutch.]

The young of a cow.

The colt hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn, and so the calf. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Acosta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condore, which will kill and eat up a whole calf at a time. *Wilkins.*

Ah! Blouzelind, I love thee more by half,

Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n calf.

Gay.

Calves of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addressed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in his temple. *Calmet.*

Turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously: so will we render the calves of our lips.

Hosea, xiv. 2.

3. By way of contempt and reproach applied to a stupid wretch.

When such a one has got,

That or that, or that, or that,

What folk perceive it driveth not,

So silly doating brainless calf,

That understands things by the half,

Says, that the fairy left the oaf,

And took away the other.

Drayton, Nym.

4. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [calf, Dutch; Goth. *calf*, *kalve*, the calf of the leg. *Serenius.*]

Into her legs I'd have love's issues fall,

And all her calf into a gouty snail.

Suckling.

The calf of that leg blistered.

Wise man's Surgery.

CA'LF-LIKE. *adj.* Resembling a calf.

So I charin'd their ears,

That, calf-like, they my lowing followed. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

CA'LIBER. *n. s.* [calibre, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

It is easy for an ingenious philosopher to fit the ends of these empty tubes to the diameter of the particles of matter, so as they shall require no grosser kind of matter. *Reid's Inquiry.*

CA'LIBRE. *n. s.* [Fr. *calibre*, a quality, state, or degree; as *qualibre*. *Cotgrave.*] A sort or kind.

Coming from men of their calibre, they were highly mischievous. *Burke.*

CA'LICE. *n. s.* [calix, Lat.] A cup; a chalice. See CHALICE.

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred calice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. *Taylor.*

CA'LICO. *n. s.* [from *Calecut* in India.] A stuff made of cotton; sometimes stained with various and beautiful colours. This was the original application of the word. The manufacture, in our own country, of making impressions upon linen, with beauty equal to that of the Indian, has completely anglicised the word.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in calicoes, when the finest are in silks. *Addison, Spectator.*

CA'LICO-PRINTER. *n. s.* The manufacturer of printed linens.

Suppose an ingenious gentleman should write a poem of advice to a calico-printer; do you think there is a girl in England, that would wear any thing but the taking of Lisle, or the battle of Oudenarde? *Tatler, No. 3.*

CA'LIB. *adj.* [calidus, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CAL'DITY. *n. s.* [Fr. *calidite*.] Heat.

Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; for it will dissolve with fire; it will colliquate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit into an actual heat, but not endure the potential calidity of many waters. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CA'LIDUCT. *n. s.* [from *calidus* and *ductus*, Lat.] That which conveys heat; a stove. *Coles.*

Since the subterranean caliducts have been introduced,

CA'LIFF. *n. s.* *khalifa*, Arab. an heir or successor.

CA'LIPH. *n. s.* A title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were vested with absolute power in affairs, both religious and civil.

Ally, son-in-law to Mahomet, for pretending to the caliphship, was by this restless caliph every where pursued.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 266.

CALIGA'TION. *n. s.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darkness; cloudiness.

Instead of a diminution, or imperfect vision, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; instead of *caligatio*, or dimness, we conclude a cecity, or blindness. *Brown.*

CAL

CAL'GINOUS.† *adj.* [Fr. *caligineux*, from *caliginosus*, Lat.] Obscure; dim; full of darkness. Their punishment [that of the rebellious angels] was their dejection and detrusion into the *caliginous* regions of the air.

It is filled with such a thick and *caliginous* air, that the ground cannot be seen.

CAL'GINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *caliginous*.] Darkness; obscurity.

CAL'IGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*καλλιγραφία*.] Beautiful writing. This language is incapable of *caligraphy*.

CALIPA'SH.* } *n. s.* Terms of cookery in dressing a
CALIP'E. } turtle; meaning as well the shell of the animal, as the flesh; and written also *callapash* and *callapee*. Modern luxury, which introduced the words, may settle the orthography.

Instead of rich sirloins we see
Green *calipash* and yellow *calipee*. Prologue to the Dramatist.

CAL'IPERS. See **CALLIPERS**.

CAL'IPHATE.* *n. s.* The government of the caliph. The former part of this period may be called the era of the grandeur and magnificence of the *caliphate*.

CAL'IPHSHIP.* *n. s.* The state and office of the caliph. See the word in the example to **CALIPH**. The more modern word is **CALIPHATE**, which see.

CAL'IVER.† *n. s.* [corrupted from *caliber*.] A hand-gun; a harquebuse; a musket of a particular size or bore.

Come, manage me your *caliver*. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
He is so hung with pikes, halberds, petronels, *calivers*, and muskets, that he looks like a justice of peace's hall.

B. Jonson, Epicoene.

CALIX. *n. s.* [Latin.] A cup; a word used in botany; as, the *calix* of a flower.

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are stopped; or from *cäle*, Sax. the keel. *Skinner*.] To stop the leaks of a ship.

There is a great error committed in the manner of *calking* his majesty's ships; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cause they are leaky.

Raleigh, Essays.

CAL'KER. *n. s.* [from *calk*.] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

The ancients of Gebel, and the wise men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers*; all the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize.

Ezek. xxvii. 9.

CAL'KIN.* *n. s.* A part prominent from a horse-shoe, turned up and pointed to secure the horse from falling.

Ash.

CAL'KING. *n. s.* A term in painting, used where the backside is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point, which leaves an impression of the colour on the plate or wall.

Chambers.

CAL'KING-IRON.* *n. s.* A kind of chissel used in calking a ship.

So here some pick out bullets from the side;
Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift;
Their left-hand does the *calking-iron* guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift.

Dryden.

To CALL.† *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kalder*, Danish; *Dr.* Johnson says. It is rather from the *Su. kalla*; though the Gr. *καλεω* may be also mentioned; and the Heb. *col*, the voice. Lye's A-Sax. Dict. gives *calb*, as the participle *called*, ed. Manning.]

VOL. I.

CAL

1. To name; to denominate.

And God *called* the light day, and the darkness he *called* night.

Gen. i. 5.

2. To summon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or person. It is often used with local particles; as, *up, down, in, out, off*.

Be not amazed, *call* all your senses to you, defend my reputation, or bid farewell to your good life for ever.

Shakspeare, King Lear.

Are you *call'd* forth from out a world of men,

To slay the innocent?

Shakspeare, Richard III.

Lodronius, that famous captain, was *called up*, and told by his servants, that the general was fled.

Kneller, History.

Or *call up* him, that left half told

The story of Cambuscan bold.

Milton.

Drunkenness *calls off* the watchmen from their towers; and then evils proceed from a loose heart, and an untied tongue.

Taylor, Holy Living.

The soul makes use of her memory, to *call to mind* what she is to treat of.

Duypa, Rules to Devotion.

Such fine employments our whole days divide,

The salutations of the morning tide

Call up the sun; those ended, to the hall

We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl.

Dryden.

Then, by consent, abstain from further toils,

Call off the dogs, and gather up the spoils.

Addison.

By the pleasures of the imagination or fancy, I mean such as arise from visible objects, when we *call up* their ideas into our minds by paintings, statues, or descriptions.

Addison, Spect.

Why dost thou *call* my sorrows up afresh!

My father's name brings tears into my eyes.

Addison, Cato.

I am *called off* from publick dissertations, by a domestick affair of great importance.

Tailler.

Æschylus has a tragedy, entitled *Persæ*, in which the shade of *Darius* is *called up*.

Broome on the Odyssey.

The passions *call away* the thoughts, with incessant importunity, toward the object that excited them.

Watts.

3. To convoke; to summon together.

Now *call* we our high court of parliament.

Shakspeare.

The king being informed of much that had passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to *call* a common council immediately.

Clarendon.

4. To summon judicially.

The king had sent for the earl to return home, where he should be *called* to account for all his miscarriages.

Clarendon.

Once a day, especially in the early years of life and study, *call* yourselves to an account, what new ideas, what new proposition or truth, you have gained.

Watts.

5. To summon by command.

In that day did the Lord God of Hosts *call* to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldness, and to girding with sackcloth.

Isaiah, xxii. 12.

6. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety; or to summon into the church.

Paul a servant of Jesus Christ, *called* to be an apostle, separated unto the gospel of God.

Rom. i. 1.

7. To invoke; to appeal to.

I *call* God for a record upon my soul, that, to spare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth.

2 Cor. i. 23.

8. To appeal to.

When that lord perplexed their counsels and designs, with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Manchester, who had trod the same paths, was still *called upon*.

Clarendon.

9. To proclaim; to publish. Thus, in the north of England, it means to give notice by the publick cryer; as, I had it *called*, i. e. *cried*.

Nor ballad-singer, plac'd above the croud,
Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet, and loud.

Gay.

Nor parish-clerk, who *calls* the psalm so clear.

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view.

He swells with angry pride,

And *calls* forth all his spots on every side.

Cowley.

See *Dionysius* Homer's thoughts *call* to mind,

And *call* new beauties forth from ev'ry line.

Pope.

11. To stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination.

Deafness unqualifies men for all company, except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they do not speak loud enough.

Swift to Pope.

12. To call back. To revoke; to retract.

He also is wise, and will bring evil, and will not *call back* his words; but will rise against the house of the evil doers, and against the help of them that work iniquity.

Isaiah, xxxi. 2.

13. To call for. To demand; to require; to claim.

Madam, his *majesty* doth *call for* you, And for your grace, and you, my noble lord. You see, how men of merit are sought after; the under-server may sleep, when the man of action is *called for*.

Shakspeare.

Among them he a spirit of phrensy sent,
Who hurt their minds,
And urg'd you on, with mad desire,
To *call in* haste for their destroyer.

Milton, S. A.

For master, or for servant, here to call,

Was all alike, where only two were all.

Dryden, Fab.

He commits every sin that his appetite *calls for*, or perhaps his constitution or fortune can bear.

Rogers.

14. To call in. To resume money at interest.

Horace describes an old usurer, as so charmed with the pleasures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchase, he *called in* all his money; but what was the event of it? why in a very few days after, he put it out again.

Addison, Spectator.

15. To call in. To resume any thing that is in other hands.

If clipped money be *called in* all at once, and stopped from passing by weight, I fear it will stop trade.

Locke.

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppressive in the French government, than their practice of *calling in* their money, after they have sunk it very low, and then coining it anew, at a higher value.

Swift.

16. To call in. To summon together; to invite.

The heat is past, follow no farther now;

Call in the powers, good cousin, Westmoreland.

He fears my subjects loyalty,

And now must *call in* strangers.

Denham, Sophy.

17. To call over. To read aloud a list or muster-roll.

18. To call out. To challenge; to summon to fight.

When their sov'reign's quarrel *calls* 'em out,

His foes to mortal combat they defy.

Dryden, Virgil.

TO CALL. v. n.

1. To stop without intention of staying. This meaning probably rose from the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a *call*; but it is now used with great latitude. This sense is well enough preserved by the particles *on* or *at*; but is forgotten, and the expression made barbarous by *in*.

2. To make a short visit.

And as you go, *call on* my brother Quintus,

And *pay* him, with the tribunes, to come to me.

B. Jonson.

He ordered her to *call* at his house once a-week, which she did for some time after, when he heard no more of her.

Temple.

That I might begin as near the fountain-head as possible, I first of all *called in* at St. James's.

We *called in* at Morge, where there is an artificial port.

Addison on Italy.

3. To call on. To solicit for a favour, or a debt.

I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be so forward with him, that *calls* not on me?

Shakspeare, Henry IV.

4. To call on. To repeat solemnly.

Thrice *call upon* my name, thrice beat your breast,

And hail me thrice to everlasting rest.

Dryden.

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, went to the

shores, and, *calling* thrice on their names, raised a cenotaph or empty monument, to their memories.

Broome on the Odyssey.

5. To call upon. To implore; to pray to.

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me.

Psalms i. 15.

CALL.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A vocal address of summons, or invitation.

But death comes not at *call*; justice diving

Mends not her slowest pace, for pray'rs or cries.

Milton.

But would you sing, and rival Orpheus' strain,

The wond'ring forests soon should dance again:

The moving mountains hear the pow'ful *call*,

And headlong streams hang list'ning in their fall.

Pope.

2. Requisition authoritative and publick.

It may be feared, whether our nobility would contentedly suffer themselves to be always at the *call*, and to stand to the sentence of a number of mean persons.

Hooker's Preface.

3. Divine vocation; summons to true religion.

Yet he at length, time to himself best known,

Rememb'ring Abraham, by some wond'rous *call*,

May bring them back repentant and sincere.

Milton.

4. A summons from heaven; an impulse.

How justly then will impious mortals fall,

Whose pride would soar to heav'n without a *call*?

Roscommon.

Those who to empire by dark paths aspire,

Still plead a *call* to what they most desire.

Dryden.

St. Paul himself believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it, when he persecuted the christians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong: but yet it was he, and not they, who were mistaken.

Locke.

5. Authority; command.

Oh! Sir, I wish he were within my *call*, or yours.

Denham.

6. A demand; a claim.

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity, than any other motive whatsoever.

Addison, Spectator.

7. An instrument to call birds.

For those birds or beasts were made from such pipes or *calls*, as may express the several tones of those creatures, which are represented.

Wilkins, Mathemat. Magick.

8. In naval language, a sort of pipe or whistle used by the boatswain and his mates to summon the sailors to their several employments.

9. Calling; vocation; employment.

Now, through the land, his cure of souls he stretch'd,

And, like a primitive apostle, preach'd:

Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call*;

By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all.

Dryden.

10. A nomination.

Upon the sixteenth was held the serjeants *feast* at Ely place, there being nine serjeants of that *call*.

Bacon.

11. Call of the House. In parliamentary language; to discover what members are absent without leave of the house or just cause; and to ensure their attendance, at the discussion of some eminently important question.

CALLER.* n. s. [from *call*, Fr. *appeleur*.] He who calls.

Sherwood.

CALLET.† n. s. [It is said by Urry, Dr. Grey, and others to be derived from the Fr. *calotte*, a sort of cap or head-dress worn by country girls. But the *calotte* is not a cap confined to those maidens; and if it were, why derive so opprobrious a word from that circumstance? It is probably one of the cant words of elder days. It appears from an entry in the Stationers' Books in 1563, that there was "an order of *drabs* or *callets*. Our old poet Skelton treats them as *scolds*, in which sense the verb *callet* is used in the north of England.] A trull, or a scold.

Then Elinour said, ye *callettes*,

I shall breake your palettes,

Without ye now cease;

And so was made the drunken peace. *Shelton's Poems, p. 133.*

He call'd her *whore*: a beggar, in his drink.

Could not have had such terms upon his *callet*. *Shakespeare.*

To **CA'LIET**. * *n. n.* [from the noun. A *calletting* housewife, in the north of England, is a scold.

Ray.] To rail; to scold.

To hear her in her spleen

Callet like a butter-quean.

Brathwait, Care's Cure in Panedone, (1621.)

CA'LLING. † *n. s.* [from *call*.]

1. Vocation; profession; trade.

If God has interwoven such a pleasure with our ordinary *calling*, how much superiour must that be, which arises from the survey of a pious life? Surely, as much as christianity is nobler than a trade. *Smith.*

We find ourselves obliged to go on in honest industry in our *callings*. *Rogers.*

I cannot forbear warning you against endeavouring at wit in your sermon; because many of your *calling* have made themselves ridiculous by attempting it. *Swift.*

I left no *calling* for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father disobey'd. *Pope.*

2. Proper station or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman senators ready to die with honour in their *callings*. *Swift.*

3. Class of persons united by the same employment or profession.

It may be a caution to all christian churches and magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole *callings*, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be supposable to have the gift of continence. *Harmond.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulse to the true religion.

Give all diligence to make your *calling* and election sure.

2 Peter, i. 10.

St. Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles.

Hakewill on Providence.

5. Appellation. Not now in use.

I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
His youngest son; and would not change that *calling*,
To be adopted heir of Frederick. *Shakespeare, As you Like it.*

CA'LLICO. * See **CALICO**.

CALL'DITY. * *n. s.* [Lat. *calliditas*.] Craftiness.

Cockeram.

CALLIGRAPHY. * *n. s.* See **CALIGRAPHY**.

My *calligraphy*, a fair hand,
Fit for a secretary.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

CALLIGRAPHICK. * *adj.* [from *calligraphy*.] Relating to beautiful writing.

At the end is an inscription importing the writer's name, and his excellence in the *calligraphick* art.

Warton, Hist. of F. P.

CA'LLIPERS. † *n. s.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from *clippers*, instruments with which any thing is clipped, inclosed or embraced, Dr. Johnson says; but it is surely from *caliber*, (Fr. *qualibre*, the bore of a gun or any cylinder,) and indeed they are called *caliber-compasses*.] Compasses with bowed shanks.

Callipers measure the distance of any round, cylindrick, conical body, so that, when workmen use them, they open the two points to their described width, and turn so much stuff off the intended place, till the two points of the *callipers* fit just over their work. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CALLO'SITY. *n. s.* [*callosité*, Fr.] A kind of swelling without pain, like that of the skin, by hard labour; and therefore, when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow so, they are said to be callous. *Quincy.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres loosen too much, are too flaccid, and produce funguses, or as they harden and produce *callosities*; in the first case, wine and spirituous liquours are useful, in the last hurtful. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CA'LLOT. * See **CALOTTE**.

CA'LLOUS. *adj.* [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores shut up.

In progress of time, the ulcers became sinuous and *callous*, with induration of the glands. *Wegmon.*

2. Hardened in mind; insensible.

Licentiousness has so long passed for sharpness of wit, and greatness of mind, that the conscience is grown *callous*. *L'Esrange.*

The wretch is drench'd too deep,

His soul is stupid, and his heart asleep:

Fatten'd in vice, so *callous* and so gross,

He sins, and sees not, senseless of his loss. *Dryden.*

CA'LLOUSLY. * *adv.* In a *callous* or hardened manner.

CA'LLOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *callous*.]

1. Hardness; induration of the fibres.

The oftner we use the organs of touching, the more of these scales are formed, and the skin becomes the thicker, and so a *callousness* grows upon it. *Cheyne.*

2. Insensibility.

If they let go their hope of everlasting life with willingness, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be esteemed destitute of common sense, and abandoned to a *callousness* and numbness of soul. *Bentley.*

CA'LLOW. † *adj.* [Dr. Johnson offers no etymology.

It is the Sax. *calo*, *calu*, *bald*, without hair; Lat. *calvus*.] Unfledged; naked; without feathers.

Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclos'd

Their *callow* young. *Milton, P. L.*

Then as an eagle, who, with pious care,

Was beating widely on the wing for prey,

To her now silent airy does repair,

And finds her *callow* infants forc'd away. *Dryden.*

How in small flights they know to try their young,

And teach the *callow* child her parent's song. *Prior.*

CALLUS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. † *adj.* [*calme*, Fr.; *kalm*, Dutch; Dr. Johnson says. *Calme* is derived, according to Covarruvias, from *καύμα*, *heat*, the heat being greatest when there is no wind stirring. Huët deduces it from *μαλακός*, *soft*; whence the Latins formed *malacia* in the sense of *calm*, which is in Caesar's Commentaries. From *malacia* they made *malacus*, and by transposition of letters came *calamus*, then *calmus*, and so *calme*, Fr. V. Morin. Etym. Dict. Fr. et Gr.]

1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous: applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and, through the trembling air,

Sweet breathing Zephyrus did softly play

A gentle spirit, that lightly did allay

Hot Titan's beams, which then did glister fair. *Spenser.*

So shall the sea be *calm* unto us. *Jonab.*

2. Undisturbed; unruffled: applied to the passions.

We are *calm* as peace.

Beaumont and Fl. Island Princess.

It is so ways congruous, that God should be frightening men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by *calm* evidence, and gentle methods of persuasion. *Atterbury.*

The queen her speech with *calm* attention hears,
Her eyes restrain the silver-streaming tears. *Pope.*

CALM. *n. s.*

1. Serenity; stillness; freedom from violent motion: used of the elements.

It seemeth most agreeable to reason, that the waters rather stood in a quiet *calm*, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence. *Raleigh.*

Every pilot
Can steer the ship in *calms*; but he performs
The skillful part, can manage it in *storms*. *Denham.*

Nor God alone in the still *calm* we find,
He mounts the *storm*, and walks upon the wind. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; repose: applied to the passions.

Great and strange *calms* usually portend the most violent *storms*; and therefore, since *storms* and *calms* do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the *storm* first, and the *calm* afterwards: since a *calm* before a *storm* is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a *storm*, a peace of God's. *South.*

To CALM. *v. a.* [from *thé noun*.]

1. To still; to quiet.

Neptune we find busy in the beginning of the *Æneis*, to *calm* the tempest raised by *Æolus*. *Dryden.*

2. To pacify; to appease.

Jesus, whose bare word checked the sea, as much exerts himself in silencing the tempests, and *calming* the intestine storms within our breasts. *Decay of Piety.*

Those passions which seem somewhat *calmed*, may be entirely laid asleep, and never more awakened. *Atterbury.*

He will'd to stay,
The sacred rites and hecatombs to pay,
And *calm* Minerva's wrath. *Pope.*

CALMER. *n. s.* [from *calm*.] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness. *Walton.*

CALMLY. *adv.* [from *calm*.]

1. Without storms, or violence; serenely.

In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place; so virtue in ambition is violent, in authority settled and calm. *Bacon.*

His curled brows
Frown on the gentle stream, which *calmly* flows. *Denham.*

2. Without passions; quietly.

The nymph did like the scene appear,
Serenely pleasant, *calmly* fair;
Soft fell her words, as flew the air. *Prior.*

CALMNESS. *n. s.* [from *calm*.]

1. Tranquillity; serenity; not storminess.

While the steep horrid roughness of the wood
Strives with the gentle *calmness* of the flood. *Denham.*

2. Mildness; freedom from passion.

Sir, 'tis fit
You have strong party, or defend yourself
By *calmness*, or by absence: all's in anger. *Shakspeare.*

I beg the grace,
You would lay by those terrors of your face;
Till *calmness* to your eyes you first restore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden.*

CALMY. *† adj.* [from *calm*.] Calm; peaceful. Not used; Dr. Johnson says. It is admirably used by other poets, as well as Spenser, from whom alone Dr. Johnson has given an example; and is worthy of general use.

Will peace her halcyon nest venture to build
Upon a shore with shipwrecks fill'd?
And trust that sea, where, she can hardly say,
She has known these twenty years, one *calmy* day?
Cowley, Ode Rector of K. Ch. II. st. 3.

Her *calmy* sight
Thou think'st thy heaven, and in her smiling eyes
Read'st all the sweets of thy fool's paradise.
Beaumont's Psyche, xvi. 15.

And now they sigh approached to the sted,
Where as those mermaides dwelt: it was a still
And *calmy* bay, on the one side sheltered
With the broad shadow of an hoary hill. *Spenser, F. Q.*

CALOMEL. *† n. s.* [*calomelas*, a chymical word; from *καλός* good and *μελας* black, in allusion to its colour and properties.] Mercury six times sublimed.

He repeated lenient purgatives with *calomel*, once in three or four days. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

CALORIFICK. *adj.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat; heating.

A *calorific* principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from some other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquor it contains. *Grew.*

CALOTTE. *† n. s.* [French.]

1. A cap or coif, worn as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.

But we,
That tread the path of publick businesses,
Know what a tacit shrug is, or a shrink;
The wearing the *calot*, the politick hood,
And twenty other parerga, o' the bye,
You seculars understand not. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depresso, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the rise or elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c. *Harris.*

CALOYERS. *n. s.* [*καλόι*.] Monks of the Greek church.

Temp'rate as *caloyers* in their secret cells.

CAL'TROP, or CAL'THROP. *† n. s.* [Sax. *coltæpp*. It is called in Fr. *chausse-trape*, and *cheval-atrapppe*. See Cotgrave, and Etym. Dict. 1691.]

1. An instrument made with three spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horses feet.

A *calthrop*, anciently used in war. *Blount's Tenures*, p. 30. The ground about was thick sown with *caltrope*, which very much incommoded the sheeless Moors.

2. A plant common in France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and is very troublesome; for the fruit being armed with strong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle. This is certainly the plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of *tribulus*. *Miller.*

To CALVE. *† v. n.* [Sax. *calpian*.]

1. To bring a calf: spoken of a cow.

When she has *calv'd*, then set the dam aside;
And for the tender progeny provide. *Dryden.*

2. It is used metaphorically for any act of bringing forth; and sometimes of men, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans: as they are not;
Though *calv'd* in the porch o' th' capitol. *Shakspeare.*

The grassy clods now *calv'd*, now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts. *Milton, P. L.*

To CALVER. ** v. a.* [In the Prompt. Parv. "to *calver*, as salmon or other fishes."] To cut in slices; applied to salmon, which bears the knife without breaking, which is fresh, *collar*, as the word still is used in the north of England; formerly, perhaps, to *collar* or pickle:

My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, *calver'd* salmons, knots, godwits, lampreys. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*
Provide me then chines fried, and the salmon *calver'd*.

To CALVER. ** v. n.* To shrink by cutting, and not fall to pieces.

C A L

His flesh, [the grayling's,] even in his worst season, is so firm, and will so easily *calver*, that in plain truth he is very good meat at all times. *Cotton, Complete Angler.*

CALVES-SNOUT. [*antirrhinum.*] A plant. Snap-dragon.

CALVLEE. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of apple.

CALVINISM.* *n. s.* The doctrine of Calvin; the general doctrine, says Dr. Ash, laid down in the Articles of the Church of England. Let those who may have been misled by this partial definition, or those who may still choose to avow it, read a masterly and successful "Attempt to illustrate those Articles of the Church of England, which the Calvinists improperly consider, as Calvinistical," in a Series of Sermons preached before the University of Oxford by the Rev. Richard Lawrence, 8vo. Ox. 1805.

Most unhappy for the church of England, that so great a party in the English court should be still addicted to Calvinism.

Dean Martin's Letters, (dated 1860,) p. 68.

The delights arising from these objects were to be sacrificed to the cold and philosophical spirit of Calvinism, which furnished no pleasures to the imagination.

Warton, Note on Milton's Il Penseroso.

CALVINIST.* *n. s.* He who holds the doctrine of Calvin.

The Calvinist is tempted to a false security, and sloth; and the Arminian may be tempted to trust too much to himself, and too little to God.

Burnet on the Articles, Art. 37.

CALVINISTICAL.* } *adj.* [from Calvinist.] • Relating to Calvinism.

These divines brought back with them into England those narrow principles concerning church-government and ceremonies, which they had imbibed in the petty states and republics abroad, where the Calvinistick discipline was adopted.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 458.

CALVISH.* *adj.* [from *calv*.] Like a calf.

You seem like to Waltham's calf, that went nine miles to suck a cow; and when he came thither, the cow proved a bull: perhaps in your *calvish* meditation you thought, for your pains in advertising the picture-mother, to have sucked her dug, as your Fulbert is reported by your Baronius to have done; but you are mistaken, for you have lighted upon a bull, which with his horns will shake in pieces the mount of your holy father's supremacy.

Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 141.

CALVITY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *calvitie*, from the Lat. *calvities*.] Baldness.

Cockeram.

To CALUMNIATE.† *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat. old Fr. *calumpnier*.] *Calumniate* is among the words in the Rhemish translation of the N. Test. which Fulke in his remarks on it in 1617 considers as not familiar to the vulgar reader, and therefore says: "By this word is signified violent oppression by word or deed." To accuse falsely; to charge without just ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, desert in service,
Love, friendship, charity, are subject all
To envious and calumniating time.

Shakspeare.

He mixes truth with falsehood, and has not forgotten the rule of calumniating strongly, that something may remain.

Dryden, Fables, Preface.

Do I calumniate! thou ungrateful Vano! —
Perfidious prince! — Is it a calumny
To say, that Gwendolen betroth'd to Yver,
Was by her father first assur'd to Valens?

A. Phillips.

To CALUMNIATE.† *v. a.* To slander.

He falls again to his old trade of downright calumniating our doctrine. *Bp. Patrick, Answ. to the Touchstone*, &c. p. 199.

One trade or art, even those that should be the most liberal, make it their business to disdain and calumniate another.

Sparr.

CALUMNIA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *calumniate*.] That which we call calumination, is a malicious and false

C A M

representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose.

Ayliffe.

Some faulte you must fynde, where none is, partly to keepe in use your olde custome of calumniacion.

Abp. Crammer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 388.

Inveighing sharply against these close, back-biting calumniation.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, ii. 8.

These descriptions — are here delivered dispassionately, and not thrown out in the heat of controversy and calumnia-tion.

Warton, Note on Milton's Sil. Lib.

CALUMNIATOR.† *n. s.* [from *calumniate*, and Fr. *calomniateur*.] A forger of accusation; a slanderer.

The foul enemy and calumniator — whose name is the slanderous accuser of his brethren.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

The devil, the father of all calumniators and liars.

Abp. Usher, Answer to a Jesuit, &c. p. 98.

When all these calumniators shall have spit their venom, it will be found that an unspotted life will be to them both a confutation and revenge.

South, Sermon, vii. 74.

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent calumniators, must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink pot.

L'Estrange.

At the same time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Marcius were his declared foes and calumniators.

Addison.

CALUMNIATORY.* *adj.* [from *calumniator*.] False; slanderous.

Upon admission of this passage, as you yourselves have related it in your calumnatory information.

Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 17.

CALUMNIOUS.† *adj.* [from *calumny*, and Fr. *calomnieux*, Cotgrave.] Slanderous; falsely reproachful.

Virtue itself 'scapes not calumnious strokes.

Shakspeare.

With calumnious art

Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears.

Milton, P. L.

Other calumnious and false taxations have been discovered in my answer.

Whose overspreading barbarism — hath rendered the pure and solid law of God unbeneficial to us by their calumnious dunceries.

Milton, Doct. and Dis. of Divorce, ii. 22.

CALUMNIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *calumnious*.] In a slanderous manner.

Dealing in the case so insincerely, and calumniously, in their informations.

Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 26.

Like a flood, you calumniously overflow, in the petty preface to your six reasons.

Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 45.

CALUMNIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *calumnious*.] Slanderous accusation.

The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not calumniousness.

Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imputations, &c. p. 127.

CALUMNY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *calomnie*, *calomnie*; from *calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; false charge; groundless accusation: with *against*, or sometimes *upon*, before the person accused.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow,

Thou shalt not escape calumny.

Shakspeare.

It is a very hard calumny upon our soil or climate, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here.

Temple.

CALX. *n. s.* [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more dense than lead, resists peremptorily all the dividing power of fire; and will not be reduced into a calx, or lime, by such operation as reduces lead into it.

Digby.

CALYCLE. *n. s.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A small bud of a plant.

Dict.

CALZO'NS.* *n. s.* [Span. *calzones*; Fr. *calçons*, close linen breeches, Cotgrave.] Dr. Ash has given, for this word, *calsound's*. Drawers.

The better sort of that sex here wear linnen drawers or calzoons.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 115.

CAMA'IEU.† *n. s.* [from *cámachua*, which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour. Fr. *camaieu* :

low Lat. *camahutus*; Ital. *cammeo*; and we now so pronounce the word, and write it *cameo*.]

1. A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.

Each nicer mould a softer feature drinks,
The bold *cameo* speaks, the soft intaglio thinks.

Darwin, Botan. Garden, P. i.

2. [In painting.] A term used where there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to represent basso-relievos.

Chambers.

CAMBER. *n. s.* [See CAMBERING.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, so as a weight considerable being set upon it, it may, in length of time, be induced to a straight.

Mason's Mechanical Exercises.

CAMBERING. *n. s.* A word mentioned by Skinner, as peculiar to shipbuilders, who say, that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched. [from *chambre*, French.]

CAMBIST.* *n. s.* [Lat. *cambio*, to exchange: old Fr. *cambi*, change, *cambia*, to change. Lacombe.] A name, which has been given in France to those who trade in notes and bills of exchange. The word *cambist*, though a term of antiquity, is even now a technical word of some use among merchants, traders, and bankers.

Chambers.

CAMBLET.* See CAMELOT. It is often written *camblet*. So the Italians write it *ciambelotto*.

CAMBRICK. *n. s.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders, where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, used for ruffles, women's sleeves and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, cadlises, *cambricks*, and lewens.

Shakspeare.

Rebecca had, by the use of a looking-glass, and by the further use of certain attire, made of *cambric*, upon her head, attained to an evil art.

Tatler.

Confedrate in the cheat, they draw the throng,
And *cambric* handkerchiefs reward the song.

Gay.

CAME. The preterite of *To come*.

Till all the pack *came* up, and ev'ry hound
Tore the sad huntsman, grov'ling on the ground.

Addison.

CAMEL. *n. s.* [*camelus*, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One sort is large, and full of flesh, and fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural saddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind is leaner, and of a smaller size, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness; which are generally used for riding by men of quality.

Camels have large solid feet, but not hard. *Camels* will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their stomach, for their refreshment.

Calmet.

Patient of thirst and toil,

Son of the desert! even the *camel* feels,

Shot through his wither'd heart, the fiery blast!

Thomson.

CAMEL-BACKED.* *adj.* Having a back like a camel; a hunch-back.

Not that he was crook-shouldered, or *camel-backed*.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 215.

CAMELOPARD. *n. s.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant, but

not so thick. He is so named, because he has a neck and head like a camel; he is spotted like a pard, but his spots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giaraffa*.

Trevour.

CAMELOT.* } *n. s.* [Fr. *camelot*, Ital. *camelotto* from
CAMLET. } the Gr. *καμηλαρι*, the skin of the camel.

1. A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

This habit was not of camels skin, nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of *camlet*, grograin, or the like; in as much as these stuffs are supposed to be made of the hair of that animal.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The best *camlets* are made at Brussels.

Ld. Chesterfield.

2. Hair cloth.

Meaning the pastor shears their hoary beards,
And eases, of their hair, the loaden herds:
Their *camlets* warm in tents the soldier hold,
And shield the shiv'ring mariner from cold.

Dryden.

CAMLETTED.* *adj.* [from *camlet*.]

A piece of cloth of gold, fastened with a silken string, with a stamp of Arabick letters curiously gilded upon paper, and *chemletted* with red and blue, agreeable to the mode of Persia.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 214.

The paper becomes sleek and *chemletted* or veined in such sort, as it resembles agat or porphyry.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 294.

CAMERA OBSCURA.* [Latin.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects exposed to daylight, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass.

Martin.

He there saw the moral scenes of life passing in review before his mind, as exactly as the beautiful objects on his river Thames from his *camera obscura*.

Tyers, Hist. Rhapsody on Pope, p. 16.

That the objects of sight are all painted in the bottom of the eye, upon a membrane called the retina, pretty much in the same manner as the like objects are painted in a *camera obscura*, is well known to whoever has the slightest tincture of the science of optics.

A. Smith on the External Senses.

CAMERADE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *camarade*, from the Gr. *καμαρα*; and *camera*, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the same chamber; a bosom companion. By corruption we now use *comrade*.

Camrades with him, and confederates in his design.

Rymer.

To CAMERATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *camero*.] To ciel or vault.

Cockeram.

CAMERATED.* *adj.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched; roofed slopewise.

Coles.

CAMERA'TION. *n. s.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

CAMIS.* *n. s.* [Ital. *camise*; Fr. *chemise*; Lat. *camisia*; Græco-Barb. *καμισιον*. V. Meursii Gloss. This is the true word, which Spenser also writes, without reason, *camus*. See CAMUS.] A thin transparent dress.

All in a *camis* light of purple silke.

Spenser, F. Q. v. v. 2.

CAMISADO.* *n. s.* [*camisa*, a shirt, Ital. *camisium*, low Lat.] An attack made by soldiers in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be seen by each other; also, the dress itself.

They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have increased the fear, to have given a *camisado* upon the English.

Hayward.

Their armours and *camisadoes*: I mean the shirts that covered their armours.

Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Ldno Countries, (1618,) p. 83.

After midnight, we dislodged from our quarter some two thousand of our best men, all in *camisadoes* with scaling ladders.

Sir R. Williams, &c. p. 82.

C A M

The towne and cloyster, having intelligence, sallied out from both quarters some eight hundred footmen, with all their horsemen, to give a *camusado* under the conduct of Monsieur de Rovers.

Sir R. Williams, &c. p. 41.

CA'MISATED. *adj.* [from *camisa*, a shirt.] Dressed with the shirt outward.

CA'MLET. See **CAMELOT.**

He had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water camel, of an excellent azure colour.

Bacon.

CA'MMOCK. *n. s.* [camnioc, Saxon; *ononis*.] An herb; the same with *petty whin*, or *restharrow*.

CA'MOMILE. *† n. s.* [Fr. *camomille*; Gr. *χαμαίμηλον*, from *χαμαί* "à terre, et *μηλέα*, *pommier*, quasi *pommier nain*, parce qu' elle s' élève peu, et qu' elle a une forte odeur de pomme." V. Morin, Etym. Dict. Fr. and Gr.] A flower. It is now more usually written *chamomile*.

The scent-full *camomile*, the verdurous costmary.

Drayton, *Polyolb.* S. 15.

CAMOUS, or CAMOYS. *† adj.* [from *camus*, Fr. written *camous* or *camus* by most of our elder writers. *Cymm* in Welsh is *crooked*, and *cammu*, to bend or crooken; and in Lancashire *cam* is awry. *Cum*, Gael. *crooked*.] Flat; level; depressed. It is only used of the nose.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camous* nose unto this day.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

The most or all of these dogs were white little hounds, with crooked noses, called *camuses*.

Sir R. Williams, *Actions of the Low Countries*, (1618,) p. 49.

CA'MOUSED. ** part. adj.* [from *camous*.] Crooked.

Huloet.

And though my nose be *camus'd*, my lips thick,
And my chin bristled, Pan, great Pan, was such.

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*.

CA'MOUSLY. ** adv.* [from *camous*.] Awry.

Her nose some deile hoked,
And *camously* croked.

Skelton, *Poems*, p. 124.

CAMP. *n. s.* [camp, Fr. camp, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We use the phrase *to pitch a camp*, to encamp.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army stilly sounds.

Shakspeare.

Next, to secure our camp, and naval pow'rs,
Raise an embattel'd wall, with lofty towers.

Pope.

To CAMP. *† v. a.* [Sax. *campian*, Fr. *camper*, to pitch a camp. Cotgrave.]

1. To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hostile purposes.

Had our great palace the capacity

To camp this host, we would all sup together.

Shakspeare.

2. To camp; to pitch a camp; to fix tents.

To CAMP. ** v. n.* To camp; to pitch a camp; to fix tents.

And there Israel camped before the mount.

Exod. xix. 2.

I will camp against thee round about.

Isaiah, xxix. 3.

The great grasshoppers, which camp in the hedges in the cold day.

Nahum, iii. 17.

I hope a philosophical dinner may be furnished with wine; otherwise, I will tell you plainly, I had rather be at a *camping* dinner than at your's.

Bryskett, *Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 94.

Ravished, like some young Cephalus or Hylas, by a troop of *camping* housewives in Viraginea.

Milton, *Apol. for Smectym.*

CAMP-FIGHT. *n. s.* An old word for *combat*.

For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuser was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accused guilty; and, by offering him his glove or gauntlet, to challenge him to this trial.

Hakewill.

C A M

CAMPA'NA. ** n. s.* [Lat.] The pasque-flower.

Campana here he crops, accounted wondrous good.

Drayton, *Polyolb.* S. 13.

CAMPA'NULA. ** n. s.* [Lat.] The bell-flower; the flower is of one leaf, shaped like a bell, spreading at the base.

CAMPAIGN. *† } n. s.* [campaigne, French; *campagna*, Ital.] The word *campaign*

was not used probably till after the restoration; for in the Life of Fuller in 1661 we find "during the *campagna*, and while the army continued in the field, he performed the duty of his holy function."

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

In countries thinly inhabited, and especially in vast *campains*, there are few cities, besides what grow by the residence of kings.

Temple.

Those grateful groves, that shade the plain,

Where Tiber rolls majestic to the main.

And fattens, as he runs, the fair *campaign*.

Garth.

2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

This might have hastened his march, which would have made a fair conclusion of the *campaign*.

Clarendon.

An Iliad rising out of one *campaign*.

Addison.

To CAMPAIGN. ** v. n.* [from the noun.] To serve in a campaign.

I have received the most flattering assurances from the officers, who *campaigned* in the late rebellion, that the military transactions have been accurately described.

Sir R. Musgrave, *Hist. of the Ir. Rebellion*, p. vi.

CAMPAIGNER. ** n. s.* [from *campaign*.] He who serves throughout a campaign; thus we say of a soldier, "he is an old *campaigner*."

CAMPANO'LOGY. ** n. s.* [Lat. *campana*, and Gr. *λογος*.] The art or science of ringing bells.

CAMPANIFORM. *adj.* [of *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell.

Harris.

CAMPANULATE. *adj.* The same with *campaniform*.

CAMPESTRAL. *adj.* [campestris, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whitest; but the *campestral*, or wild beech, is blacker and more durable.

Mortimer.

CAMPESTRIAN. ** adj.* [old Fr. *campestre*, from the Lat. *campestris*.] Relating to the field; *campestral*.

CAMPHERE-TREE. *n. s.* [camphora, Lat.]

There are two sorts of this tree; one is a native of the isle of Borneo, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is supposed to be a natural exsudation from the tree, produced in such places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other sort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer describes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, and from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by making a simple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into small pieces; but this sort of *camphir* is, in value, eighty or an hundred times less than the true Bornean *camphire*.

Miller.

It is oftener used for the gum of this tree.

To CAMPHIRE. ** v. a.* [old Fr. *camphrer*.] To impregnate or wash with camphire.

Does every proud and self-affecting dame

Camphire her face for this?

Tourneur, *the Revenger's Tragedy*.

CAN

Wash-balls perfumed, *camphired*, and plain, shall restore complexions to that degree, that a country foxhunter, who uses them, shall, in a week's time, look with a courtly and affable paleness! *Tatler*, No. 101.

CAMPHORATE, or CAMPHORATED. † *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire; as, spirits of wine *camphorated*.

By shaking the saline and camphorate liquours together, we easily confounded them into one high-coloured liquor. *Boyle*.

CAMPING. * *n. s.* The act of playing at foot-ball in Norfolk and Suffolk, and perhaps in other counties. The Welsh *camp* is a game; and also the prize, given to the winner in any game of wrestling, running, and the like.

In our island, the exhibition of those manly sports in vogue among country people is called *camping*; and the enclosures for that purpose, where they wrestle and contend, are called *camping closes*. *Bryant's Anc. Mythology*.

CAMPION. *n. s.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.

CAMUS. *n. s.* [probably from *camisa*, Lat.] A thin dress, mentioned by Spenser.

And was yclad, for heat of scorching air,

All in a silken *camus*, lilly white,

Purled upon with many a folded plight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

CAN. * Often used for *gan*, or *began*, in our old poetry.

CAN. † *n. s.* [*canne*, Sax. the Dutch *kan*, is a quart.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd can. *Shakespeare*.

For his discourse, 'twas ever

About his business, war, or mirth, to make us

Relish a can of wine well. *Beaum. and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage*.

One tree, the coco, affordeth stuff for housing, clothing, shipping, meat, drink, and can. *Grew*.

His empty can, with ears half worn away,

Was hung on high, to boast the triumph of the day. *Dryden*.

To CAN. † *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch; Sax. *cunnan*; Iceland. *kunna*; Goth. *kunnan*; to know, and to be able. It is sometimes, though rarely, used alone; but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood; as, I *can* do, thou *canst* do, I *could* do, thou *couldst* do. It has no other terminations.]

1. To be able; to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curse; for, in evil, the best condition is not to will; the second not to can. *Bacon, Ess. xi.*

O, there's the wonder!

Mecænas and Agrippa, who can most

With Cæsar, are his foes. *Dryden*.

He can away with no company, whose discourse goes beyond

what claret and dissoluteness inspires. *Locke*.

2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.

If she *can* make me blest! She only can:

Empire and wealth, and all she brings beside,

Are but the train and trappings of her love. *Dryden*.

3. It is distinguished from *may*, as *power* from *permission*; I *can* do it; it is in my power: I *may* do it; it is allowed me: but, in poetry, they are confounded.

4. *Can* is used of the person with the *verb active*, where *may* is used; of the thing, with the *verb passive*; as, I *can* do it; it *may* or *can* be done.

To CAN. * *v. a.* To know; to understand. Frequent in Chaucer.

Seemeth thy flocke thy counsell can.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb. v. 77.

CAN

And can you these tongues perfectly?

Beaum. and Fl. The Coscombe.

CANAÏLLE. † *n. s.* [French.] The lowest people; the dregs; the lees; the offscouring of the people: a French term of reproach, Dr. Johnson says. The Italians have the same expression, "*canaglia*, gente vile e abietta." *Dict. della Crusca*.

To keep the sovereign *canaïlle* from intruding on the retirement of the poor king of the French. *Burke*.

CANAKIN. * *n. s.* [diminutive of *can*.] A small cup. And let me the *canakin* clink. *Shakespeare, Othello*.

CANA'L. † *n. s.* [*canalis*, Lat. *Κανάλι*, Græco-barb. an aqueduct. V. Critop. Emend. in Meursii Gloss. p. 42. old Fr. and Languedoc Dial. *canal*.]

1. A basin of water in a garden.

The walks and long *canals* reply. *Pope*.

2. Any tract or course of water made by art; as the *canals* in Holland, and the celebrated *canals* in this country.

The flood-compelling arch; the long *canal*,

Through mountains piercing, and uniting seas. *Thomson, Liberty, P. v*

3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CANAL-COAL. † *n. s.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England, Dr. Johnson says. The best is found near Wigan in Lancashire. As it soon lights, and emits a clear bright flame, it may be deduced perhaps from the Lat. *candela*, or the Welsh *canwyll*, a candle; or from the Sax. *cene*, quick, and *wlan*, to kindle. It is also written *cannel-coal*.

Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet. *Woodward*.

CANALICULATED. *adj.* [from *canaliculatus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter. *Dict.*

CANARY. † *n. s.* [from the *Canary* islands.]

1. Wine brought from the Canaries; now called sack.

I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink *canary* with him. — I think I shall drink in pipe wine first with him; I'll make him dance. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor*.

2. An old dance. It is known in the Canary Isles by the name of *canario*.

They [the inhabitants of the Canary Islands] were and are at this day delighted with a kind of dance which they use also in Spain, and in other places; and because it took original from thence, it is called the *Canaries*.

Transl. of Leo's Description of Africa, 1606

I have seen a medicine,

That's able to breathe life into a stone;

Quickens a rock, and make you dance *canary*

With spritely fire and motion. *Shakespeare, All's Well, &c.*

To CANARY. † *v. a.* A cant word, Dr. Johnson says, which seems to signify to dance; to frolick.

It is hardly a cant word, but adopted from the name of the dance, which Dr. Johnson dismisses with no other notice than that of "an old dance," and therefore probably guarded his definition of the verb with *cant* and *seems*.

Master, will you win your love with a French brawl? — How mean'st thou, brawling in French? — No, my compleat master; but to jigg off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shakespeare, L. Labour Lost*.

CANARY-BIRD. An excellent singing bird, formerly bred in the Canaries, and nowhere else, but now bred in several parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of singing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, canary birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers other.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

TO CANCELL.† *v. a.* [*cancellor*, Fr. from *cancellis* *notare*, to mark with cross lines, somewhat resembling *cancelli*, or lattice-work.]

1. To cross a writing.

A chancellor is he, whose office is to look into, and peruse, the writings and answers of the emperor; to *cancel* what is written amiss, and to sign that which is well.

Jus Sigilli, (1673,) p. 8.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, thou night so long expected,
That long day's labour doth at last defray,
And all my cares which cruel love collected,
Has summ'd in one, and cancelled for aye. *Spenser, Epithal.*
Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge; repeal thee home again.

Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.

Thou whom avenging powers obey,

Cancel my debt, too great to pay,

Before the sad accounting day.

I pass the bills, my lords,

For cancelling your debts.

Southerne, Spartan Dame.

TO CANCEL.* *v. n.*

In spite of our worst enemies, our kindred,
And a rash oath that *cancel'd* in the making,

We will pursue our loves to the last point.

Conley.

CANCELLATED. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel*.] Cross-barred; marked with lines crossing each other.

The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and *cancellated*, with some resemblance to the scales of fishes.

Grew's Museum.

CANCELLATION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cancellation*, "l'action de biffer les écritures ou les clauses d'un acte." *Lacombe*.] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

CANCER.† *n. s.* [*cancer*, Lat. *cancrepe*, Sax.]

1. A crabfish.

2. The sign of the summer solstice.

When now no more th' alternate Twins are fir'd,
And *Cancer* reddens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night.

Thomson.

3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured.

Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus, and that schirrus into a *cancer*.

Wiseman.

As when a *cancer* on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the chillness to each vital part,
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart.

Addison, Ovid.

TO CANCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer*.] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

But striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and soon after died on't.

L'Estrange, Fab.

CANCERATION. *n. s.* [from *cancerate*.] A growing cancerous.

CANCEROUS. *adj.* [from *cancer*.] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are strumous, schirrhous, or *cancerous*, you may see in their proper places.

Wiseman.

CANCEROUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *cancerous*.] The state of being cancerous.

CANCERIFORM.* *adj.* [Lat. *canceriformis*.] The same as cancerous; as, a *canceriform* tumour.

CANCERINE. *adj.* [from *cancer*.] Having the qualities of a crab.

CANDENT. *adj.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot; in the highest degree of heat, next to fusion.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively acquires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

CANDICANT. *adj.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white; whitish.

Dict.

CANDID.† *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.]

1. White. This sense is certainly not common, as Dr. Johnson has observed, citing only Dryden.

The box receives all black: but, pour'd from thence,
The stones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden.*
Ah! mild and gull-less dove,
Which dost the pure and *candid* dwellings love,
Canst thou in Albion still delight?
Still canst thou think it white?

Conley, Old Restor. K. Ch. II. st. 3.

2. Free from malice; not desirous to find faults; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the discourse will, for the most part, if there be no designed fallacy, sufficiently lead *candid* and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it.

Locke.

A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit,

With the same spirit that its author writ.

Pope.

CANDIDATE.† *n. s.* [*candidatus*, Lat. *candidat*, Fr. which Cotgrave nearly two hundred years since has rendered, in terms very suitable to a certain sort of *candidates* in modern times, "a flatterer, a soother, a smoother; one that ever makes it fair weather!" The Romans denominated the suitor or competitor *candidatus*, from the white gown which he was obliged to wear.]

1. A competitor; one that solicits, or proposes himself for something of advancement.

So many *candidates* there stand for wit,

A place at court is scarce so hard to get.

Anonymous.

One would be surprised to see so many *candidates* for glory.

Addison, Spect. No. 256.

2. It has generally for before the thing sought.

What could thus high thy rash ambition raise?

Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate* for praise?

Pope.

3. Sometimes of.

Thy firstfruits of poesy were giv'n,
To make thyself a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate* of heav'n.

Dryden.

TO CANDIDATE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make a candidate; to render fit as a candidate.

The soldier is not expert, without passing through several perils.—The workman boils his silver, before it can be ready for burnishing. Without quarrelling with Rome, we can allow this purgatory, to purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better *candidated* for the court of Heaven and glory.

Fellham, Resolver, ii. 57.

CANDIDLY. *adv.* [from *candid*.] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuously.

We have often desired, they would deal *candidly* with us; for if the matter stuck only there, we would propose, that every man should swear, that he is a member of the church of freeland.

Swift.

CANDIDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *candid*.] Ingenuity; openness of temper; purity of mind.

It [conscience] presently sees the guilt of a sinful action; and, on the other side, observes the *candidness* of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions.

South, Sermon. II. 454.

No man, drenched in hate, can promise to himself the *candidness* of an upright judge.

Fellham, Resolves, ii. 62.

TO CANDIFY. *v. a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] To make white; to whiten.

Dict.

CANDLE.† *n. s.* [*candela*, Lat. *candel*, Sax. *candewyll*, Welsh, which is supposed to be derived from *cann*, white, and *gweyll*, darkness, because it occa-

sions darkness to be *white*. This, however, as well as the Lat. *candela*, refers us to the Lat. verb *candeo*, as the origin.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Here burns my *candle* out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it lasted, gave King Henry light. *Shakespeare.*

We see that wax *candles* last longer than tallow *candles*, because wax is more firm and hard. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Take a child, and, setting a *candle* before him, you shall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof it would otherwise be dazzled. *Ray.*

2. Light, or luminary.

By these bless'd *candles* of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have begg'd
The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor. *Shakespeare.*

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE. See SWEET-WILLOW; of which it is a species.

CA'NDLEHOLDER.† *n. s.* [from *candle* and *hold*.] He that holds the candle, Dr. Johnson says. It may be further observed, that *candles* were formerly borne by servants, and not placed on the table. Not attending to this circumstance, Dr. Johnson has also distinguished the *candleholder*, as "him who remotely assists;" when, in fact, the word in the passage which he has cited, means literally the *holder of a torch or candle*, as was common at the entertainments of our ancestors; which was a fashion borrowed from the French. Some think that the proverbial scoff, *You are not fit to hold a candle to him*, hence took its rise.

A torch for me: let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rushes with her heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandsire phrase,
To be a *candleholder*, and look on.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Juliet.

CA'NDLELIGHT.† *n. s.* [candellecht, Sax.]

1. The light of a candle.

In darkness, *candlelight* may serve to guide men's steps, which, to use in the day, were madness. *Hooker, ii. § 4.*

Before the day was done, her work she sped,
And never went by *candlelight* to bed. *Dryden, Fables.*

The boding owl
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the *candlelight*. *Swift.*

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently serve for dinners or suppers, only distinguishing between daylight and *candlelight*. *Swift.*

2. The necessary candles for use.

I shall find him coals and *candlelight*. *Molineux to Locke.*

CA'NDLEMAS.† *n. s.* [candelmæsse, Sax.] The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and *Candlemas*. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that inferreth the coldness of the succeeding winter, upon shining of the sun upon *Candlemas* day. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Come *Candlemas* nine years ago she dy'd,
And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree side. *Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK.† *n. s.* [candelsticca, Sax.] The instrument that holds candles.

The horsemen sit like fixed *candlesticks*,
With torch-staves in their hands; and their poor jades
Lob down their heads. *Shakespeare.*

These countries were once christian, and members of the church, and where the golden *candlesticks* did stand. *Bacon.*

I know a friend, who has converted the essays of a man of quality, into a kind of fringe for his *candlesticks*. *Addison.*

CA'NDLESTUFF. *n. s.* [from *candle* and *stuff*.] Any thing of which candles may be made; kitchen stuff; grease; tallow.

By the help of oil, and wax, and other *candlestuff*, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. *Bacon.*

CA'NDLEWASTER.† *n. s.* [from *candle* and *waste*.]

One that consumes candles; a spendthrift, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Malone thinks it may mean a drunkard, onewho passes the night in drinking, and thus wastes candles; and *drunk* is connected with the word in the example. The word appears to have been also a contemptuous term for scholars.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune drunk
With *candlewasters*. *Shakespeare.*

A whoreson book-worm, a *candle-waster*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

CA'NDLES-ENDS.* *n. s.* [from *candle* and *end*.] A contemptuous term for scraps or fragments.

Our lives are but our marches to our graves,

How dost thou now, Lieutenant? —

Faith 'tis true, Sir,

We are but spans, and *candles ends*.

Baum. and Fl. Hum. Lieutenant.

CA'NDOCK. *n. s.* A weed that grows in rivers.

Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, both to kill the water weeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes, and also, that as these die for want of water, so grass may grow on the pond's bottom. *Walton.*

CA'NDOUR. *n. s.* [candor, Lat.] Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; openness; ingenuousness; kindness.

He should have so much of a natural *candour* and sweetness, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a sort of gentle insinuation. *Watts.*

To CA'NDY. *v. a.* [probably from *candare*, a word used in later times, for *to whiten*.]

1. To conserve with sugar, in such a manner as that the sugar lies in flakes, or breaks into spangles.

Should the poor be flatter'd?

No, let the *candy'd* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakespeare.*

They have in Turkey confections like to *candied* conserves, made of sugar and lemons, or sugar and citrons, or sugar and violets, and some other flowers, and mixture of amber. *Bacon.*

With *candy'd* plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine. *Waller.*

2. To form into congelations.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, cawdle thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'er-night's surfeit? *Shakespeare.*

3. To incrust with congelations.

Since when those frosts that winter brings,
Which *candy* every green,
Renew us like the treeming springs,
And we thus fresh are seen. *Drayton*

To CA'NDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY Lion's foot. [catanance, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CA'NDY Tuff-tree.* [iberis, Lat.] A plant. *Chambers.*

CANE.† *n. s.* [canna, Lat.; canne, Fr.; *κάννα* and *κάννη*, Gr.; *kaneh*, Heb. the river *Kanah*, the brook of reeds, Josh. xvii. 9.]

1. A kind of strong reed, of which walking staffs are made; a walking staff.

Shall I to please another wine sprung mind
Lose all mine own? God hath given me a measure
Short of his *cane* and body; must I find
A pain in that wherein he finds a pleasure? *Herbert.*

The king thrust the captain from him with his cane; whereupon he took his leave, and went home. *Harvey.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with your master's cane. *Swift.*

2. The plant which yields the sugar.

This cane or reed grows plentifully both in the East and West Indies. Other reeds have their skin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice; but the skin of the sugar cane is soft, and the spongy matter or pith it contains very juicy. It usually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter. The stem or stalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth a number of long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which arise the flower and the seed. There are likewise leaves springing out from each knot; but these usually fall as the cane rises. They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, though sometimes not till fifteen; at which time they are found quite full of a white succulent marrow, whence is expressed the liquor of which sugar is made. When ripe, they are cut, and carried in bundles to the mills, which consist of three wooden rollers, covered with steel plates. *Chambers.*

Thou hast bought me no sweet cane with money.

To what purpose cometh there to me incense from Sheba?
and the sweet cane from a far country? *Isaiah, xliii. 24.*
Jerem. vi. 20.

And the sweet liquor on the cane bestow,
From which prepar'd the luscious sugars flow. *Blackmore.*

3. A lance; a dart made of cane; whence the Spanish *inego de cannas*.

Abenamar, thy youth these sports has known,
Of which thy age is now spectator grown;
Judge-like thou sit'st, to praise or to arraign,
The flying skirmish of the darted cane. *Dryden.*

4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by small canes or troughs conveyed into their hives. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To CANE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walking staff, or cane.

The great prince, who some years ago caned a general officer at the head of his army, disgraced him irrecoverably.

A. Smith, Theor. of Mor. Sent. i. 3.

CANICULAR. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dog-star; as, *canicular* or dog-days.

In regard to different latitudes, unto some the *canicular* days are in the winter; as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for, unto them, the dog-star riseth, when the sun is about the tropick of Cancer, which season unto them is winter. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CANICULE.* *n. s.* Lat. *canicula*, the dog-star; and figuratively, the dog-days.

We are here quite burnt up. — But among all these inconveniences, the greatest I suffer is from your departure, which is more afflicting to me than the *canicule*.

Addison, Letter in the Student, ii. 89.

CANI'NE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *canin*, from *caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A kind of women are made up of canine particles: these are scolds, who initiate the animals out of which they were taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at every one that comes in their way. *Addison, Spect. No. 209.*

2. Canine hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be satisfied.

It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs, from whence it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot.*

CANISTER.† *n. s.* [*canister* or *canistrum*, Lat.]

1. A small basket.

White lilies in full canisters they bring,
With all the glories of the purple spring. *Dryden, Virgil.*

2. A small vessel in which any thing, such as tea or coffee, is laid up. So in has Bret. *canastell*, a little vessel; low-Lat. *canastellus*.

CANKER.† *n. s.* [*cancer*, Lat. It seems to have the same meaning and original with *cancer*, but to be accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a less degree; or, *canker* might come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin. The Sax. *cancepe* or *cancpe* is both the animal and the disease.]

1. A worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits.

And loathful idleness he doth detest,
The canker worm of every gentle breast. *Spenser, F. Q.*
That which the locust hath lost, hath the canker worm eaten. *Joel, i. 4.*

Yet writers say, as in the sweetest bud

The eating canker dwells; so eating love

Inhabits in the finest wits of all. *Shakespeare.*

A huffing, shining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,

A canker worm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Otway.*

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker flies, and bear flies. *Walton's Angler.*

3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes. In the north of England, *canker* is the word for *rust*.

It is the canker and ruin of many men's estates, which, in process of time, breeds a publick poverty. *Bacon.*

Sacrilege may prove an eating canker, and a consuming moth, in the estate that we leave them. *Atterbury.*

No longer live the cankers of my court;

All to your several states with speed resort;

Waste in wild riot what your land allows,

There ply the early feast, and late carouse. *Pope.*

4. A kind of wild worthless rose; the dogrose.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this canker Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*

Draw a cherry with the leaf, the shaft of a steeple, a single or canker rose. *Peacham.*

5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, that such a sore of time
Should seek a plaister by a contemn'd revolt,
And heal th' inveterate canker of one wound,
By making many. *Shakespeare.*

6. Corrosion; virulence.

As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with cankers. *Shakespeare.*

7. A disease in trees.

The calf, the wind-shock, and the knot,
The canker, scab, scurf, sap and rot. *Evelyn.*

8. A poisonous fungus, resembling a mushroom.

Gloucestershire. *Grose.*

To CANKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow corrupt; implying something venomous and malignant.

That cunning architect of canker'd guile,
Whom princes late displeasure left in bands,
For falsed letters, and suborned wile. *Spenser, F. Q.*

I will lift the down from Mortimer

As high 't' th' air as this unthankful king,

As this ingrate and canker'd Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare.*

Or what the cross dire looking planet smites,

Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites. *Milton, Arcades.*

To some new clime, or to thy native sky,

Oh! friendless and forsaken virtue, fly:

The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;

Deceit and canker'd malice rule thy throne. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

Let envious jealousy, and canker'd spite
Produce my actions to severest light,

And tax my open day, or secret night. *Prior.*

2. To decay by some corrosive or destructive principle.
Silvering will sully and *canker* more than gilding; which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

To *CANKER*.† *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode.

Your gold and silver is *cankered*; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. *St. James, v. 3.*

Restore to God his due in tithe and time:

A tithe purloin'd, *cankers* the whole estate. *Herbert.*

2. To infect; to pollute.

An honest man will enjoy himself better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown estate, that is *cankered* with the acquisitions of rapine and exaction. *Addison, Spect. No. 469.*

CANKERBIT. *particip. adj.* [from *canker* and *bit*.]

Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Know thy shame is lost;

By treason's tooth baregnawn and *cankerbit*. *Shakespeare.*

CANKERED.* *adj.* [old Fr. *cantre*, "un villain avare, sordidus," *Lacombe*. In the north of England, a *cankered* fellow is a cross, ill-conditioned person. *Ray*. Crabbed; uncourteous; uncivil.

Therein a *cankered* crabbed carle does dwell,

That has no skill of court, nor courtesie.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 3.

CANKEREDLY.* *adv.* [from *cankered*.] Crossly; adversely.

Our wealth through him waxt many times the worse,

So *cankardly* he had our kin in hate. *Mir. for Mag. p. 401.*

CANKERLIKE.* *adj.* [from *canker* and *like*.] Destructive as a canker.

Above his cedars top it high doth shoot,

And *canker-like* devours it to the root.

Mir. for Mag. p. 704.

CANKEROUS.* *adj.* [from *canker*.] Corroding like a canker.

Another species of tyrannick rule,

Unknown before, whose *cankorous* shackles seiz'd

The envenom'd soul. *Thomson, Liberty, P. iv.*

CANKERY.* *adj.* [from *canker*.] Rusty.

It [the MS.] had the plain mark of age, the ink being turned brown and *cankry*.

Wogan, in Burton's Genuineness of Ld. Clarendon's Hist. p. 140.

CANNABINE. *adj.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen. *Dict.*

CANNIBAL.† *n. s.* [probably from the Lat. *canis*, a dog; Fr. "appetit de *chien*," a most unsatiate appetite, Cotgrave; and the modern *chien* is used for one of that kind.] An anthropophagite; a man-eater.

The *cannibals* themselves eat no man's flesh, of those that die of themselves, but of such as are slain. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

They were little better than *cannibals*, who do hunt one another; and he that hath most strength and swiftness, doth eat and devour all his fellows. *Davies, on Ireland.*

It was my hint to speak,

Of the *cannibals* that each other eat;

The anthropophagi.

Shakespeare.

The captive *cannibal*, oppress'd with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains;

Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud;

He bids defiance to the gaping croud;

And spent at last, and speechless as he lies,

With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

If an eleventh commandment had been given, Thou shalt not eat human flesh; would not these *cannibals* have esteemed it more difficult than all the rest? *Bentley.*

CANNIBALISM.* *n. s.* [from *cannibal*.] The character or conduct of a cannibal.

Unless a warm opposition to the spirit of levelling, to the spirit of impiety, to the spirit of proscription, plunder, murder, and cannibalism, be adverse to the true principles of freedom. *Burke.*

CANNIBALLY. *adv.* [from *cannibal*.] In the manner of a cannibal.

Before Corioli, he scotcht him and notcht him like a carbinado. — Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled, and eaten him too. *Shakespeare.*

CANNIPERS. *n. s.* [corrupted from *callipers*; which see.]

The square is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two rulers clapped to the side of a tree, measuring the distance between them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CANNON. *n. s.* [*cannon*, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube. See *CANE*.]

1. A great gun for battery.

2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

They are of so many sizes, that they decrease in the bore from a ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As *cannons* overcharg'd with double cracks,

So they redoubled strokes upon the foe.

Shakespeare.

He had left all the *cannon* he had taken; and now he sent all his great *cannon* to a garrison. *Clarendon.*

The making, or price, of these gunpowder instruments, is extremely expensive, as may be easily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole *cannon* weighing commonly eight thousand pounds; a half *cannon*, five thousand; a culverin, four thousand, five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thousand; which, whether it be in iron or brass, must needs be very costly. *Willkins, Math. Magic.*

CANNON-BALL.

CANNON-BULLET.

CANNON-SHOT.

He reckons those for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-shot*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

Let a *cannon-bullet* pass through a room, it must strike successively the two sides of the room. *Locke.*

CANNON-PROOF.* *n. s.* [from *cannon* and *proof*.]

Proof against cannon; safety.

If I might stand still in *cannon-proof*, and have fame fall upon me, I would refuse it.

Beaumont and Fl. King and no King.

CANNONING.* *n. s.* [from *cannon*.] The noise, as it were, of a cannon.

Nay, the loud *cannoning* of thunderbolts,

Screeking of wolves, howling of tortur'd ghosts,

Pursue thee still, and fill thy amazed ears

With cold astonishment and horrid fears.

Brewer's Lingua, i. 1.

To *CANNONADE*. *v. n.* [from *cannon*.] To play

the great guns: to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the ensuing day.

Tatler, No. 63.

To *CANNONADE*. *v. a.* To fire upon with cannon.

CANNONEER. *n. s.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cups:

And let the kettle to the trumpets speak,

The trumpets to the *cannoneer* without,

The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth.

Shakespeare.

* A third was a most excellent *cannoneer*, whose good skill did much endanger the forces of the king. *Hayward.*

To *CANNONEER*.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fire upon with cannon.

The present perfection of gunnery, *cannoneering*, bombarding, mining, and all these species of artificial, learned, and refined cruelty. *Burke, Vindic. of Nat. Society.*

CANNOT. A word compounded of *can* and *not*: noting inability.

I *cannot* but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has an idea of infinity at all. *Locke.*

CANNY.* *adj.* In the north of England, particularly in Cumberland a frequent expression for a

C A N

neat, nice, housewifely, or handsome woman; and sometimes for a clever or smart man. It may be referred perhaps to *cunning*, i. e. intelligent, knowing; from the Sax. *cunnan*, whence our old verb *can*, to now. Marston has "all-canning wits," Sat. i.

CANO'A.† } n. s. A boat made by cutting the
CANOE. } trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.

It was formerly written *cannow*.

Others made rafts of woad, others devised the boat of one tree, called the *canon*, which the Gauls, upon the Rhone, used in assisting the transportation of Hannibal's army.

Raleigh, *Essays*.

A boat like the *cannowes* of Indg.

Browne, *Brit. Past. B. i. S. 2.*

They have abundance of monoxyls or *cannows*, which pass through narrow channels: with these they carry all their goods to and from the town.

Randolph, *State of the Morea*, (1686.) p. 15.

In a war against Semiramis, they had four thousand monoxyla, or *cannows*, of one piece of timber. Arbuthnot on Coins.

CANON.† n. s. [Gr. *kanon*; Lat. *canon*; Sax. *caunon*.]

1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and *canons* of that law, which is written in all men's hearts; the church had for ever, no less than now, stood bound to observe them, whether the apostle had mentioned them, or no. Hooker, iii. § 4.

His books are almost the very *canon* to judge both doctrine and discipline by. Hooker, *Ecc. Pol. Pref.*

Religious *canons*, civil laws are cruel,
Then what should war be? Shakespeare.

Canons in logic are such as these: every part of a division, singly taken, must contain less than the whole; and a definition must be peculiar and proper to the thing defined. Watts.

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils.

Canon law is that law, which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial synod of the church. Ayliffe.

These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, by the *canons* of Ancyra.

Stillingfleet.

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.

Canon also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from other profane, apocryphal, or disputed books. Thus we say, that *Genesis* is part of the sacred *canon* of the Scripture.

Ayliffe.

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches. [Sax. *canonias*, *canons*.] *Canons* [were] so called from their having their shares out of a common stock, *canon* among the Romans signifying a certain payment. Stillingfleet, *Ecc. Cases*, vol. ii. p. 561.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends of cathedral churches, they were of great use in the church; they were to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, and for his government in causes ecclesiastical.

Bacon.

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.

A *canon*! that's a place too mean;

No, doctor, you shall be a dean.

Two dozen *canons* round your stall,

And you the tyrant o'er them all.

Swift.

5. *Canons Regular*. Such as are placed in monasteries.

Ayliffe.

6. *Canons Secular*. Such as were placed in collegiate churches. Priests were called *secular*; and such as led a monastick life, *regular*. And so *canons* were both regular and secular.

Weever's *Fun. Mon.*

7. [Among chirurgeons.] An instrument used in sewing up wounds.

Dict.

8. A large sort of printing letter, probably so called from being first used in printing a book of *canons*;

C A N

or perhaps from its size, and therefore properly written *canon*.

9. In musick, the name of a composition, in which the parts follow each other; and also a method of determining the intervals of notes.

CANON BIT. n. s. That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth.

A goodly person, and could manage fair,

His stubborn steed with curbed *canon bit*,

Who under him did trample as the air.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

CANONESSE. n. s. [*canonissa*, low Lat.]

There are in popish countries, women they call secular *canonesses*, living after the example of secular *canons*.

Ayliffe.

CANONICAL. *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.

2. Constituting the canon.

Publick readings there are of books and writings, not *canonical*, whereby the church doth also preach, or openly make known the doctrine of virtuous conversation. Hooker.

No such book was found amongst those *canonical scriptures*. Raleigh, *Hist. of the World*.

3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David; from this definite number some ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonical hours*. By. Taylor.

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had their consecration, and to whom they swore *canonical obedience*. Ayliffe.

CANONICALLY.† *adv.* [from *canonical*.] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

Chastlye and *canonically* to do the trewe servyce of God.

Martin, *Marriage of Priests*, (1554.) S. iiiij.

Thirdly, to come upon his summons to synods unless *canonically* stopt.

Sir R. Twissden on *Monastick Life*, p. 29.

It is a known story of the friar, who, on a fasting day, bids his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it.

Gov. of the Tongue.

CANONICALNESS.† n. s. [from *canonical*.] The quality of being canonical.

They stood to the *canonicalness* of the former decision.

Barrow on the *Pope's Supremacy*.

Whiston—has published a large work in four volumes octavo, justifying his doctrine, and maintaining the *canonicity* of the apostolical constitutions.

Burnet, *Hist. of his own Time*, 1711.

CANONICALS.* n. s. pl. A word applied to the full dress of a clergyman, from the adjective *canonical*.

CANONICATE.* n. s. [Lat. *canonicatus*.] The office and dignity of a canon.

The church, willing to testify the high opinion she entertained of his merit, presented him with a *canonicate* in the cathedral of Paris.

Berington's *Abelard*, p. 18.

CANONICK.* *adj.* [*canonique*, Fr. from *canonicus*, Lat.] Canonical.

His Christian church—imposed the obligation of *canonique* hours, constituting thereby moral sabbaths every day.

Donne, *Letters*.

CANONIST.† n. s. [Fr. *canoniste*.] A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a professor of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife; thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canonists*, *Matrimonium inter episcopum & ecclesiam esse contractum*, &c.

Caudeen's *Remains*.

Of whose strange crimes no *canonist* can tell,
In what commandment's large contents they dwell.

Pope.

CANONISTICK.* *adj.* [from *canonist*.] With the knowledge of a canonist.

They became the apt scholars of this *canonistick* exposition.

Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

CANONIZATION.† *n. s.* [*canonisation*, Fr.] The act of declaring any man a saint; the state of being sainted.

He that could call Heaven *canamia*, and whose *canonization* the cardinals thought fit to be talked of in his sickness.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 278.

Since the examination of Epicurus his late saintship, or *canonization*, tending to the undermining of all piety and godliness; our chief business hath been, by sundry instances rationally discussed, to rectify the incredulity of many.

M. Casaubon, Of Credulity, &c. p. 294.

The persuasion of Romanists is, that all such souls as deserve their *canonization* at Rome, go up directly to heaven, &c.

Brevint, Saul and Samiel at Endor, p. 71.

It is very suspicious, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great a sway in *canonizations*.

Addison on Italy.

To CANONIZE.† *v. a.* [Fr. *canonizer*, from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became suitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry VI. for a saint.

Bacon, K. Hen. VII.

By those hymns all shall approve

Us *canoniz'd* for love.

Donne's Poems, p. 10.

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of saints.

Stallingfleet.

CANONRY. } *n. s.* [from *canon*.] An ecclesiastical
CANONSHIP. } benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it.

Ayliffe.

CANOPIED.† *adj.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

Her eyes, like marigolds, had sheath'd their light,
And *canopied* in darkness, sweetly lay,
Till they might open to adorn the day.

Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

I sat me down to watch upon a bank,
With ivy *canopied*, and interwove
With flaunting honeysuckle.

Milton, Comus.

CANOPY.† *n. s.* [Lat. *canopeum*, or *conopeum*; Gr. *καλυπτεον*, a net "that hangeth about beds to keep away gnats;" as Barret, in his old dictionary rightly defines this word; "sometimes," he adds, "a tent or pavilion; and sometimes for a testern to hang over a bed." It is from *καλυψ*, a gnat or fly. Varro uses *conopeum* for a bed or couch, De Re Rust. Our translators of the Apocrypha employ the word in its original sense.] A covering of state over or round a throne or bed; a covering spread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green,

And plac'd under a stately *canopy*,

The warlike feats of both those knights to see. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Now spread the night her spangled *canopy*,

And summon'd every restless eye to sleep.

Fairfax.

She smote twice upon his neck with all her might, and she took away his head from him; and tumbled his body down from the bed, and pulled down the *canopy* from the pillars.

Judith, xiii. 9.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
With golden *canopies*, and beds of state.

Dryden.

To CANOPY.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy. Dr. Johnson cites only Dryden, who has literally copied an elder poet.

When lofty trees I see barren of leaves,

At from heat did *canopy* the herd.

Shakspeare, Sonnet.

And there large branches did display,

To *canopy* the place.

Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,

Like friends did all embrace;

And their large branches did display,

To *canopy* the place.

Dryden.

CANO'ROUS. *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Musical; tuneful.

Birds that are most *canorous*, and whose notes we most commend, are of little throats, and short.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

CANO'ROUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *canorous*.] Musicalness.

Scott.

CANT.† *n. s.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice used by vagrants; but imagined by some to be corrupted from *quaint*. Or it may be from the Gael. *caint*, discourse; *canteach*, full of talk. But the old Fr. *cant* is "chant, action de chanter." V. Roquefort, Gloss.]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A particular form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the *cant* of any profession.

Dryden.

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for some years, we should find, that it owes its rise to that *cant* and hypocrisy, which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion.

Addison, Freeholder, No. 37.

Astrologers, with an old paltry *cant*, and a few pot-hooks for planets, to amuse the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world.

Swift, Predictions for the Year 1701.

A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of words, has sometimes set up an illiterate heavy writer, for a most judicious and formidable critick.

Addison, Spectator, No. 291.

3. A whining pretension to goodness, in formal and affected terms.

Of promise prodigal, while power you want,

And preaching in the self-denying *cant*.

Dryden, Aurengz.

He who should be present at all their long *cant*, would shew a greater ability in watching, than ever they could pretend to in praying, if he could forbear sleeping, having so strong a provocation to it, and so fair an excuse for it.

South, Sermon, ii. 160.

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of some late authors, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language.

Swift.

5. Auction. [It might be supposed to be from the old Fr. *cant*, combien; Lat. *quantum*, V. Roquefort, Gloss. But the Italian *incanto* is literally an *auktion*; "vendere all' incanto," being as common as our phrase *to be sold by auction*; though it means that the sale is proclaimed by sound of trumpet. See Vocab. Della Crusca, in V. *Incantare*.]

Numbers of these tenants, or their descendants, are now offering to sell their leases by *cant*, even those which were for lives.

Swift.

CANT.* *n. s.* [*kant*, Dutch. See CANTLE.] An angle; a corner; a niche. In Kent, the corner of a field is termed a *cant*: in Pembrokeshire, a piece of cheese is so called.

The first and principal person in the temple was Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant*.

B. Jonson, Coron. Entertainment.

To CANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular professions, or in any kind of formal, affected language, or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men *cant* about *materia* and *forma*; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in words of bulk or sound, which may stop up the mouth of enquiry.

Glanville, Scerp. Scient.

That uncouth affected garb of speech, or *canting* language rather, if I may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is

C A N

the signal distinction and characteristic note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party.

Bp. Sanderson.

The busy, subtle serpents of the law,
Did first my mind from true obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king prescribe,
And took for oracles that *canting* tribe.

Roscommon.

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
Like *canting* rascals, how the wars will go.

Dryden, Jun.

To CANT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sell by auction.

Is it not the general method of landlords to wait the expiration of a lease, and then *cant* their land to the highest bidder?
Swift, against the Power of Bishops.

2. To bid a price at an auction.

When two monks were outvying each other in *canting* the price of an abbey, he [William Rufus] observed a third at some distance, who said never a word: the king demanded why he would not offer; the monk said, he was poor; and besides, would give nothing if he were ever so rich: the king replied, then you are the fittest person to have it, and immediately gave it him.
Swift, Hist. of Eng. Reign of W. II.

CANTATA.* *n. s.* [Ital.] A song, intermixed with recitatives and airs.

CANTE'EN.* *n. s.* In military language, a vessel of tin, [and sometimes of wood,] in the form of square bottles, used for carrying liquours to supply soldiers in camp.
Chambers.

CANTATA.* *n. s.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of singing.
Cockram.

CA'NTER.* *n. s.* [from *cant*.] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it; from the vagrants who *cant*.

A rogue,

A very *canter*, sir, one that maunds

Upon the pad.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Oh 'twill be

An excellent age of crotchets, and of *canters*.

Beaumont and Fl. The Coronation.

CA'NTER.* *n. s.* An abbreviation of *Canterbury*. See CANTERBURY GALLOP; in the definition of which, Dr. Johnson uses this substantive; and he is confirmed in the derivation by a passage in Sampson's Fair Maid of Clifton, (1633) where he, who personates the hobby horse, speaks of his smooth ambles and *Canterbury* paces.

To CA'NTER.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gallop easily or gently. Now, a common expression; as, the horse *canters* in a fine style.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See BELFLOWER.

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horsemanship.] The hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a *canter*; said to be derived from the pilgrims riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CANTERBURY TALE.* *n. s.* An expression denoting any fabulous or overwrought narrative, adopted from the *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer.

CANTHARIDES.* *n. s. plural.* [Fr. *cantharide*; Gr. *κάνθαρις*, dimin. of *κάνθαρος*, a beetle or chafer.] Spanish flies; used to raise blisters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig tree, the pine tree, and the wild brier; all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of secret biting or sharpness: for the fig hath a milk in it that is sweet and corrosive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is strong and absterive.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

CANTHUS.* *n. s.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye.

The internal is called the greater, the external the lesser *canthus*.

Quincy.

A gentlewoman was seized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye.

Wiseman.

C A N

CA'NTICLE.* *n. s.* [Sax. *cantic*, from the Lat. *canto*.]

1. A song; used generally for a song in scripture. Bullokar calls it a sonnet.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his *canticles*, in the person of God to the Jews.
Bacon, Holy War.

2. A division of a poem; a canto.

The end whereof, and dangerous event,

Shall for another *canticle* be spared. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. vi. 46.*

CANTIL'VERS.* *n. s.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of an house, to sustain the moulding and eaves over it. *Moxon's Mechan. Exercises.*

CA'NTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *cant*.] In a canting manner.

I dread nothing more than the false zeal of my friends, in a suffering hour, as he [Whitfield] *cantingly* expresses it.

Trial of Mr. Whitfield's Spirit, (1740,) p. 40.

CA'NTION.* *n. s.* [*cantio*, Lat.] Song, verses. Not now in use.

In the eighth eclogue the same person was brought in singing a *cantion* of Colin's making.
Spenser, Shep. Cal. Gloss.

CA'NTLE.* *n. s.* [*kant*, Dut. a corner; *eschantillon*, Fr. a piece. So far Dr. Johnson. The Teut. or Dutch *kanteel*, from *kant*, must be also noticed; and the Fr. *chantel*, a fragment, a piece of any thing; from the Lat. *quantulum*. The commentators on the passage in Shakespeare, which Dr. Johnson has cited as the only instance of this word, have derived *cantle* from the Fr. *canton*, and the Ital. *canto*, a corner. *Cantle* is one of our oldest words; signifying not merely a corner, but a portion of any thing; as a *cantle* or *cantel* of bread, cheese, and the like. Chaucer has "no part ne *cantel* of a thing." A fragment; a portion; a corner or piece of any thing.

She brought her fees,

A *cantel* of Essex cheese.

Skelton's Poems, p. 135.

Not these *cantels* and morsels of scripture, warbled—to give pleasure unto the ears. *Harmar, Tr. of B. za's Scrm. p. 267.*

See how this river comes, me cranking in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land,
A huge halfmoon, a monstrous *cantle* out.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Do you remember

The *cantell* of immortal cheese ye carried with ye?

Beaumont and Fl. Queen of Corinth.

His robe of state is a scarlet mantle,
With eleven king's beards bordered about,
And there is room left yet in a *kantle*,
For thine to stand, to make the twelfth out.

Enderbie's Comb. Triumph. p. 157.

To CA'NTLE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces; to divide.

That this vast globe terrestrial should be *cantled*.

Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,

That must be *cantled*, and the judge go snack. *Dryden, Jun.*

CA'NTLET.* *n. s.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment.

Nor shield, nor armour can their force oppose;

Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground,
And no defence in his bor'd arms is found.

Dryden.

CA'NTO.* *n. s.* [Ital.]

1. A book, or section, of a poem. Dr. Johnson cites a passage, in proof of this definition, from Shakespeare, where the real word is *canton*; which was common, in Shakespeare's time, for *canto*. The *cantos* of the poems by Spenser and Butler must be in the recollection of most men.

2. The treble part of a song or musical composition.

C A N

CANTON.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cantoin*, *quanton*, and then *canton*; from the Lat. *quantum*. Cotgrave defines *canton*, “a corner or cross-way in a street; also a hundred or canton, a precinct.”]

1. A small parcel or division of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the English pale, containing four small shires, did maintain a bordering war with the Irish, and retain the form of English government. *Davies.*

2. A small community, or clan.

The same is the case of rovers by land; such, as yet, are some *cantons* in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains, adjacent to straits and ways. *Bacon, Holy War.*

3. In heraldry, the *canton* is that which occupies only a corner of the shield.

To CANTON.† *v. a.* [Fr. *cantonner*.] To divide into little parts. See CANTONMENT.

Families shall quit all subjection to him, and *canton* his empire into less governments for themselves. *Locke.*

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *canton*ed out into petty states and principalities. *Addison on Italy.*

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *canton*ed out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his consent, rather chose to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger son of France. *Swift.*

They *canton* out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light shines, and all the rest is in darkness. *Watts on the Mind.*

To CANTONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canton*.] To parcel out into small divisions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten person of the English nation. *Davies on Ireland.*

The whole forest was in a manner *cantonized* among: a very few in number, of whom some had regal rights. *Howell.*

CANTONMENT.* *n. s.* [Fr.] That distinct situation, which soldiers occupy, when quartered in different parts of a town; and to *canton* a town, is to divide it for such purpose.

There were no cities, no towns, no places of *cantonment* for soldiers. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*

CANTRED. *n. s.* The same in Wales as an hundred in England. For *cantref*, in the British language, signifieth an hundred. *Cowel.*

The king regrants to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the maritime towns. *Davies on Ireland.*

CANTY.* *adj.* In the north of England, is cheerful, talkative. Grose. Perhaps from the Gael. *canteuch*. See CANT.

CANVASS.† *n. s.* [*canvas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.]

1. A kind of linen cloth woven for several uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents.

The master commanded forthwith to set on all the *canvass* they could, and fly homeward. *Sidney.*

And eke the pens that did his pinions bind,
Were like main yards with flying *canvass* liu'd. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Their *canvass* castles up they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's space. *Fairfax.*

Where-e'er thy navy spreads her *canvass* wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all she brings. *Waller.*

With such kind passion hastes the prince to fight,
And spreads his flying *canvass* to the sound;

Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright;
Now absent, every little noise can wound. *Dryden.*

Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride,
The foremost of thy art, hast vy'd

With nature in a generous strife,
And touch'd the *canvass* into life. *Addison.*

2. The act of sifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting: [from *canvass*, as it signifies a sieve.]

C A P

There be that can pack cards, and yet cannot play well: so there are some that are good in *canvasses* and factions, that are otherwise weak men. *Bacon, Ess. xxii.*

But why shouldst thou take thy neglect, thy *canvas* so to heart? It may be thou art not fit.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 357.

I deem it worthy the *canvass* and discussion of sober and considerate men. *More, Pre-exist. of the Soul, Pref.*

To CANVASS.† *v. a.* [Skinner derives it from *canabasser*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to signify, to search diligently into. This is a verb in our language of much higher authority than Woodward or L'Estrange, whom Dr. Johnson cites. Barret, in his old dictionary, "has *canvassed*, much talked of;" and the word in Shakspeare implies to examine narrowly. So Cotgrave renders *canabasser*, "to canvass, or curiously to examine, or sift out, the depth of the matter.]

1. To sift; to examine: from *canvass*, a straining cloth.

Thou, that contriv'dst to murder our dead lord;

Thou, that giv'st whores indulgences to sin:

I'll *canvass* thee in thy broad cardinal's hat,

If thou proceed in this thy insolence.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. I.

I have made careful search on all hands, and *canvassed* the matter with all possible diligence. *Woodward.*

2. To debate; to discuss.

The curs discovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvassed* the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Estrange.*

To CANVASS. *v. n.* To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act.

Elizabeth being to resolve upon an officer, and being by some that *canvassed* for others, put in some doubt of that person she meant to advance, said, she was like one with a lantern seeking a man. *Bacon.*

This crime of *canvassing*, or soliciting for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called simony *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CANVASS-CLIMBER.* *n. s.* [from *canvass* and *climb*.]

He who climbs the mast to furl or unfurl the sail or canvass.

A sea

That almost burst the deck, and from the ladder-tackle

Wash'd off a *canvass-climber*.

Shakspeare, Pericles.

CANVASSER.* *n. s.* [from *canvass*.] He who solicits favour or a vote.

As real publick counsellors, not as the *canvassers* at a perpetual election. *Burke on the Duration of Parliaments.*

CANY. *adj.* [from *cane*.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Consisting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains

Of Sericana, where Chineses drive,

With sails and wind, their *cany* waggons light. *Milton, P. L.*

CANZONET. *n. s.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little song.

Vecchi was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals as *canzonets*. *Pracham.*

CAP.† *n. s.* [*cap*, Welsh; *cappe*, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput*, the head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worship did bespeak.—

Why, this was moulded on a porringer,

A velvet dish.

Shakspeare, Taming the Shrew.

I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune.—

—Thou hast serv'd me with much faith.

Shakspeare.

First, lolling, sloth in woollen *cap*,

Taking her after-dinner nap.

Swift.

The *cap*, the whip, the masculine attire,

For which they roughen to the sense.

Thomson, Autumn.

2. The ensign of the cardinalate.
Henry the Fifth did sometimes prophesy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown.
Shakspeare, Henry VI.
3. The topmost; the highest.
Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shakspeare, Timon.*
4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.
They more and less, came in with *cap* and knee,
Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe so mortally discompose
him, as we find afterwards it did. *L'Estrange.*
5. A vessel made like a cap.
It is observed, that a barrel or *cap*, whose cavity will contain
eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter
of an hour. *Wilkins.*
6. *Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the
touch-hole, to preserve the prime.
7. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried
before the king at the coronation.
8. *To set a man's cap.* This was a phrase of elder
times, meaning to make a fool of a man.
This maniple *settle* their *aller cappe*.
Chaucer, Prol. Cant. Tales.
9. *To set her cap at him.* This is a phrase of modern
times, signifying that a woman considers herself
worthy the notice of a particular person.
To CAP. † *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover on the top.
The bones next the joint are *capped* with a smooth carti-
laginous substance, serving both to strength and motion. *DeVries.*
2. To deprive of the cap.
If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another,
as boys sometimes use to *cap* one another, the same is straight
felony. *Spenser on Ireland.*
3. *To cap verses.* To name alternately verses begin-
ning with a particular letter; to name in opposition
or emulation; to name alternately in contest. *To*
cap, is, in the Cumberland dialect, to surpass, to
overcome in argument. *Capping* verses, is used
by Dryden, though Dr. Johnson has not noticed
it.
Now I have him under girdle, I'll *cap verses* with him to the
end of the chapter. *Dryden, Amphitryon.*
Where Henderson, and th' other masses,
Were sent to *cap* texts, and put cases. *Mudibras.*
Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity, that can be thus kept
up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory,
to be able to *cap* texts. *Government of the Tongue.*
There is an author of ours, whom I would desire him to read,
before he ventures at *capping* characters. *Atterbury.*
- To CAP.* v. n.* To uncover the head, by way of
salutation or respect; a word still retained in our
universities.
Three great ones of the city,
In personal suit to make me his lieutenant,
Oft *capp'd* to him. *Shakspeare, Othello.*
Still *capping*, cringing, applauding;—waiting at men's doors
with all assiduity. *Barton, Anat. of Mel. p. 112.*
- CAP à pié.* } [*cap à pié*, Fr.] From head to foot; all
CAP à pié. } over.
A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pié*,
Appears before them, and, with solemn march,
Goes slow and stately by them. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
There for the two contending knights he sent,
Arm'd *cap à pié*, with reverence low they bent. *Dryden, Fables.*
A woodlouse,
That folds up itself in itself for a house,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd *cap à pié* in a strong coat of mail. *Swift.*

CAP-PAPER. A sort of coarse brownish paper. So
called from being formed into a kind of *cap* to hold
commodities.

Having, for trial sake, filtered it through *cap-paper*, there re-
mained in the filtre a powder. *Boyle.*

CAPABILITY. † *n. s.* [from *capable*.] Capacity; the
quality of being capable.

Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before, and after, gave us not
That *capability* and godlike reason
To rust in us unuse'd. *Shakspeare.*

There being a possibility of creating things after sundry and
manifold manners, nothing was yet determined, but this vast
capability of things was unsettled, fluid, and of itself undeter-
minable as water: But the Spirit of God, who was the vehicle
of the Eternal Wisdom,—having hovered awhile over all the
capacities of this fluid possibility,—forthwith settled upon what
was most perfect and exact. *Moré, Conject. Cabalist. p. 23.*

CAPABLE. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Sufficient to contain; sufficiently capacious.

When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or
capable to receive a body of any assigned dimensions. *Locke.*

2. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To say, that the more *capable*, or the better deserver, hath
such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the
less worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

When you hear any person give his judgement, consider with
yourself whether he be a *capable* judge. *Watts.*

3. Intelligent; able to understand.

Look you, how pale he glares;
His form and cause conjoined, preaching to stones,
Would make them *capable*. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

4. Intellectually capacious; able to receive.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one
capable of the best instructions. *Dugby.*

5. Susceptible.

The soul, immortal substance, to remain,
Conscious of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

6. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodness of God, but must
be inclined to think, that he hath made some things for as long
a duration as they are *capable* of. *Tillotson.*

7. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thee *capable*. *Shakspeare, R. Lear.*

8. It has the particle *of* before a noun.

What secret springs their eager passions move,
How *capable* of death for injur'd love! *Dryden, Virgil.*

9. Hollow. This sense is not now in use.

Lean but upon a rush,
The cicatrice, and *capable* impressure,
Thy palm some moments keeps. *Shakspeare, As you Like it.*

CAPABLENESS. † *n. s.* [from *capable*.] The quality or
state of being capable; knowledge; understanding;
power of mind.

The efficacy of these does not depend upon the mere opus
operatum; but upon the *capableness* of the subject, and the
qualifications of the person they are applied to.

Killingbeck's Sermon. p. 322.

To CAPACITY. v. a.* [Lat. *capax* and *facio*.] To
qualify; to make one capable.

Wisdom *capacities* us to enjoy pleasantly and innocently all
those good things the divine goodness hath provided for and
consigned to us. *Barrow, Sermon. i. 5.*

CAPACIOUS. *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' incessant weeping of those drains,
I see the rocky Siphons stretch'd immense,
The mighty reservoirs of harden'd chalk,
Or stiff compacted clay, *capacious* found. *Thomson, Autumn.*

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great
design.

C A P

There are some persons of a good genius, and a *capacious* mind, who write and speak very obscurely. *Watts.*

CAPA'CIOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *capacious*.] In a wide or capacious manner.

CAPA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *capacious*.] The power of holding or receiving; largeness.

A concave measure, of known and denominate capacity, serves to measure the *capaciousness* of any other vessel. In like manner, to a given weight, the weight of all other bodies may be reduced, and so found out. *Holler on Time.*

CAPACITA'TION.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Capability.

To CAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [from *capacity*.] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe those errors. *Dryden.*

These sort of men were sycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the conversation of the rich and great. *Talfer, No. 56.*

CAPA'CITY. *n. s.* [*capacité*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the *capacity*
To camp this host, we would all sup together. *Shakspeare.*

Notwithstanding thy *capacity*
Receiveth as the sea, nought enters there,
Of what validity and pitch so'er,
But falls into abatement and low price.

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

For they that most and greatest things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*,
As streams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's space. *Davies.*
Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness, I think,
may be called *capacity*. *Locke.*

2. Room; space.

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhausted cylinder,
store of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air. *Boyle.*

3. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature is able, by *capacity*, to do that
which nature doth without *capacity* and knowledge.

Hooker, i. § 3.

In spiritual natures, so much as there is of desire, so much
there is also of *capacity* to receive. I do not say, there is
always a *capacity* to receive the very thing they desire; for
that may be impossible. *South.*

An heroick poem requires the accomplishment of some ex-
traordinary undertaking; which requires the duty of a soldier,
and the *capacity* and prudence of a general.

Dryden, Juv. Dedication.

4. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include
A cause with such *capacities* endu'd,
Some other cause o'er nature must preside. *Blackmore.*

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a
triumphant rebellion, to their old condition of masons, smiths,
and carpenters; that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what,
as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. *South.*

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of
parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*. *Swift.*

CAPA'RISON. *n. s.* [*caparazon*, a great cloke,
Span.] A horsecloth, or a sort of cover for a
horse, which is spread over his furniture.

Farrier's Dict.

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields,
Impresses quaint, *caparisons*, and steeds,
Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights,
At joust, and tournament. *Milton, P. L.*

Some wore a breastplate, and a light jupon;
Their horses cloath'd with rich *caparison*. *Dryden, Fob.*

To CAPA'RISON. *v. a.* [old Fr. *caparasonner*.]

1. To dress in caparisons.

The steeds, *caparison'd* with purple, stand;
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And champ betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To dress pompously: in a ludicrous sense.

C A P

Don't you think, though I am *caparisoned* like a man, I have
a doublet and hose in my disposition?

Shakspeare, As you like it.

CA'PCASE.* *n. s.* [from *cap* and *case*.] A covered
case; a chest.

He asked his wife whether she shut the trunks and chests
fast, whether the *capcase* be sealed, and whether the hall-door
be bolted. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 116.*

One cart will serve for all your furniture,
With room enough behind to ease the footman,
A *capcase* for your linnen, and your plate.

Beaumont, and Fl. Noble Gentleman.

CAPE. *v. n. s.* [*cape*, Fr. *capo*, Ital. from the Lat.
caput.]

1. Headland; promontory.

What from the *cape* can you discern at sea? —
— Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood.

Shakspeare, Othello.

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape*, and verdant isles,
Hesperian sets; my signal to depart. *Milton, P. L.*

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, and obliged
them by treaty not to sail beyond the *cape*. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloke. [Fr. *cappe*, Dan. *kappe*,
a cloke or riding-coat.]

He was clothed in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide
sleeves and *cape*. *Bacon.*

CAPER. *n. s.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A leap;
a jump; a skip.

We that are true lovers, run into strange *capers*; but as all
is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love mortal in folly.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

Elimnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a *caper* on the strait
rope, at least an inch higher than any other lord in the whole
empire. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

CA'PER. *v. n. s.* [Fr. *capre*; Gr. *καπρία*, the tree
and the fruit.] An acid pickle. See **CAPER-**
BUSH.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal
ferment in taste and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and *capers*.

Floyer on the Humours.

CA'PER-BUSH. *n. s.*

The fruit is fleshy, and shaped like a pear.
This plant grows in the south of France, in Spain
and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the
buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled
for eating. *Miller.*

CA'PER-CUTTING.* *n. s.* [from *caper* and *cut*. To
cut a caper is a common phrase. See the citation
from Swift under **CAPER**. The Italians have a
similar expression, *tagliar le capriole*.] The act of
dancing in a frolicksome manner.

I am not gentle, sir, nor gentle will be,
Till I have justice, my poor child restor'd,
Your *caper-cutting* son has run away with.

Beaumont, and Fl. Love's Pilgrimage.

To CA'PER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolicksomenly.

The truth is, I am only old in judgement; and he that will *ca-*
per with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money,
and have at him. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. To skip for merriment.

Our master

Capering to eye her. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

His nimble hand's instinct then taught each string

A *capering* cheerfulness, and made them sing.

To their own dance. *Crashaw's Poems, p. 82.*

The family tript it about, and *capere'd* like hailstones bound-

ing from a marble floor. *Arbutnot, John Bull.*

3. To dance: spoken in contempt.

The stage would need no force, nor song, nor dance,
Nor *capering* monsieur from active France. *Rowe.*

CAP'ERER *n. s.* [from *caper*.] A dancer: in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols some delight afford:
No less the nimble *caperer* on the cord;
But these are still insipid stuff to thee,
Coop'd in a ship, and toss'd upon the sea. *Dryden, Juv.*

CAP'IAS *n. s.* [Lat.] A writ of two sorts, one before judgement, called *capias ad respondendum*, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgement. *Cowel.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS *adj.* The same with *capillary*.

CAPILLAI'RE *n. s.* [Fr.] A sirop extracted from maidenhair.

CAP'ILLAMENT *n. s.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little herbs at the top, are called *capillaments*. *Quincy.*

The solid *capillaments* of the nerves.

Bp. Berkeley, Stris, § 224.

CAPILLARY *n. s.* [old Fr. *capillaire*, from *capillus*, hair, Lat.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute: applied to plants.

Capillary, or *capillaceous* plants, are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. *Quincy.*

2. Applied to vessels of the body. Small: as the ramifications of the arteries. *Quincy.*

Ten *capillary* arteries in some parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatic vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest *capillary* artery. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CAP'ILLARY *n. s.* [from the *adj.*] A small plant: or a small vessel.

The hyssop — may tolerably be taken for some kind of minor *capillary*, which best makes out the antithesis with the cedar. *Sir T. Brown on the Plants in Scripture, p. 8.*

Our common hyssop is not the least of vegetables, nor observed to grow upon walls; but, rather, some kind of *capillaries* which are very small plants, and only grow upon walls and stony places. *Ibid. Vulg. Err.*

What remains, is received into the *capillaries* of the veins in the several parts. *Smith's Old Age, p. 233.*

Tar-water, by its active qualities, doth stir the humours, entering the minutest *capillaries*, and dislodging obstructions.

Bp. Berkeley on Tar-Water!

CAPILLA'TION *n. s.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] A vessel like a hair; a small ramification of vessels. Not used.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscurer *capillations*, but in a vesicle. *Brown, Vulg. Errs.*

CAP'ITAL *adj.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs must the serpent now his *capital* bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to touch life.

Edmund, I arrest thee

On *capital* treason. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

Several cases deserve greater punishment than many crimes that are *capital* among us. *Swift.*

3. That which affects life.

In *capital* causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is *capital* to thousands. *Bacon.*

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but some that are most *capital*, and commonly occurrent both in the life and conditions of private men. *Spenser on Ireland.*

As to swerve in the least points, is error; so the *capital* enemies thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endless perdition. *Hooker.*

They do, in themselves, tend to confirm the truth of a *capital* article in religion. *Atterbury.*

5. Chief; metropolitan.

This had been

Perhaps thy *capital* seat, from whence had spread
All generations; and had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor. *Milton, P. L.*

6. Applied to letters; large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.

Our most considerable actions are always present, like *capital* letters to an aged and dim eye. *Bp. Taylor's Holy Living.*
The first is written in *capital* letters, without chapters or verses. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

7. *Capital stock*. The principal or original stock of a trader, or company.

CAP'ITAL *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You see the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the uovali of the Dorick, mixed, without any regularity, on the same *capital*. *Addison on Italy.*

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

He could not leave the improved society of the *capital*, or consent to exchange the exhilarating joys, and splendid decorations, of publick life for the obscurity, insipidity, and uniformity of remote situations. *Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

3. The stock, with which a tradesman enters upon business, or by which he carries it on; as, he is known to have a good *capital*. See CAPITALIST.

4. A large letter; as, the word is printed in *capitals*.

CAP'ITALIST *n. s.* [from *capital*.] He who possesses a capital fund.

I take the expenditure of the *capitalist*, not the value of the *capital*, as my standard. *Burke on a Regicide Peace.*

CAP'ITALLY *adv.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

If any man swore by the king's head, and was found to have sworn falsely, he was punished *capitally*.

Bp. Patrick on Genesis, xlii. 15.

CAP'ITALNESS *n. s.* [from *capital*.] A capital offence. *Sherwood.*

CAPITA'TION *n. s.* [from *caput*, the head, Lat.]

1. Numeration by heads.

He suffered for not performing the commandment of God, concerning *capitation*; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto God a shekel. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. Taxation on each individual.

The Greeks pay a *capitation* tax for the exercise of their religion. *Guthrie.*

CAP'ITE *n. s.* [*caput*, *capitis*, Lat.]

A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's service, or socage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manour: and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; because, as the crown is a corporation and seignior in gross, as the common lawyers term it, so the king that possesseth the crown, is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth. *Cowel.*

CAP'ITOL *n. s.* [Lat. *capitolium*.] The temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome.

When you have drawn your number,
Repair to the *capitol*.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

C A P

The most celebrated [temples] on all accounts were the *capitol* and the pantheon. *Kennet, Rom. Antiq. ii. ch. iii.*

CAPITULAR. *n. s.* [from *capitulum*, Lat. an ecclesiastical chapter.]

1. The body of the statutes of a chapter.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a constitution in his *capitular*. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. A member of a chapter.

Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or *capitulars*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CAPITULARLY.* *adv.* [from *capitular*.] In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter.

The keeper, Sir Simon Harcourt, alleged you could do nothing but when all three were *capitularly* met, as if you never open but like a parish-chest, with all the three keys together. *Swift, Lett. to Mr. St. John.*

CAPITULARY.* *adj.* [Fr. *capitulaire*, from the Lat. *capitulum*.] Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

In the register of the *capitulary* acts of York cathedral, it is ordered, &c. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 302.*

To CAPITULATE.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *capituler*, from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles; to agree together in a charge; to confederate.

Percy, Northumberland,

The archbishop's grace of York, Douglas, and Mortimer, *Capitulate* against us, and are up. *Shakspeare, Henry IV. P. II.*

2. To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves should offer to *capitulate* with him as enemies. *Hayward.*

I still pursued, and, about two o'clock this afternoon, she thought fit to *capitulate*. *Spectator, No. 566.*

CAPITULATION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *capitulation*.]

1. Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedition upon terms and *capitulations*, agreed between the conquerour and the conquered; wherein, usually, the yielding party secured to themselves their law and religion. *Hudc.*

2. Reduction into heads or articles.

Division and prosecution of the parts severally; sometimes with a *capitulation* of them first.

Instructions for Oratory, (Oxford 1682,) p. 77.

CAPITULATOR.* *n. s.* [from *capitulate*; Fr. *capituleur*.] He who capitulates. *Sherwood.*

CAPITULE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *capitulum*.] A summary; a recapitulation. Obsolete.

But a *capitule* on those things that ben said.

Wicliffe, Heb. viii. 1.

CAPIVI TREE. *n. s.* [*copaiba*, Lat.]

This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena. Some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge, which runs along their trunks. These trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply vessels to the wounded part, to receive the balsam. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam. *Miller.*

CAPNOMANCY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *capnomantie*, from *καπνός* and *μαντεία*.] Divination by the flying of smoke.

Philosophy will very probably direct us to the true original of divination by prodigies, and the other species thereof, chiromancy, *capnomancy*, &c. *Spencer on Prodigies, p. 296.*

To CAPO'CH. *v. a.* I know not distinctly what this word means; perhaps to strip off the hood.

Capoch'd your rabins of the synod,

And snapt the canons with a why not

Hudibras.

C A P

CA'PON.† *n. s.* [Sax. *capun*, Fr. *chapon*, from *capo*, Lat.] A castrated cock.

In good roast beef my landlord sticks his knife;

The *capon* fat delights his dainty wife.

Gay's Pastorals.

To CA'PON.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To castrate; as, to castrate a cock. Birch, Hist. of the Royal Society, vol. i. p. 83.

CAPONNIERE. *n. s.* [Fr. A term in fortification.] A covered lodgement, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth. This lodgement contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the counter-scarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire.

Harris.

CAPO'T. *n. s.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To CAPO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is said to have *capotted* his antagonist.

CAPO'CH.† *n. s.* [*capuce*, *capuchon*, French.] A monk's hood; the hood of a cloak. *Sherwood.*

He wore a little brown *capouch*, girt very near to his body with a white towel.

Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. iv. 1.

CAPPER.† *n. s.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or sells caps.

They have their taylor, weavers, *cappers*, and workers in leather.

Rwand, Greek Church, p. 236.

CAPRE'OLATE. *adj.* [from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine, Lat.]

Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, *capreolate* plants.

Harris.

CAPRICE.† } *n. s.* [*caprice*, Fr. *capricho*, Span. *CAPRITCHIO.*] } probably from the Lat. *caper*, a goat.] Freak; fancy; whim; sudden change of humour.

Will the *caprichio* hold in thee? art sure?

Shakspeare, All's Well, &c.

It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected *caprichios* of distressed nature, when pursued by a close and well managed experiment. *Glaxville, Scipio, Præj.*

We are not to be guided in the sense of that book, either by the misreports of some ancients, or the *caprichios* of one or two neoterics. *Greæ.*

Quoth Hudibras, 'tis a *caprich*

Beyond the infliction of a witch.

Hudibras, i. 1.

Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole;

That counterworks each folly and *caprice*,

That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice.

Pope.

If there be a single spot more barren, or more distant from the church, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the bishop, to build.

Swift.

Their passions move in lower spheres,

Where'er *caprice* or folly steers.

Swift.

All the various machines and utensils would now and then play old pranks and *caprices*, quite contrary to their proper structures, and design of the artificers.

Bentley.

CAPR'ICIOUS.† *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful; humoursome.

I am here with thee and thy goats; as the most *capricious* poet, honest Ovid, was among the Goths.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

Does it imply that our language is in its nature irregular and *capricious*?

Louth.

CAPR'ICIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *capricious*.] Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

Thou art so *capriciously* conceited now.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

Act freely, carelessly, and capriciously, as if our veins ran with quicksilver.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.
To suppose the gifts of the Spirit to be so capriciously bestowed, would look more like a mockery than an endowment.

Warburton, Doct. of Grace, i. 33.

CAPRICIOUSNESS. † *n. s.* [from *capricious*.] The quality of being led by caprice, humour, whimsicalness. Formerly written *caprichiousness*.

It is no easy matter to satisfy the caprichiousness of the latter of them.

Ed. Kipper Williams, (1623,) in the Cabala, p. 80.

A subject ought to suppose, that there are reasons, although he be not apprised of them; otherwise he must tax his prince of capriciousness, inconstancy, or ill design.

Swift.

CAPRICORN. *n. s.* [*Capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine.

Notes to Creech's Manilius.

CAPRIFOLE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *caprifole*; Lat. *caprifolium*.] Woodbine.

And egplantine, and caprifole, among,
Fashion'd above within their inmost part.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. vi. 44.

CAPRIFICATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *caprificatio*.] A method of ripening the fruits of fig-trees.

The process of caprification being unknown to these savages, the figs come to nothing.

Bruce's Travels, iii. 74.

CAPRIOLE. † *n. s.* [French.]

1. In horsemanship. *Caprioles* are leaps, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he jerks or strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is different from the *croupade* in this, that the horse does not show his shoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not jerk out in a *balotade*.

Farrier's Dict.

The *capriole* is called by horsemen the goat's leap.

Bullough.

2. A dance; sometimes written *cabriole*, inaccurately; [originally from the Lat. *caper*, a goat.]

With lofty turns and capriols in the air.

Sir J. Davies, Poem of Dancing, st. 68.

Ixion is loosed from his wheel, and turned dancer; does nothing but cut capriols, fetch friskals, and lead lavaltoes with the Lamie!

B. Jonson, Masques.

CAPSICUM.* *n. s.* In botany, Guinea or Bonnet pepper.

Chambers.

CAPSTAN. *n. s.* [corruptly called *capstern*; *cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capstan*, is also new.

Raleigh, Essays.

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,

As seamen at a *capstan* anchors weigh.

Swift.

CAPSULE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *capsula*, dimin. of *capsa*, from the Gr. *κάψα*, a little chest.] A cell in plants for the reception of seeds.

On threshing I found the ears not filled, and some of the capsules quite empty.

Burke on the Scarcity.

CAPSULAR. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hollow like a chest.

CAPSULARY. } chest.
It ascendeth not directly unto the throat, but ascending first into a *capsulary* reception of the breast-bone, it ascendeth again into the neck.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

CAPSULATE. } *adj.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Inclosed, or in a box.

CAPSULATED. } a box.
Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agreeth unto the seeds of plants locked up and *capsulated* in their husks.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The heart lies immured, or *capsulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart, as the skull doth the brain.

Derham.

CAPTAIN. † *n. s.* [*captain*, Fr. in Lat. *capitaneus*; being one of those who, by tenure in *capite*, were obliged to bring soldiers to the war, Dr. Johnson says; but the derivation is probably from *caput*, the head or chief, and *than*, an ancient title of honour.]

1. A chief commander.

As *captain* of the host of the Lord am I now come.

Josh. v. 14.

Dismay'd not this

Our *captains*, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. The chief of any number or body of men.

Nashon — shall be *captain* of the children of Judah.

Numbers, ii. 3.

The king sent unto him a *captain* of fifty.

2 Kings, i. 9.

The *captain* of the guard gave him victuals.

Jeremiah, xl. 9.

3. A man skilled in war; as, Marlborough was a great *captain*.

4. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A *captain*! these villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore *captains* had need look to it.

Shakspeare, Henry IV.

The grim *captain*, in a surly tone,

Cries out, Pack up, ye rascals, and be gone!

Dryden.

5. The chief commander of a ship.

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards.

Arbutnot on Cons.

6. It was anciently written *captain*.

And evermore their cruel *captain*

Sought with his rascal routs to inclose them round.

Spenser, F. Q.

7. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

To procure safe conduct for his person, of the magnanimous, and most illustrious, six-or-seventh-times honoured *captain-general* of the Grecian army, Agamemnon.

Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

8. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest captain.

CAPTAIN.* *adj.* [from the subst.] Chief; valiant as a captain.

More *captain* than the lion.

Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.

Like *captain* jewels in the carnet.

Shakspeare, Sonnet.

CAPTAINRY. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *captainerie*.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for *captainry*, of counties, no shares of bishopricks for nominating of bishops.

Spenser on Ireland

CAPTAINSHIP. *n. s.* [from *captain*.]

1. The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore so please thee to return with us,

And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take

The *captainship*.

Shakspeare, Timon.

2. The rank, quality, or post of a captain.

The lieutenant in the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainship* in the same regiment.

Wotton.

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or the government of a certain district.

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped *captainships*.

Davies on Ireland.

4. Skill in the military trade.

CAPTATION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *captation*, ruse, artifice. Lacombe and Roquefort.] The practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

I am content my heart should be discovered without any of those dresses, or popular *captations*, which some men use in their speeches.

King Charles.

C A P

CA'PTION.† *n. s.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any person by a judicial process, Dr. Johnson says; it is also generally the act of taking any person unawares by some trick or cavil; [Lat. *captio*.] imposition.

I beseech you, Sir, to consider seriously 'with what strange *captious* you have gone about to delude your king and country; and if you be convinced they are so, give glory to God, and let the world know it, by your deserting that religion which stands upon such deceitful foundations.

Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants.

CA'PTIOUS. *adj.* [*captivus*, Fr. *captiosus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he shew a forwardness to be reasoning about things, take care, that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke.*

2. Insidious; ensnaring.

She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry *captious* and tempting questions which were like to be asked of him. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *captious*.] In a *captious* manner; with an inclination to object.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *captious*.] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; pceevishness.

The reader may see how nature passeth arte, seeing here much more *captiousness* in a subtil sophistical wit, than in him that hath but learned the sophistical art.

Abp. Crammer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 78.

Whither would restless subtilty proceed, if it were not bounded: there is of *captiousness* no end.

Wotton, Panegyrr. on K. Ch. I.

Captiousness is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbecoming and provoking expressions and carriage. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill beseeeming is it in thy sex,

To triumph like an Amazonian trull,

Upon their woes, whom fortune *captivates*. *Shakspeare.*

He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the rational sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of his will, so *captivated*. *King Charles.*

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captivate* or disturb them. *Locke.*

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to subdue.

Wisdom enters the last, and so *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. *Addison, Guardian.*

3. To enslave: with *to*.

They lay a trap for themselves, and *captivate* their understandings to mistake, falsehood and error. *Locke.*

CA'PTIVATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Made prisoner. This word Dr. Johnson had placed under the verb.

I will chain these legs and arms of thine,

That hast by tyranny, these many years,

Wasted our country, slain our citizens,

And sent our sons and husbands *captivate*.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. I.

CAPTIVA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *captivate*.] The act of taking one captive.

No small part of our servitude lyes in the *captivation* of our understanding; such as, that we cannot see ourselves captive.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 21.

CAPTIVE. *n. s.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives*

Who were the opposites of this day's trife? *Shakspeare.*

This is no other than that forced respect a *captive* pays to his conqueror, a slave to his lord. *Rogers.*

Free from shame

Thy *captives*: I ensure the penal claim. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. It is used with *to* before the captor.

C A P

If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,

Or friends with Caesar, or not *captive* to him. *Shakspeare.*

My mother, who the royal sceptre sway'd,

Was *captive* to the cruel victor made. *Dryden.*

3. One charmed, or ensnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart

Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words. *Shakspeare.*

CA'TTIVE. *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement, by whatever means.

But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppose,

And with nine circling streams the *captive* souls inclose. *Dryden.*

To CA'TTIVE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] It was used formerly with the accent on the last syllable, but now it is on the first. The old accent seems to have been discontinued in Milton's time; for Dryden, it appears, places the accent on the first syllable. To take prisoner; to bring into a condition of servitude.

But being all defeated save a few,

Rather than fly, or be *captiv'd*, herself she slew. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Thou leavest them to hostile sword

Of heathen and profane, their carcasses

To dogs and fowls a prey, or else *captiv'd*. *Milton, S. I.*

What further fear of danger can there be?

Beauty, which *captures* all things, sets me free. *Dryden.*

Still lay the god: the nymph surpris'd,

Yet, mistress of herself, devis'd,

How she the vagrant might intral,

And *capture* him, who *captures* all. *Prior.*

CAPTIVITY. *n. s.* [*captivité*, Fr. *captivitas*, low Lat.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; servitude to enemies.

This is the serjeant,

Who, like a good and hardy soldier, fought

'Gainst my *captivity*. *Shakspeare.*

There in *captivity* he lets them dwell

The space of seventy years; then brings them back;

Remembering mercy. *Milton, P. L.*

The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his *captivity*, than in his greatest triumphs. *Dryden, Fab. Dedic.*

2. Slavery; servitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a kind of *captivity* of judgement; and though there be reason to the contrary, not to listen unto it. *Hooker.*

The apostle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity* to the obedience of Christ. *Decay of Piety.*

When love's well tim'd, 'tis not a fault to love;

The strong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wise,

Sink in the soft *captivity* together. *Addison, Cato.*

CA'PTOR. *n. s.* [from *capio*, to take, Lat.] He that takes a prisoner or a prize.

CA'PTURE. *n. s.* [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great sagacity, and many artifices used by birds in the investigation and *capture* of their prey. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

2. The thing taken; a prize.

To CA'PTURE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take as a prize; as, four sail of the line were *captured*, and two sunk.

CAPUCCIO.* *n. s.* [Ital.] A capuchin, or hood.

That at his back a broad *capuccio* had. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. xii. 10.*

CAPU'CHED. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently cuculleted and *capuched* upon the head and back, and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CAPUCHIN.† *n. s.* [Fr. *capuce*, *capuchon*; Ital. *capuccio*.]

C A R

1. A female garment, consisting of a cloke and hood, made in imitation of the dress of *capuchin* monks; whence its name is derived.

2. A pigeon, whose head is covered with feathers, as it were with a *capouch*.

CAPUCHIN. * *n. s.* [So called from the *capuchon*, or cowl, with which they covered their heads.] One of the order of St. Francis, in its strictest observance.

Behold yet a new swarm of locusts, the order of the *capuchins*, and of those shameless companions which attribute unto themselves the name of the company of Jesus; which are within these forty years crawled out of the bottomless pit.

Harmar, Trans. of Beza's Sermon. (1587.) p. 242.

CAPUT MORTUUM. * [Lat.] In chemistry, the pieces remaining of any body, after all the volatile and humid parts, as the phlegm, spirit, salt, &c. have been extracted from it by force of fire. Figuratively used.

Poetry is of so subtle a spirit, that, in pouring out of one language into another, it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the transfusion, there will remain nothing but a *caput mortuum*.

Denham, Trans. of Æneid, Pref.

CAR, CHAR, in the names of places, seems to have relation to the British *carr*, a city. *Gibson's Camden.*

CAR. † *n. s.* [Celt. and old Fr. *carr*, a chariot; Welsh and Bret. *car*: Dutch, *karre*; Sax. *cær*: Lat. *currus*.]

1. A small carriage of burden, usually drawn by one horse or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to our shops, it must be followed by a *car* loaded with Wood's money. *Swift.*

2. In poetical language, any vehicle of dignity or splendour; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never shall revive:
Upon a wooden coffin we attend,
And death's dishonourable victory,
We with our stately presence glorify,
Like captives bound to a triumphant *car*. *Shakspeare.*

Wilt thou aspire to guide the heavenly *car*,
And with thy daring folly burn the world? *Shakspeare.*

And the gilded *car* of day,
His glowing axle doth allay,
In the steep Atlantick stream. *Milton, Comus.*

See, where he comes, the darling of the war!
See millions crowding round the gilded *car*! *Prior.*

3. The Charles's wain, or Bear; a constellation.
Every fixt and every wand'ring star,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car*. *Dryden.*

CA'RABINE. † } *n. s.* [*carabine*, Fr.]

1. A small sort of fire arm, shorter than a fusil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horse at a belt over the left shoulder. It is a kind of medium between the pistol and the musket, having its barrel two foot and a half long.

2. He who is armed with a carabine or carbine.
When he was taken, all the rest they fled,
And our *carbines* pursued them to the death. *Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.*

CARABINEER. † *n. s.* [Germ. *carabinier*.] A sort of light horse carrying longer carabines than the rest, and used sometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

CA'RACK. † *n. s.* [*caraca*, Spanish; Dr. Johnson says. The word is often written *carrack*, and *carrick*. So in old Fr. *carrague*, and low Lat. *carraca*. But *carrike*, or *carrick*, which is Chaucer's word, and which is defined in our old dictionaries a *great ship*

C A R

of burthen, directs us to the Ital. *carico*, or *carco*, which is a freight or lading, a burthen.] A large ship of burden; the same with those which are now called *galleons*.

In which river, the greatest *carack* of Portugal, may ride afloat ten miles within the forts. *Raleigh.*

The bigger whale, like some huge *carack* lay,
Which wanteth sea-room with her foes to play. *Waller.*

CA'RACOLE. *n. s.* [*caracole*, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a snail.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without observing a regular ground.

When the horse advance to charge in battle, they ride sometimes in *caracoles*, to amuse the enemy, and put them in doubt, whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank.

Barrier's Dict.

To CA'RACOLE. *v. n.* [from the *nom.*] To move in *caracoles*.

CA'RAT. † } *n. s.* [*carat*, Fr. "The fruit of the tree

CA'RACT. } called *kuara* is a red bean, which seems to have been in the earliest ages used for a weight of gold. This bean is called *carat*." Bruce's Travels, v. 66. Morin derives the word from the Arab. *kirat*, a weight; which he thinks is from the Gr. *κεράτιον*, a kind of small weights.]

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

In digging, if a diamond exceed twenty *carats*, (a *carat* is four grains,) such by the law of that place are reserved for the king. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 88.*

2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

A mark, being an ounce troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*, and each *carat* into four grains: by this weight is distinguished the different fineness of their gold; for, if to the finest of gold be put two *caracts* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *caracts*, then this gold is said to be twenty-two *caracts* fine. *Cocker.*

Thou best of gold, art worst of gold;
Other, less fine in *carat*, is more precious. *Shakspeare.*

3. A manner of expressing the value of any thing.
They are men that set the *carat* and value upon things, as they love them; but science is not every man's mistress.

R. Jonson, Discoveries.

It is the most prevailing eloquence, and of the most exalted *carat*. *Ibid.*

Here's a gentleman
(My pair of lofty clerks) of that high *carat*,
As hardly hath the age produc'd his like. *R. Jonson, Masques.*

CARAVAN. *n. s.* [*caravanne*, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the East.

They set forth
Their airy *caravan*, high over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight. *Milton, P. I.*

When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother, had lost their most holy Son, they sought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilean pilgrims.

Bp. Taylor.

CARAVANSARY. † *n. s.* [from *caravan*.] The *caravans-lodge*, as Sir Thomas Herbert calls it; and he distinguishes the word, in writing it *caravans-rare*. Trav. p. 206. Some derive it from the Arab. *cairawan*, or Pers. *cârvân*, and *serai*, a large

C A R

house.] A house built in the Eastern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Persia, and the Eastern countries, are called by the name of *caravansaries*.

Spectator.

The spacious mansion, like a Turkish *caravansary*, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

CA'RAVEL.† } *n. s.* [Span. *caravella*; Fr. *caravelle*; *CA'RVEL.* } Basque, *carabella*; Teut. *karevel*; Su. Goth. and Iceland. *karf*, a kind of ship. It is usually written *carvel*, and sometimes *carvell*. See **CARVEL.**] A light, round, old fashioned ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

It did me good
To see the Spanish *carvel* vail her top
Unto my maiden flag.

Heywood's Fair Maid of the West, 1613.

In an obstinate engagement with some Venetian *caravels*, the vessel, on board which he served, took fire. *Robertson.*

CA'RAWAY. *n. s.* [*carum*, Lat.] A plant: sometimes found wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used in medicine and confectionary. *Miller.*

CA'RBON.* *n. s.* [Fr. *carbone*, Lat. *carbo*.] In chemistry, is a simple body, black, sonorous, and brittle; and is obtained from various substances in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, generally by volatilizing their other constituent parts.

Parkinson.

CARBONA'CEOUS.* *adj.* [from *carbon*.] Containing carbon.

The atmosphere deposits fixed air and *carbonaceous* substance on earth long exposed to it. *Kirwan on Manures, i. § 1.*

CARBONA'DO.† *n. s.* [Fr. *carbonade*, “ragoût de gueux en usage dans toute la Gascogne et la Provence, fait avec des oignons, de l'ail et des restes de viande.” *Lacombe.* From the Lat. *carbo*, a coal.] Meat cut across, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me. *Shakspeare.*

To CARBONA'DO.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut, or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so *carbonado*

Your shanks.

Shakspeare.

Camel's flesh they sell in the buzzars roasted upon scuets, or cut in mammoeks and *carbonadod*.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 310.

CARBO'NICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *carbonique*, from the Lat. *carbo*.] Relating to carbon.

Corn, and particularly wheat, contains more of the *carbonick* principle than grasses. *Kirwan on Manures, i. § 2.*

CA'RBUNCLE. *n. s.* [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A *carbuncle* entire, as big as thou art,
Were not so rich a jewel.

Shakspeare.

His head
Crested aloft, and *carbuncle* his eyes,
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold.

Milton, P. L.

It is believed that a *carbuncle* does shine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its name. *Wilkins.*

Carbuncle is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. *Woodward.*

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*, no purple or livid spots, or the like, the mass of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

C A R

Red blisters, rising on their paps, appear,
And flaming *carbuncles*, and noisome sweat.

Dryden.

CA'RBUNCLED. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

An armour all of gold; it was a king's. —

— He has deserv'd it, were it *carbuncled*

Like holy Phœbus' car.

Shakspeare.

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.

CARBU'NCULAR. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *n. s.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET. *n. s.* [*catcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say, that I linger'd with you at your shop,

To see the making of her *carcanet*.

Shakspeare.

I have seen her beset and bedeckt all over with emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck.

Hakewill on Providence.

CA'RCASS.† *n. s.* [*carquisse*, Fr. *carcasso*, Ital. *carcar*, Span. *carcaissum*, low Lat.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,

And with foul cowardice his *carcass* shame,

Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies

With *carcasses* and arms the ensanguin'd field,

Deserted.

Milton, P. L.

If a man visits his sick friend, in hope of legacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the *carcass*.

Bp. Taylor.

The scaly nations of the sea profound,

Like shipwreck'd *carcasses*, are driv'n aground.

Dryden.

2. Body; in a ludicrous sense.

To-day how many would have given their honours,

To've sav'd their *carcasses*?

Shakspeare.

He that finds himself in any distress, either of *carcass* or of fortune should deliberate upon the matter, before he prays for a change. *L'Estrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcass* of a boat, not rigg'd,

Nor tackle, sail, nor mast.

Shakspeare.

4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as, the walls of a house.

What could be thought a sufficient motive to have had an eternal *carcass* of an universe, wherein the materials and positions of it were eternally laid together?

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb usually oblong, consisting of a shell or case, sometimes of iron, with holes, more commonly of a coarse strong stuff, pitched over, and girt with iron hoops, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE. *n. s.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] Prison fees. *Dict.*

CA'RCERAL.* *adj.* [from *carcer*, Lat. The Saxons 'used *cærcepn* for a prison.] Belonging to a prison.

Gloss. Ang. Nov. 1707.

CARCINOMA. *n. s.* [from *καρκίνος*, a crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to cure. A disorder likewise in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *adj.* [from *carcinoma*.] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD.† *n. s.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat. *Cards* are mentioned in a statute of Henry the 7th, viz. in 1496. Formerly written *cartis* or *carts*.]

1. A paper painted with figures, used in games of chance or skill.

C A R

- A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide !
Yet I have fac'd it with a *card* of ten. *Shakspeare.*
Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Descend, and sit on each important *card*;
First, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*
2. The paper on which the winds are marked for the mariner's compass.
Upon his *cards* and compass firms his eye,
The masters of his long experiment. *Spenser.*
The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
I' the shipman's *card*. *Shakspeare.*
How absolute the knave is ! we must speak by the *card*, or
equivocation will undo us. *Shakspeare.*
On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,
Reason the *card*, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*
3. [*kaarde*, Dutch.] The instrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or broken for spinning.
To *CARD*.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To comb, or comminute wool with a piece of wood, thick set with crooked wires.
The while their wives do sit
Beside them, *carding* wool. *May's Virgil.*
Go, *card* and spin,
And leave the business of the war to men. *Dryden.*
2. To mingle together.
It is an excellent drink for a consumption to be drunk either alone, or *carded* with some other beer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
But mine is such a drench of balderdash,
Such a strange *carded* cunningness. *Beaum. and Fl. Tamer tamed.*
3. To disentangle, as the carder separates what is coarse from the fine.
It is necessary that this book be *carded* and purged of certain base things. *Shelton, Tr. of Don Quix. i. 6.*
- To *CARD*. *v. n.* To game; to play much at cards : as a *carding* wife.
- CARD-TABLE*.* *n. s.* [from *card* and *table*.] The table appropriated to those who play at cards.
Whether there be not every year more cash circulated at the *card-tables* of Dublin, than at all the fairs of Ireland ?
Bp. Berkeley, Querist, § 552.
- CA'RDAMINE*.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cardamine*, Gr. *καρχαμήνη*.] In botany, the plant lady's smock; called also the cuckoo-flower, and meadow-cress.
- CARDAMOMUM*.† *n. s.* [Gr. *καρχαμόμων*, Fr. *cardamome*.] It is now usually written *cardamom*.
A medicinal seed, of the aromatick kind, contained in pods, and brought from the East Indies. *Chambers.*
- CA'RDER*.† *n. s.* [from *card*.]
1. One that cards wool.
The clothiers all have put off
The spinsters, *carders*, fullers, weavers. *Shakspeare.*
2. One that plays much at cards.
Jolly *carders*,
Oppressers of people, with many swearers.
Old Morality of Hycke Scorners.
So many adulterers, robbers, stealers, cutpurses, coppers, *carders*, dicers, sellers of lands, and bankrouts, issewe out of that lake and filthy puddell.
Wolton's Christ. Manuel, (1576,) sign. I. vi.
- CARDI'ACAL*.† } *adj.* [old Fr. *cardiaque*, from the
CA'RDIAK. } Gr. *καρδια*, the heart. See *CARDIALGY*.] Cordial; having the quality of invigorating the spirits.
The stomachick, *cardiack*, and diuretick qualities of this fountain somewhat resemble those of tar-water.
Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 64.
- CA'RDIALGY*.† *n. s.* [Fr. *cardialgie*; Gr. *καρδια*, the heart, and *αλγος*, pain. In our old language, it

C A R

- is written *cardiacle*; and *cardiack*, denoting pain in the heart, was the adjective.] The heart-burn; a pain supposed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the stomach, which sometimes rises all along from thence up to the œsophagus, occasioned by some acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*
Coughs, and *cardiacles*, cramps, and tooth-aches. *P. Plowman's Vision.*
- Theopompus was stricken by the Divine Hand with perturbation of his sense, and with a *cardiack* passion.
Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, (1633,) p. 184.
- CA'RDINAL*. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.
The divisions of the year in frequent use with astronomers, according to the *cardinal* intersections of the zodiac; that is, the two equinoctials, and both the solstitial points. *Brown.*
His *cardinal* perfection was industry. *Clarendon.*
- CA'RDINAL*.† *n. s.* ["Sicut à *cardine* ostium regitur, sic Apostolicæ sedis auctoritate omnes ecclesiæ reguntur !"] *Ordericus, lib. xii. p. 862. Sax. cardinal.*
1. One of the chief governours of the Romish church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, who constitute the sacred college, and are chosen by the pope.
A *cardinal* is so stiled, because serviceable to the apostolick see, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of the Romish church. *Ayliffe.*
You hold a fair assembly;
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, *cardinal*,
I should judge now unhappily. *Shakspeare.*
2. The name of a woman's cloke; [*cardinalisée*, in a red or scarlet habit, such as cardinals wear."] *Cotgrave.*
- CARDINAL'S FLOWER*. *n. s.* [*rupuntium*, Lat.] A flower.
The species are, 1. Greater rampions, with a crimson spiked flower, commonly called the scarlet *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's flower*. The first sort is greatly prized for the beauty of its rich crimson flowers, exceeding all flowers in deepness. *Miller.*
- CA'RDINALATE*.† } *n. s.* [from *cardinal*.] The office
CA'RDINALSHIP. } and rank of a cardinal.
An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour. *L'Estrange.*
In his *cardinalship*, scorned as a base friar; in his papacy, reverence'd as a prince of great worth and spirit.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.
He dares pull off his red hat, and trample it on the floor; denying his *cardinalship*.
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Married Clergy.
- Whether he should divest the *cardinalship*, or rule with a double greatness. *Wolton, Rem. p. 245.*
- To *CA'RDINALIZE*.* *v. a.* [from *cardinal*.] To make a cardinal.
He hath, above the wont of carnal popes, *cardinalized* divers, to the bolstering up of the Borghesian faction.
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 306.
- CA'RDING*.* *n. s.* [from *card*.] The act of playing at cards.
Carding and dicing have a sort of good fellows also going commonly in their company, as blind fortune, stumbling chance, &c. *Ascham's Toxophilus.*
- CARDIO'ID*.* *n. s.* An algebraick curve, so called from its resemblance to a heart. *Chambers.*

CA'RDMAKER. *n. s.* [from *card* and *make*.] A maker of cards.

Am not I Christophero Sly, by occupation a *cardmaker*.
Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.

CA'RDMATCH. *n. s.* [from *card* and *match*.] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

Take care, that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell; which is very observable in the venders of *cardmatches*.
Addison.

CARDO'ON.* *n. s.* [Span. *cardo*, an artichoke.] A species of wild artichoke.
Chambers.

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS.† The herb called Blessed Thistle. See **THISTLE**.

Get you some of this distilled *carduus benedictus*, and lay it to your heart; it is the only thing for a qualm.

This herbe may worthily be called *benedictus*, or omnimorbia, that is, a salve for every sore.
Shakspeare, Much Ado, &c.

* *Cogan, Har- u of Health, 1595.*

CARE. *† n. s.* [Goth. *kar*, *kara*; Sax. *cap*, *cape*.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take *care*, that *care* should be,
For wit that scorn'd the world, and liv'd like me. *Dryden.*

Nor sullen discontent, nor anxious *care*,
E'en though brought thither, could inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Raise in your soul the greatest *care* of fulfilling the divine will.
Wkg, Preparation for Death.

2. Caution; often in the phrase to *have a care*.

Well, sweet Jack, *have a care* of thyself. *Shakspeare.*

The foolish virgins had taken no *care* for a further supply, after the oil, which was at first put into their lamps, was spent, as the wise had done. *Tillotson.*

Begone! the priest expects you at the altar.—

But, tyrant, *have a care*, I come not thither. *A. Philips.*

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preservation.

If we believe that there is a God, that takes *care* of us, and we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotson.*

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or less: It is commonly used in the phrase to *take care*.

You come in such a time,
As if propitious fortune took a *care*
To swell my tide of joys to their full height. *Dryden.*

We *take care* to flatter ourselves with imaginary scenes and prospects of future happiness. *Atterbury.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows!

When that my *care* could not withhold thy riots,

What wilt thou do, when riot is thy *care*? *Shakspeare.*

Flush'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:

Is she thy *care*? is she thy *care*? he cries. *Dryden.*

Your safety, more than mine, was then my *care*:

Lest of the guide bereft, the rudder lost,

Your ship should run against the rocky coast. *Dryden.*

The wily fox,

Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow *care*. *Gay, Trinia.*

None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,

Or more improv'd the vegetable *care*. *Pope.*

To **CARE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be in concern about any thing.

She *cared* not what pain she put her body to, since the better part, her mind, was laid under so much agony. *Edney.*

As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, so were they always at variance with them; and therefore much *cared* not, though they were by him subdued. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;

If thou can'st live, less shall be my *care*. *Dryden.*

2. To be inclined; to be disposed: with *for* before nouns, or to before verbs.

Not *caring* to observe the wind,
Or the new sea explore.

Walker.

The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an author, who, I am sure, would not *care* for being praised at the expence of another's reputation.

Addison.

Having been now acquainted, the two sexes did not *care* to part.

Addison.

Great masters in painting never *care* for drawing people in the fashion.

Spectator.

3. To be affected with; to have regard to: with *for*.

You dote on her that *cares* not for your love. *Shakspeare.*

There was an ape that had twins; she doted upon one of them, and did not much *care* for t'other. *LeStrange.*

Where few are rich, few *care* for it; where many are so, many desire it. *Temple.*

CARE-CRAZED. *adj.* [from *care* and *craze*.] Broken with care and solicitude.

These both put off, a poor petitioner,

A *care-crazed* mother of a many children. *Shakspeare.*

CARE-DEFYING.* *adj.* [from *care* and *defy*.] Bidding defiance to care.

That *care-defying* sonnet, which implies

His debts discharg'd. *Shenstone, Economy. P. iii.*

CARE-TUNED.* *adj.* [from *care* and *tune*.] Tuned by care; mournful.

More health and happiness betide my liege,

Than can my *care-tun'd* tongue deliver him. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.*

When silence hath hushed the night into a dead sleep, she [the nightingale] then begins to carol out her *care-tuned* music. *Stafford's Niobe, P. II. p. 241.*

CARE-WOUNDED.* *adj.* [from *care* and *wound*.] Wounded with care.

Cornelia, his *care-wounded* breast

Clasping, from her averted husband seeks

A loving kiss. *May's Lucan, B. 5.*

CA'RECT.* *n. s.* A charm. See **CHARACT**.

To **CARE'EX.†** *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat.]

A term in the sea language. To lay a vessel on one side, to calk, stop up leaks, refit, or trim the other side. *Chambers.*

The fleet *careen'd*, the wind propitious fill'd

The swelling sails. *Shenstone, Love and Honour.*

To **CARE'EX.** *v. n.* To be in the state of careening.

CARE'ER. *n. s.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run; the length of a course.

They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same *career*. *Sidney.*

2. A course; a race.

What rein can hold licentious wickedness,

When down the hill he holds his fierce *career*? *Shakspeare.*

3. Height of speed; swift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horse is running in his full *career*, to stand upright on his back.

Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.

Practise them now to curb the turning steed,

Mocking the foe; now to his rapid speed

To give the rein, and, in the full *career*,

To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear. *Prior.*

4. Course of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brain

awe a man from the *career* of his humour? *Shakspeare.*

The heir of a blasted family has rose up, and promised fair, and yet, at length, a cross event has certainly met and stop'd him in the *career* of his fortune. *South.*

Knights in knightly deeds should persevere,

And still continue what at first they were;

Continue, and proceed in honour's fair *career*. *Dryden.*

To **CARE'ER.†** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run with swift motion.

With eyes, the wheels

Of beryl, and *careering* fires between. *Milton, P. L.*

Nature's king, who oft
Amid tempestuous darkness dwells alone,
And on the wings of the *careering* wind
Walks dreadfully serene, commands a calm. *Thomson, Winter.*

CA'REFUL.† *adj.* [Sax. *cappull*.]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern; sometimes with *for*.

The piteous maiden *careful*, comfortless,
Does throw out thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries.

Spenser, F. Q.
Martha, thou art *careful* and troubled about many things.

Be *careful* for nothing; but in every thing by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known to God. *Phil. iv. 6.*

Welcome, thou pleasing slumber;
A while embrace me in thy leaden arms,
And charm my *careful* thoughts. *Donham, Sophy.*

2. Provident; diligent: sometimes with *of* or *for*.

Behold, thou hast been *careful* for us with all this care; what is to be done for thee? *2 Kings, iv. 13.*

Hence get thee to bed, have *careful* looking to,
And eat warm things, and trouble not me.

To cure their mad ambition, they were sent
To rule a distant province, each alone:
What could a *careful* father more have done? *Dryden.*

3. Watchful; cautious: with *of*.

It concerns us to be *careful* of our conversations. *Ray.*

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety: full of solicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this *careful* height,
From that contented hap, which I enjoy'd. *Shakespeare.*

CA'REFULLY.† *adv.* [Sax. *cappullice*.]

1. In a manner that shews care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look? how meagre and ill-complexioned? *Collier.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

You come most *carefully* upon your hour. *Shakespeare.*

By considering him so *carefully* as I did before my attempt, I have made some faint resemblance of him. *Dryden.*

All of them, therefore, studiously cherished the memory of their honourable extraction, and *carefully* preserved the evidences of it. *Atterbury.*

3. Providently.

4. Cautiously.

CA'REFULNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. *cappulnesse*.] Vigilance; heedfulness: caution.

The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulness*, concealed by Ferhates. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

CA'RELESS.† *adj.* [Sax. *cappleap*.]

1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful: with *of* or *about*.

Knowing that if the worst befal them, they shall lose nothing but themselves; *whereof* they seem very *careless*.

Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold, or *careless* of his will. *Shakespeare.*

A woman the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more *careless* about her house. *B. Jonson.*

A father, unnaturally *careless* of his child, sells or gives him to another man. *Locke.*

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.

Thus wisely *careless*, innocently gay,
Cheerful he play'd. *Pope.*

In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by *careless* solitude I liv'd,
And sung of nature with unceasing joy,
Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain. *Thomson.*

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconsidered.

The freedom of saying as many *careless* things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

'Tis no matter, Sweet, let her say what she will, thou art not worse to me, and therefore not at all; be *careless*.

Beauchamp, and Ft. Scornful Lady.
Careless of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. *Granville.*

5. Contrived without care or art; having an appearance of negligence.

How earnest were some preachers against *careless* ruffs, yea and against set ruffs too? *Bp. Taylor, Artij. Hands, p. 119.*

One evening, as he fram'd the *careless* rhyme. *Beattie.*

CA'RELESSLY.† *adv.* [from *careless*.] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlessly.

There he him found all *carelessly* display'd,
In secret shadow from the sunny ray. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Not content to see,
That others write as *carelessly* as he. *Waller.*

Hear now this, thou that art given to pleasures, that dwellest *carelessly*.

This is the rejoicing city, that dwelt *carelessly*. *Zeph. ii. 13.*

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day; and fleet the time *carelessly*, as they did in the golden world.

The body was *carelessly*, and without solemnity, watered in some retired and unfrequented place.

Ruault, Greek Church, p. 279.

CA'RELESSNESS.† *n. s.* [Sax. *capplearnes*.] Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; manner void of care.

For Coriolanus, neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifests the true knowledge he has in their disposition, and, out of his noble *carelessness*, lets them plainly see it.

Who, in the other extreme, only doth

Call a rough *carelessness* good fashion;

Whose cloak his spurs tear, or whom he spits on,

He cares not. *Donne.*

It makes us to walk warily, and tread sure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better, than to be flattered into pride and *carelessness*.

The ignorance or *carelessness* of the servants can hardly leave the master disappointed. *Temple.*

I who at sometimes spend, at others spare,

Divided between *carelessness* and care. *Pope.*

CA'RENTANE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *quarantaine*, from the Lat. *quadragesima* or *quarentena*, Lent, or the term of forty days. See *QUARANTAIN*.] A papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

In the church of St. Vitus and Modestus, there are, for every day in the year, seven thousand years and seven thousand *carrentanes* of pardon.

Bp. Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery.

To CARESS.† *v. a.* [Fr. *caresser*, from *carus*, Lat. *carare* or *carere*.] Rather from the Gr. *καρῆσις* for *καταῖσις*, supposed by Morin to have been one of the words imported from Ionia to Marseilles. Ital. *carezzare* and *careggiare*. The word *caress* is evidently of no great age in our language. Heylin mentions it, in 1656, as uncouth and unusual.] To *endear*: to fondle; to treat with kindness.

If I can feast, and please, and *caress* my mind with the pleasures of worthy speculations, or virtuous practices, let greatness and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. *South.*

CARE'SS. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.

He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With conjugal *caresses*. *Milton, P. L.*

C A R

There are some men who seem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human shapes; their very *caresses* are crude and impertune. *L'Estrange.*

After his successor had publicly owned himself a Roman catholic, he began with his first *caresses* to the church party. *Swift.*

CARET. *n. s.* [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which shews where something interlined should be read.

CARGASON.† *n. s.* [*cargaçon*, Spanish.] A cargo. Not used, Dr. Johnson says; and he gives only the first of the examples from Howell. By Howell it is often used, but I have not found it elsewhere.

My body is a *cargason* of ill humours. *Howell's Letters.*

The ship *Swan* was sailing home with a *cargazon* valued at 80,000*l.* *Howell's Letters*, i. vi. 42.

These travellers, in lieu of the ore of Ophir wherewith they should come home richly freighted, may be said to make their return in apes and owls, in a *cargazon* of complements and cringes, or some huge-monstrous periwigs, which is the golden fleece they bring over with them.

Howell, Instruct. for For. Travel, p. 188.

CARGO.† *n. s.* [*charge*, Fr. Dr. Johnson says. But the old Fr. *cargue* must here be cited. Nor should the Ital. *carico* or *carco*, a burthen, be overlooked.] The lading of a ship; the merchandize or wares contained and conveyed in a ship.

In the hurry of the shipwreck, Simfonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithstanding that his whole fortune was at stake in the *cargo*. *L'Estrange.*

A ship, whose *cargo* was no less than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all posterity. *Bunuel, Theory.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republick of letters, and just fitted out for the university with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek. *Addison.*

CARICATURE.* *n. s.* [Ital. *caricatura*, from *caricare*, to load or charge, that is, to exaggerate. The word was written *caricatura*, in our own language, till within the last half century.] The representation of a person or circumstance, so as to render the original ridiculous, without losing the resemblance.

Expose not thyself, by four-footed manners, unto monstrous draughts and *caricatura* representations.

Brown, Christ. Mor. ii. 14.

From all these hands we have such draughts of mankind as are represented in those burlesque pictures which the Italians call *caricaturas*; where the art consists in preserving, amidst distorted proportions and aggravated features, some distinguishing likeness of the person, but in such a manner as to transform the most agreeable beauty into the most odious monster. *Spectator*, No. 534.

Let not this strained affectation of striving to be witty upon all occasions, be thought exaggerated, or a *caricatura* of Cowley. *Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.*

A portrait is sufficient; a *caricature* needless.

Bp. Horne, Lett. on Infidelity, Pref.

A new exhibition in English of the French *caricature* [Amyot's] of this most valuable biographer [Plutarch] by North, must have still more widely extended the deviation from the original. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet.* iii. Diss. p. xx.

TO CARICATURE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ridicule; to represent unfairly.

He could draw an ill face, or *caricature* a good one, with a masterly hand. *Lord Lyttelton.*

The numerous imitators, who are certain to follow every extraordinary effort of genius, may be induced to *caricature* its errors. *Pye.*

CARICATURIST.* *n. s.* [from "*caricature*."] He who caricatures other persons or things.

CARICIOUS Tumour. [from *carica*, a fig, Lat.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

C A R

CARIES. *n. s.* [Latin.] That rottenness which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*

Fistulas of a long continuance, are, for the most part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CARINATED Leaf.* In botany, a leaf, of which the back resembles the keel of a ship. [Lat. *carina*, the keel.] *Chambers.*

CARIO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *carious*.] Rottenness. This is too general, taking in all *cariosity* and ulcers of the bones. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CARIOUS. *adj.* [*cariosus*, Lat.] Rotten.

I discovered the blood to arise by a *carious* tooth. *Wiseman.*

CARK. *n. s.* *capc*, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; solicitude; concern; heedfulness. This word is now obsolete.

And Klaius taking for his youngling *cark*,
Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Busy with oker did their shoulders mark. *Sidney.*

He down did lay

His heavy head, devoid of careful *cark*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

TO CARK.† *v. n.* [*carapcian*, Saxon.] To be careful; to be solicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little used, and always in an ill sense.

I do find what a blessing is chanced to my life, from such muddy abundance of *carking* agonies, to states which still be adherent. *Sidney*

Hark my husband, he's singing and hoiting;

And I'm fain to *cark* and care, and all little enough.

Beaum. and Fl. Knight of the Burning Pestle.

What can be vainer, than to lavish out our lives in the search of trifles, and to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world? *L'Estrange.*

CARKING.* *n. s.* [from *cark*.] Care; anxiety.

Nothing can supersede our own *carkings* and contrivances for ourselves, but the assurance that God cares for us.

Decay of Piety.

CARLE.† *n. s.* [Iceland. *karl*, a rustick, or man of mean condition; Goth. *karl*, "*karl oc konung, plebs et princeps*," Ihre. Germ. *karl*; Welsh, *carl*, a clown, or a miser; Sax. *capl*, a miser, a rustick, a male; whence, in our language, *carl-cat*, a he-cat; also *ceopl*, whence the synonyme *churl*.] A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now use *churl*.

The *carle* beheld, and saw his guest

Would safe depart, for all his subtle sleight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Answer, thou *carle*, and judge this riddle right,

I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight. *Gay's Pastorals.*

The editor was a covetous *carle*, and would have his pearls of the highest price. *Bentley.*

CARLE. *n. s.* A kind of hemp.

The fible to spin and the *carl* for her seed. *Tusser.*

TO CARLE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To act like a *carle*.

They [old persons] *carle* many times as they sit, and talke to themselves; they are angry, waspish, displeased with every thing. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 59.

CARLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CARLINGS. *n. s.* [in a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on these the ledges rest, on which the planks of the deck are made fast. *Harris.*

CARLISH.* *adj.* [Sax. *ceoplic*, vulgar.] Churlish; rude; uncivil. Huloet, in his old dictionary, notices this adjective.

Shee witch'd mee, being a faire yonge maide,

In the greene forest to dwell:

She witch'd my brother to a *carlish* boore.

Marriage of Sir Gawaine, p. 11.

CARLISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *carlish*.] Churlishness.

Huloet.

CA'RLOT.* *n. s.* [from *carle*.] A countryman.

He hath bought the cottage, and the bounds,
That the old *carlot* once was master of. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

CA'RMAN. *n. s.* [from *car* and *man*.] A man whose employment it is to drive cars.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer shall the wall command;
E'n sturdy *carmen* shall thy nod obey,
And rattling coaches stop to make thee way. *Gay's Trivia.*

CARME, or CA'RMELITE.* *n. s.* [from mount Carmel.] A Carmelite or white friar.

Augustins, and Cordilieres,
And *Carmis*, and eke sackid freres. *Chaucer, R. R. 7462.*
John Bale writ a large treatise of this order of *Carmes* or *Carmelites*. *Weever, Fun. Monum.*

CA'RMELIN.* } *adj.* [from *Carmel*.] Belonging to
CA'RMELITE. } the order of Carmelites.

There were likewise *Carmelin* or *Carmelincasse* nuns here in England. *Weever.*

We saw the chapels of the *Carmelite* nuns. *Gray's Letters.*

CA'RMELITE. *n. s.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A sort of pear.

CARMINATIVE.* *n. s.* [supposed to be so called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are such things as dilute and relax at the same time, because wind occasions a spasm, or convulsion in some parts. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is *carminative*; for wind is perspirable matter retained in the body.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

CARMINATIVE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *carminatif*.] See the example to the substantive.

Carminative and diuretick
Will damp all passion sympathetick. *Swift.*

CA'RMINE. *n. s.* A bright red or crimson colour, bordering on purple, used by painters in miniature.

It is the most valuable product of the cochineal mastick, and of an excessive price. *Chambers.*

CA'RNAGE. *n. s.* [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havock; massacre.

He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage* than to fight, insomuch as without any great loss or danger to themselves, the greatest part of the seditious were slain.

Hayward.

2. Heaps of flesh.

Such a scent I draw
Of *carnage*, prey innumerable! and taste
The savour of death from all things there that live. *Milton, P. L.*

His ample maw, with human *carnage* fill'd,
A milky deluge next the giant swill'd. *Pope.*

CA'RNAL. *adj.* [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.]

1. Fleshly; not spiritual.

Thou dost justly require us, to submit our understandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* reason, in order to thy sacred mysteries and commands. *King Charles.*

From that pretence
Spiritual laws by *carnal* power shall force
On every conscience. *Milton, P. L.*

Not such in *carnal* pleasure: for which cause,
Among the beasts no mate for thee was found. *Milton, P. L.*

A glorious apparition! had not doubt,
And *carnal* fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eye. *Milton, P. L.*

He perceives plainly, that his appetite to spiritual things abates, in proportion as his sensual appetite is indulged and encouraged; and that *carnal* desires kill not only the desire, but even the power of tasting purer delights. *Atterbury.*

2. Lustful; lecherous; libidinous.

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body. *Shakespeare.*

CA'RNAL-MINDED.* *adj.* [from *carnal* and *mind*.]

Thinking only of the flesh; worldly-minded.
Abusing the credulous and *carnal-minded*, thereby to be masters of their persons and wealth.

More, Antid. against Idolatry, ch. 10.

He [Jesus Christ] stript off those veils and colours, which the worldly and *carnal-minded* Scribes and Pharisees had laid over them [the Scriptures]. *West on the Resurrection*, p. 191.

CA'RNAL-MINDEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *carnal-minded*.] Grossness of mind.

They made their own virtue their god, which was the most cursed piece of *carnal-mindedness* and idolatry.

Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 282.

CA'RNALIST.* *n. s.* [from *carnal*.] One given to carnality.

They are in a reprobate sense mere *carnalists*, fleshly-minded men. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 686.

CA'RNALITE.* *n. s.* [from *carnal*.] A worldly-minded man.

God is on our side, and therefore we feare not what the pope or any other *carnalite* can do against us.

Anderson, Expos. upon Benedictus, (1573) fol. 7. h.

CARNA'LITY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *charnalité*.]

1. Fleshly lust; compliance with carnal desires.

An inciter of lust, and the waker of carnality. *Feltham's Resolves*, ii. 36.

Mortifications were more in use, and all luxurious indulgence to carnality generally condemned.

Ricaut, Greek Church, p. 307.

If godly, why do they wallow and sleep in all the carnalities of the world, under pretence of christian liberty? *South.*

2. Grossness of mind.

So was Jeroboam's episcopacy partly from the pattern of the law, and partly from the pattern of his own carnality.

Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. i. 5.

He did not institute this way of worship, but because of the carnality of their hearts, and the proneness of that people to idolatry. *Tillotson.*

To CA'RNALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *carnal*.] To debase to carnality.

What concord can there be between a sensual and carnalized spirit, that understands no other pleasures but only those of the flesh, and those pure and virgin-spirits, that neither eat nor drink, but live for ever upon wisdom and holiness, and love and contemplation? *Scott's Christian Life*, i. § 2.

CA'RNALLY.* *adv.* [from *carnal*.]

1. According to the flesh; not spiritually.

Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of house, or any other way observers of civility and decent order, such they reprov'd, as being carnally and earthly minded. *Hooker.*

In the sacrament we do not receive Christ carnally, but we receive him spiritually; and that of itself is a conjugation of blessings and spiritual graces.

Bp. Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

So the sense requires; it being spoken carnally, or like a man, to charge God with injustice.

Tr. of Knatchbull's Annot. p. 157.

2. Libidiously; lustfully.

Thou shalt not lie carnally with thy neighbour's wife, to defile thyself with her. *Levit.* xviii. 20.

CA'RNALNESS. *n. s.* The same with carnality. *Diet.*

CARNA'TION. *n. s.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural flesh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named: the name of a flower.

And lo the wretch! whose vile, whose insect lust
Laid this gay daughter of the spring in dust:
O punish him! or to th' Elysian shades
Dismiss my soul, where no carnation fades.

Pope.

CARNA'TIONED.* *adj.* [from *carnation*.] Coloured like the carnation.

Court gentle zephyr, court and fan
Her softer cheeks carnation'd wan. *Lovelace, Luc. P.* p. 12.

CARNE'LION. *n. s.* A precious stone.

The common *carneleon* has its name from its flesh colour, [*carne*]; which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the female *carneleon*; in others deeper, called the male.

Woodward.

CA'RNEOUS. *adj.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleshy.

In a calf, the umbilical vessels terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ. *Ray.*

CARNEY.* A disease in horses, wherein their mouths become so furred that they cannot eat. *Chambers.*

CARNIFICA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *carnify*.] The making of, or turning to, flesh. In medicine, the reverse of ossification. *Chambers.*

To CARNIFY. *v. n.* [from *caro** *carnis*, Lat.] To breed flesh; to turn nutriment into flesh.

At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanguify, I *carnify*. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

CARNIVAL.† *n. s.* [Ital. *carnavale*, Fr. *carnaval*.]

Our old writers seem to have considered it as "the bidding farewell to flesh," *carni vale*. See Bullokar's Expositor. But Ducange explains the word by *carn-a-val*, the flesh being put into the pot at this feast, in order to compensate for the abstinence ensuing: and therefore, in the low Latin, the word was *carnelævamen*.] The feast held in the popish countries before Lent; a time of luxury.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, and we are voluptuous not so much upon desire or appetite, as by way of exploit and bravery. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNIVOROUS. *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro*.] Flesh-eating; that of which flesh is the proper food.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw. *Ray on the Creation.*

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a *carnivorous* animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CARNOSITY.† *n. s.* [*carnositè*, Fr.] Fleishy excrecence.

What's good for a *carnosity* in the bladder?

Baum. and Fl. The Chances.

By this method, and by this course of diet, with *adorficks*, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnosity* resolved. *Wiseman.*

CARNOUS. *adj.* [old Fr. *charnue*, from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Fleishy.

The first or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut; the second, a dry and flosculous coat, commonly called mace. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The muscle whereby he is enabled to draw himself together, the academists describe to be a distinct *carnous* muscle, extended to the ear. *Ray on the Creation.*

CAROB, or St. John's Bread. [*soliqua*, Lat.]

A tree very common in Spain, and in some parts of Italy, where it produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a sweetish taste. These pods are eaten by the poorer inhabitants. *Miller.*

CAROCHE.† *n. s.* [Ital. *carrozza*, said to be from *carro rozzo*, a red carriage; whence, as chariots were first used in Italy, the Fr. *carosse*; and thence our old word *caroche*; which, Dr. Johnson says, is used in the comedy of Albumazar, and is obsolete. It is a very frequent word in our old writers. Probably the unauthorized modern word *barouche* may have been introduced, by some learned charioteer, with a retrospective view to *caroche*.]

A coach; a carriage of pleasure.

Like any lady, countess, dutchess, or queen, they shall have gowns, tires, jewels, coaches, and *caroches*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 500.

Make ready my *caroch*.

Baum. and Fl. Custom of the Country.

A *caroch* with six horses. *Transl. of Boccacini, (1611), p. 79.*

CAROCIED.* *part. adj.* [from *caroche*.] Placed in a coach.

This man's taking up a common wench

In rags, and lowlie, then maintaining her

Carocied in cloth of tisue. *Baum. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer.*

CAROL.† *n. s.* [*carola*, Ital. from *chorcola*, Lat. Fr. Johnson says. Mr. Brand deduces it from *cantare*, to sing, and *rola*, an interjection of joy. In old French, however, *carole* is a kind of dance. See Cotgrave in V. CAROLLE, Lacombe, and Roquefort. "Carolle, divertissement accompagnée de danses et de bals." *Rom. de R. Gl.*]

1. A song of joy and exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the rest,

For they can do it best:

The whiles the maidens do their *carol* sing,

To which the woods shall answer, and their echo ring.

Spenser, Epithalamium.

Even in the old testament, if you listen to David's harp, you shall hear as many horse-like airs as *carols*.

Bacon.

Oppos'd to her, on t'other side advance

The costly feast, the *carol*, and the dance,

Minstrels and musick, poetry and play,

And balls by night, and tournaments by day.

Dryden.

2. A song of devotion.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* blas'd.

Shakespeare.

They gladly thither haste; and, by a choir

Of squadron'd angels, hear his *carol* sung.

Milton, Ole

3. A song in general.

The *carol* they began that hour,

Shakespeare.

How that a life was but a flower.

To CAROL.† *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital. *caroler*, old Fr.]

To sing; to warble; to sing in joy and festivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chaunt their lays,

And *carol* of love's praise.

Spenser.

This done, she sung, and *caroll'd* out so clear,

That men and angels might rejoice to hear.

Dryden.

Hovering swans, their throats releas'd

From native silence, *carol*: omds harmonious.

Prior.

To CAROL. *v. a.* To praise; to celebrate in song.

She with precious viol'd liquors heels,

For which the shepherds at their festivals,

Carol her goodness loud in rustick lays.

Milton, Cor.

CAROLING.* *n. s.* [from *carol*.] An hymn, or song of devotion.

They see such admirable things,

As carries them into an extasy,

And hear such heavenly notes and *carolings*

Of God's high praise.

Spenser, Hymn of Hear. Beauty.

CAROTID. *adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries, so called, which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and splenic arteries, are not only variously contorted, but also here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood.

Ray on the Creation.

CAROTIDAL.* *adj.* The same as CAROTID.

The two *carotidal*, and the two vertebral arteries are this golden quaternion.

Smith's Old Age, p. 220.

CAROUSAL.† *n. s.* [from *carous*.] It seems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the second syllable; but Dryden accents it on the first, Dr. Johnson says. Dryden, however, was only observing the fashion of his own time; as the example from Marvel shews. Some imagine *carousal* to be derived from the Ital. *carosello*, a diminutive of *carro*, a chariot; and that the entertainment, originally, was a course or contest of chariots and horses; and that the word at length signified generally a magnificent feast.] A festival.

This game, these *carousals* Ascanius taught,

And building Alba to the Latins brought.

Dryden.

Before the crystal palace, where he dwells,

The armed angels hold their *carousals*.

A. Marvel, in Lachrymæ Musarum, 1650.

Leaving out the warlike part of the *carousals*, and forming a poetical design for the use of the machines, the songs and the dances. *Dryden, Pref. to Albion and Albanus.*

A royal *carousal* given by Charles the Fifth of France to the emperor Charles the Fourth, in the year 1373, was closed with the theatrical representation of the Conquest of Jerusalem by Godfrey of Bullioign. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. 245.*

To CAROUSE. † *v. n.* [*carousser*, Fr. from *gar ausz*, all out, Germ. Dr. Johnson says. But the Germ. *rausch*, drunkenness, seems better entitled to the fame of producing *carouse*.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a health, quoth he, as if
He'd been aboard *carousing* to his mates
After a storm. *Shakspeare.*

Learn with how little life may be preserved,
In gold and myrrh they need not to *carouse*. *Raleigh.*
Now hats fly off, and youths *carouse*,
Heaths first go round, and then the house,
The brides came thick and thick. *Suckling.*

Under the shadow of friendly boughs
They sit *carousing*, where their liquors grow. *Waller.*

To CAROUSE. *v. a.* To drink up lavishly.

Now my sick fool, Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side out,
To Desdemona hath to-night *carous'd*
Potations pottle deep. *Shakspeare.*

Our cheerful guests *carouse* the sparkling tears
Of the rich grape, whilst merrick charms their ears. *Denham.*

CAROUSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.

Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast and late *carouse*. *Pope.*

2. A hearty dose of liquor.

He had so many eyes watching over him, as he could not
drink a full *carouse* of sack; but the state was advertised there-
of within few hours after. *Darwin on Ireland.*

Please you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff *carouses* to our mistress' health. *Shakspeare.*

CAROUSE. *n. s.* [from *carouse*.] A drinker; a toper.

The bold *carouser*, and adveit'ring dame,
Nor fear the fever, nor refuse the game;
Safe in his skill from all constraint set free,
But conscious shame, remorse, and piety. *Granville.*

CARP. *n. s.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fish.

A friend of mine stored a pond of three or four acres with
carps and tench. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

To CARP. † *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To censure; to
cavil; to find fault: with *at* before the thing or
person censured. It was formerly used in the sense
of to jest.

In fellowship well could she laugh and *carpe*.
Chaucer, C. 2. Prol. 470.

Tertullian, even often through discontentment, *carpet* in-
juriously *at* them, as though they did it even when they were
free from such meaning. *Hooker.*

This your all licens'd fool
Does hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured riots. *Shakspeare.*

No, not a tooth or nail to scratch,
And *at* my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*

When I spoke,
My honest homely words were *carp'd* and censur'd,
For want of courtly stile. *Dryden.*

To CARP. * *v. a.* To blame.

Which my saying divers ignorant persons, not used to reade
old amient authors, nor acquainted with their phrase and
manner of speech, did *carpe* and reprehend, for lacke of good
understandyng. *Abp. Craumer, Doct. of the Sacrament, fol. 100.*

They *carpe* us like crakers. *Skelton's Poems, p. 213.*
Herod heard John gladly, while he *carped* others.

CARPENTER. † *n. s.* [*charpentier*, Fr. low Lat. *car-
penterius*, in the thirteenth century. Mr. Horne
Tooke observes, that what we now call a *carpenter*,

was anciently called a *smith*; and that the trans-
lation of the N. Test. ascribed to Wicliffe proves
that *smith* and *carpenter* were then [in the fourteenth
century] synonymists, viz. "Wher this is not a
smith, ether a *carpentere*, the sone of Marie." St.
Mark, vi. 2, 3. If this be the true reading, it is
remarkable that it should not be noticed in a recent
publication of Wicliffe's Testament, by the learned
and reverend Mr. Baber, where the passage is
simply thus; without *smith*, and without any note,
or various reading; "Wher this is not a *carpenter*
the sone of Marye." The parallel passage in St.
Matthew, xiii. 55. has also only *carpenter*.] An
artificer in wood; a builder of houses and ships.
He is distinguished from a joiner, as the *carpenter*
performs larger and stronger work.

This work performed with aduancement good,
Godfrey his *carpentere*, and men of skill,
In all the camp, sent to an aged wood. *Fairfax.*

In building Hiero's great ship, there were three hundred *car-
penters* employed for a year together. *Wilkins.*

In burden'd vessels, first with speedy care,
His plenteous stores do season'd timbers send,
Thither the brawny *carpenters* repair,
And, as the surgeons of main'd ships, attend. *Dryden.*

CARPENTRY. *n. s.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade or
art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry*
before joinery, because necessity did doubtless compel our fore-
fathers to use the conveniency of the first, rather than the ex-
travagancy of the last. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

CARPER. † *n. s.* [from *To CARP*.] A caviller; a
censorious man.

I have not these weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a *carper*. *Shakspeare.*
That audacious *carper* at the works of God was sufficiently
silenced. *Smith's Old Age, p. 58.*

CARPET. † *n. s.* [*karpel*, Dutch, Ital. *carpetta*;
from the city of Cairo, and the Ital. *tapeto*, i. e.
tapestry made at Cairo.]

1. A covering of various colours, spread upon floors
or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, *carpet* hid,
and every thing in order? *Shakspeare.*

Against the wall, in the middle of the half pace, is a chair
placed before him, with a table and *carpet* before it. *Bacon.*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and
smooth.

Go signify as much, while here we march
Upon the grassy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakspeare.*

The *carpet* ground shall be with leaves o'erspread,
And boughs shall weave a covering for your head. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with
a lovely *carpet* of green grass, and other herbs. *Ray.*

4. *Carpet* is used, proverbially; for a state of ease and
luxury; as, a *carpet* knight, a knight that has never
known the field, and has recommended himself only
at table, Dr. Johnson says. This reflects no great
credit on the knights in question. The fact is, that
a *carpet-knight* was so called, because he received
his honour from the king's hand in the court, and
upon a *carpet*, or such like ornament belonging to
the regal state. Markham's Booke of Honour,
1625. p. 71. They were sometimes called *knights*
of the green cloth, in contradistinction to those who
were knighted as soldiers; and they were selected
from those, who had been serviceable to the court,
city, or state, and had therefore merited distinction,

C A R

whether having studied law, physick, or any other arts and sciences. Holme's Acad. of Armory, B. iii. p. 57.

He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on carpet consideration. *Shakspeare.*

5. To be on the *carpet*, [*sur le tapis*, Fr.] is to be the subject of consideration; an affair in hand.

To CA'RPET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To spread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and carpeted under foot, without any degrees to the state; he was set upon a low throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of state over his head, of blue sattin embroidered. *Bacon.*

The dry land we find every where naturally carpeted over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants. *Derham.*

CA'RPET-WALK.* *n. s.* *Carpet-way*: a green way; *CA'RPET-WAY.* } a way on the turf. *Ray.*

Mow *carpet-walks*, and ply weeding. *Evelyn.*

CA'RPING. *particip. adj.* [from *To CARP.*] Captious; censorious.

No *carping* critick interrupts his praise,
No rival strives, but for a second place. *Granville.*

Lay aside therefore a *carping* spirit, and read even an adversary with an honest design to find out his true meaning: do not snatch at little lapses, and appearances of mistake. *Watts.*

CA'RPING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Cavil; censure; abuse.

The passage of the Israelites over Jordan, in memory of which those stones at Gilgal were set up, is free from all those little *carpings* before-mentioned, that are made as to the passage through the red-sea. *Leslie, Method with the Deists.*

CA'RPINGLY. *adv.* [from *carping.*] Captiously; censoriously.

We derive out of the Latin at second hand by the French, and make good English, as in these adverbs, *carpingly*, currently, actively, colourably. *Camden's Remains.*

CA'RPMEALS. *n. s.* A' kind of coarse cloth made in the north of England. *Phillips's World of Worlds.*

CARPUS. *n. s.* [Latin.] The wrist so named by anatomists, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annular ligament. *Quincy.*

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying loose in the wound. *Wise man's Surgery.*

CA'RHACK. See *CARACK.*

CA'RRAT. See *CARAT.*

CA'RRAWAY.† *n. s.* See *CARAWAY.* Mr. Mason blames Dr. Johnson for here referring to *caraway*, which means *caraway seeds*, when *carraway*, the word before us, means apples; "*carraway* Harvey apples," he says, "so called from their spicy flavour," as a Herefordshire friend informed him. There may be such apples; but both Johnson and the poet will be supported, in opposition to Mr. Mason in using *carraways* as the seeds or comfits, and not as apples, by the following passage; which, as Mr. Steevens observes, may settle this important point!

This is a confirmation of our use in England, for the serving of apples and other fruites last after meales. Howbeit, we are wont to eat *carraways* or biscuits, or some other kind of comfits or *seeds* together with apples, thereby to breake winde ingendred by them: and surely it is a very good way for students. *Cogan's Haven of Health, 1595.*

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of *carraways*, and so forth; come, cousin, silence, and then to bed! *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

C A R

CA'RRIBLE.* *adj.* [from *carry.*] That which may be carried. *Sherwood.*

CA'RRIAGE.† *n. s.* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry.*]

1. The act of carrying or transporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the carriage of sounds farther or less way, yet do not confound the articulation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If it seem so strange to move this obelisk for so little space, what may we think of the carriage of it out of Egypt? *Wilkins.*

2. Conquest; acquisition.

Solyman resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope, that by the carriage away of that, the other cities would, without resistance, be yielded. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horse or carriage can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.*

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon carriages, which before lay bound in great unweildy timber, with rings fastened thereto, and could not handsomely be removed to or fro. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

5. Behaviour: personal manners.

Before his eyes he did cast a mist, by his own insinuation, and by the carriage of h's youth, that expressed a natural princely behaviour. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Though in my face there's no affected frown,
Nor in my carriage a feign'd niceness shown,
I keep my honour still without a stain. *Dryden.*

Let him have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that which will most influence their carriage, will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them. *Locke.*

6. Conduct; measures; practices.

You may hurt yourself; nay, utterly
Grow from the king's acquaintance by this carriage. *Shakspeare.*

He advised the new governour to have so much discretion in his carriage, that there might be no notice taken in the exercise of his religion. *Clarendon.*

7. Management; manner of transacting. Not used.

The manner of carriage of the business, was as if there had been secret inquisition upon him. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

8. That which is carried; the burthen.

With speare in th' one hand [Calepine] staid himself upright,
With th' other staid his lady up with steady might:—
But when as Calepine came to the brim,
And saw his carriage past that perill well,—
His heart with vengeance inwardly did swell. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 34.*

CA'RRIER. *n. s.* [from *To carry.*]

1. One who carries something.

You must distinguish between the motion of the air, which is but a *vehiculum cause*, a carrier of the sounds, and the sounds conveyed. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

For winds, when homeward they return, will drive
The loaded carriers from their evening hive. *Dryden.*

2. One whose profession or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have rather made it my choice to transcribe all, than to venture the loss of my originals by post or carrier. *Pierce's Letters.*

The roads are crouded with carriers, laden with rich manufactures. *Swift.*

3. A messenger; one who carries a message.

The welcome news is in the letter found;
The carrier's not commissioned to expound;
It speaks itself. *Dryden, Religio Laici.*

4. The name of a species of pigeons, so called from the reported practice of some nations, who send them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote:

There are tame and wild pigeons, and of tame there are croppers, *carriers*, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

CARRION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *caroigne*, *carongne*: modern, *charogne*; from the Lat. *caro* and *rodens*. V. Roquefort.]

1. The carcase of something not proper for food.
They did eat the dead *carriens*, and one another soon after; insomuch that the very carcases they scraped out of their graves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

It is by
That, lying by the violet in the sun,
Do, as the *carriou* does, not as the flower. *Shakspeare.*
Ravens are seen in flocks where a *carriou* lies, and wolves in herds to run down a deer. *Temple.*

Sheep, oxen, horses full; and heap'd on high,
The differing species in confusion lie,
Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found,
To lodge their loathsome *carriou* under ground. *Dryden.*
Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural inclination to *carriou*. *Pope.*

2. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all that pride that makes thee swell,
As big as thou dost blown-up veal;
Nor all thy tricks and slights to cheat,
Sell all thy *carriou* for good meat. *Hudibras.*
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply,
For love has made me *carriou* ere I die. *Dryden.*

3. A name of reproach for a worthless woman.

Shall we send that foolish *carriou*, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and excuse his throwing into the water? *Shakspeare.*

CARRION. † *adj.* [from the substantive.] Relating to carcases; feeding upon carcases.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for *carriou* kites and crows,
Even of the bonny beasts he lov'd so well. *Shakspeare, Henry VI.*

You'll ask me why I rather choose to have
A weight of *carriou* flesh, than to receive
Three thousand ducats? *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

This foul deed shall smell above the earth
With *carriou* men groaning for burial. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*
The charity of our death-bed visits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a *carriou* crow to a sheep; we smell a carcase. *L'Estrange.*

CARRION-LEAN. * *adj.* Applied properly to beasts; to jades that be more *carriou* like, or more lean. *Hulot.*

CARRONADE. * *n. s.* A very short piece of iron ordnance, originally made at Carron in Scotland. *James's Milit. Dict.*

CARROT. *n. s.* [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.] An esculent root.

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do very well in the fields for seed. *Mortimer.*
His spouse orders the sack to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots*. *Dennis.*

CARROTINESS. *n. s.* [from *carrotly*.] Redness of hair.

CARROTY. *n. s.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

CARRROWS. *n. s.* [An Irish word.]

The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemens houses, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To **CARRY.** † *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat.] But Serenius deduces it from the Su. *kora*, to carry, to drive; Goth. *kera*.]

1. To convey from a place; opposed to *bring*, or convey to a place: often with a particle, signifying departure; as, *away*, *off*.

When he dieth, he shall *carry* nothing away. *Psalms xlix. 18.*

And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts, viii. 2.*
I mean to *carry* her away this evening, by the help of these two soldiers. *Dryden, Span. Fryar.*

As in a hive's vimineous dome,
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her studious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry*. *Prior.*

They exposed their goods with the price marked, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and retired; the *Seres* returning *carried off* either their goods or money, as they liked best. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To transport.

They began to *carry* about in beds those that were sick. *Mark, vi. 55.*

The species of audibles seem to be *carried* more manifestly through the air, than the species of visibles. *Bacon.*

Where many great ordnance are shot off together, the sound will be *carried*, at the least, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*

3. To bear: to have about one.

Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier resolved. *Locke.*

I have listened with my utmost attention for half an hour to an orator, without being able to *carry* away one single sentence out of a whole sermon. *Swift.*

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

6. To effect any thing.

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Of times we lose the occasion of *carrying* a business well thoroughly by our too much haste. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

These advantages will be of no effect, unless we improve them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addison.*

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly shall I *carry* out my side,
Her husband being alive. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

How many stand for consulships? — Three, they say; but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shakspeare.*

I see not yet how any of these six reasons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry* the cause. *Sanderson.*

The latter still enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commissioner of the treasury, still opposed, and commonly *carried* away every thing against him. *Clarendon.*

8. To gain after resistance.

The count woos your daughter,
Lays down his wanton siege before her beauty;
Resolves to *carry* her; let her consent,
As we'll direct her now, 'tis best to bear it. *Shakspeare.*

What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

The town was distressed, and ready for an assault, which, if it had been given, would have cost much blood; but yet the town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

9. To gain; with *it*; that is, to prevail. [*le porter*, Fr.]

Are you all resolv'd to give your voices?
But that's no matter; the greater part *carries* it. *Shakspeare.*

By these, and the like arts, they promised themselves, that they should easily *carry* it; so that they entertained the house all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon.*

If the *numerosity* of a train must *carry* it, virtue may go follow *Astraea*, and vice only will be worth the courting. *Glanville.*

Children, who live together, often strive for mastery, whose wills shall *carry* it over the rest. *Locke.*

In pleasures and pains, the present is apt to *carry* it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison. *Locke.*

10. To bear out; to face through: with *it*.
If a man *carries it off*, there is so much money saved; and if he be detected, there will be something pleasant in the frolick. *L'Estrange.*
11. To continue external appearance.
My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may *carry it* thus for our pleasure, and his penance. *Shakspeare.*
12. To manage; to transact.
The senate is generally as numerous as our house of commons; and yet *carries* its resolutions so privately, that they are seldom known. *Addison on Italy.*
13. To behave; to conduct: with the reciprocal pronoun.
Neglect not also the examples of those that have *carried themselves* ill in the same place. *Bacon.*
He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry himself* with much singular sweetness and temper. *Wotton.*
He *carried himself* so insolently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*
14. Sometimes with *it*: as, she *carries it* high.
15. To bring forward; to advance in any progress.
It is not to be imagined how far constancy will *carry* a man; however, it is better walking slowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*
This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to great elegance and politeness in their language. *Locke.*
There is no vice which mankind *carries* to such wild extremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*
16. To urge; to bear forward with some kind of external impulse.
Men are strongly *carried out* to, and hardly took off from the practice of vice. *South.*
He that the world, or flesh, or devil, can *carry away* from the profession of an obedience to Christ, is no son of the faithful Abraham. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*
Ill nature, passion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in punishing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to restrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*
17. To bear; to have; to obtain.
In some vegetables, we see something that *carries* a kind of analogy to sense; they contract their leaves against the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*
18. To exhibit to show; to display on the outside; to set to view.
The aspect of every one in the family *carries* so much satisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addison.*
19. To imply; to import.
It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, presently upon the offer of an argument, which they cannot immediately answer. *Locke.*
20. To contain; to comprise.
He thought it *carried* something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts on the Mind.*
21. To have annexed; to have any thing joined: with the particle *with*.
There was a righteous and a searching law, directly forbidding such practices; and they knew that it *carried with it* the divine stamp. *South.*
There are many expressions, which *carry with* them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*
The obvious portions of extension, that affect our senses, *carry with* them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*
22. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.
We see also manifestly, that sounds are *carried with* wind: and therefore sounds will be heard further with the wind than against the wind. *Bacon, Natural History.*
23. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.
His chimney is *carried up* through the whole rock, so that you see the sky through it, notwithstanding the rooms lie very deep. *Addison on Italy.*

24. To push on ideas, arguments, or any thing successive in a train.
Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried up* their government to an incredible distance. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*
25. To receive; to endure: not in use.
Some have in readiness so many *old* stories, as there is nothing but they can wrap *it* into a tale, to make others *carry it* with more pleasure. *Bacon.*
26. To support; to sustain.
Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green strawberry, upon sticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
27. To bear, as trees.
Set them a reasonable depth, and they will *carry* more shoots upon the stem. *Bacon, Natural History.*
28. To fetch and bring, as dogs.
Young whelps learn easily to *carry*; young popinjays learn quickly to speak. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*
29. To carry away. In naval language, to lose.
We *carried away* our mizen-mast. *Byron's Narrative, p. 4.*
30. To carry coals. To bear injuries. This phrase, which is used by Shakspeare, seems, Mr. Mason observes, to have continued in vogue, considerably longer than any commentator on Shakspeare probably was aware of.
I advise those who are sensible that they *carry coals*, and are full of ill will, and entertain thoughts of revenge, that they do day by day think upon this argument, till they have wrought out all malignity out of their souls. *Whicheot, Sermons.*
31. To carry off. To kill.
Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty-three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried him off*. *Temple.*
32. To carry on. To promote; to help forward.
It *carries on* the same design that is promoted by authors of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addison.*
33. To carry on. To continue; to put forward from one stage to another.
By the administration of grace, begun by our Blessed Saviour, *carried on* by his disciples, and to be completed by their successors to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith, are enlightened. *Spratt.*
Æneas's settlement in Italy was *carried on* through all the oppositions in his way to it, both by sea and land. *Addison.*
34. To carry on. To prosecute; not to let cease.
France will not consent to furnish us with money sufficient to *carry on* the war. *Temple.*
35. To carry out. To put into amazement.
These things transport and *carry out* the mind, That with herself herself can never meet. *Sur J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum, st. 35.*
36. To carry through. To support; to keep from failing, or being conquered.
That grace will *carry* us, if we do not wilfully betray our sneakers, victoriously *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*
- To CARRY. † v. n.
1. A hare is said, by hunters, to *carry*, when she runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet.
2. A horse is said to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to *carry low*.
3. To convey; to transport; a phrase from gunnery or archery; as, the cannon *carried well*; i. e. was successful. The word in Shakspeare is supposed to have this meaning.
This speed of Caesar
Carries beyond belief. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
As the Amiens
She'll carry blank. *Bacon, and Fl. Tamer tamed.*

C A R

CARRY.* *n. s.* The motion of the clouds. They are said to have a *great carry*, when they move with swiftness before the wind.

CARRY-TALE. *n. s.* [from *carry* and *tale*.] A tale-bearer.

Some *carry-tale*, some pleasesman, some slight zany,
Told our intents before. *Shakespeare, Love's Labour Lost.*

CART.† *n. s.* See **CAR.** [cart, cart, Sax. *cart*, Welsh; formerly applied to a *chariot*; Fr. *charette*, a cart. So Chaucer uses *cart* and *carter* for chariot and charioteer.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple.*

Triptolemus, so sung the Nine,
Strew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, just ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*,
He stopp'd a little— *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandmen, distinguished from a *waggon*, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are these that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter starved sheep,
Tir'd as a jade in overladen *cart*. *Sidney.*

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The squire, whose good grace was to open the scene,
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the *cart*,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart. *Prior.*

To CART.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To expose in a cart by way of punishment.

If this house be not turn'd within this fortnight
With the foundation upward, I'll be *carted*.
Beaumont and Fl. Tamer tamed.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd so loud,
To see bawds *carted* through the croud. *Hudibras.*

No woman led a better life:
She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She chuck'd when a bawd was *carted*;
And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,
Till all the whores were burnt alive. *Prior.*

2. To place in a cart.

Thespis — with his *carted* actors.
Sir W. Soame, and Dryd. Art of Poetry.

To CART.† *v. n.* To use carts for carriage.

Oxen are not so good for draught, where you have occasion
to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*
Some in fernes taking, and improving of rentes; some in
carting and ploughing. *Martin, Marriage of Priests, (1554.) LL. ii. b.*

CART-HORSE. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *horse*.] A coarse, unwieldy horse, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that these sick and wounded soldiers
should be carried upon the *cart-horses*. *Knolles.*

CART-JADE. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *jade*.] A vile horse, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his clowns, horsed upon such *cart-jades*,
so furnished, I thought if that were thrift, I wished none
of my friends or subjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

CART-LOAD. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *load*.]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A *cart-load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked
upon where the points were obverted to the eye, than where
the sides were so. *Boyle.*

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with
cart-loads of their ware, and see who will take it. *Swift.*

2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART-ROPE. *n. s.* [cart and *rope*.] A strong cord used to fasten the load on the carriage: proverbially any thick cord.

C A R

CART-WAY. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *way*.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is best to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CARTAGE.* *n. s.* [from *cart*.] The employment of a cart.

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CARTEL.† *n. s.* [cartel, Fr. *cartello*, Ital. dimin. of Lat. *charta*.]

1. A writing containing, for the most part, stipulations between enemies.

As this discord among the sisterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more necessary that there should be a *cartel* settled among them. *Addison, Freetholder.*

2. Anciently any publick paper, Dr. Johnson says. But it was particularly the challenge to a duel or combat, as even the solitary instance from Daniel, with which he illustrates the word, proves. It is sometimes written *chartel*.

They flatly disavouch
To yield him more obedience, or support;
And as to perjur'd duke of Lancaster,
Their *cartel* of defiance, they prefer. *Daniel's Civil Wars.*

Xerxes — sent a *cartel* of defiance against the mountain
Acho. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, viii. § 3.*

Chief of domestick knights and errant,
Either for *chartel* or for warrant. *Hudibras, i. z.*

3. The name of the ship commissioned in time of war to exchange the prisoners of hostile powers; and to convey any request or proposal from one to another.

To CARTEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to a duel; to defy.

Come hither, you shall *cartel* him; — you shall kill him at pleasure. *B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

CARTER. *n. s.* [from *cart*.] The man who drives a cart, or whose trade it is to drive a cart.

Let me be no assistant for a state,
But keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

The Divine goodness never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the *carter*, we put our own shoulders to the work. *L'Estrange.*

Carter and host confronted face to face,
It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horses, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden.*

CARTERLY.* *adv.* [from *carter*.] Rude, like a *carter*. *As a cart or churlish trick. Cotgrave in V. Character.*

CARTESIAN.* *adj.* Relating to the philosophy of • *Des Cartes*.

The *Cartesian* philosophy begins now to be almost universally rejected, while the Copernican system continues to be universally received. *A. Smith, Hist. of Astronomy.*

CARTESIAN.* *n. s.* A follower of the Cartesian philosophy.

The *Cartesian* thinks, that the existence of body, or of any of its qualities, is not to be taken for a first principle.

Reid's Inquiry.

CARTHUSIAN.* *n. s.* [probably from *Chartreuse*, a village in Dauphiny, Lat. *Cartusium*; where, it is said, the first monastery of this order was erected. They wore a hair-shirt next their skin.] A monk of a particular order.

All these look like *Carthusians*, things without linnen.

Braun, and Fl. Scornful Lady.

"Nan. Not on thine own forbid meats hast thou ventur'd?
And. On fish, when a *Carthusian* first I enter'd. *B. Jonson, Fox.*

CARTHUSIAN.* *adj.*

1. Relating to the order of monks so called.

C A R

The *Carthusian* habit is all white within.

Chambers.

2. The name of kermes mineral, which is also called *Carthusian powder*. *Chambers.*

CARTILAGE. *n. s.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it sensible, as the bones are. The *cartilages* have a natural elasticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or situation, they return to it of themselves, as soon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*

Canals, by degrees, are abolished, and grow solid; several of them united, grow a membrane; these membranes further consolidated, become *cartilages*, and *cartilages* bones. *Arbutnot.*

CARTILAGINEOUS. } *adj.* [old Fr. *cartilagineux*.]

CARTILAGINOUS. } Consisting of cartilages.

By what artifice the *cartilaginous* kind of fishes poise themselves, ascend and descend at pleasure, and continue in what depth of water they list, is as yet unknown. *Ray.*

The larynx gives passage to the breath, and, as the breath passeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of those *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal sound or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

CARTOON. *n. s.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartoons* of *Raphael*, and every one feels his share of pleasure and entertainment. *Watts, Logick.*

CARTOUCH. } *n. s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.]

1. A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar, and is proper for defending a pass. *Harris.*

2. A portable box for charges.

3. A roll [like a scroll of paper] adorning the cornice of a pillar. *Coles.*

CARTRIDGE. } *n. s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our monarch stands in person by,
His new-cast cannons firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and *cartridge* sorts for every bore. *Dryden.*

CARTRUT. *n. s.* [from *cart* and *rut*; *route*, a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY. } *n. s.* [old Fr. *cartulaire*, "a great paper-book, a terrier or coucher-book," Cotgrave. "*Cartulaires* sont les papiers terriers des Eglises, où sont écrits le contrat d'achat, de vente, les privilèges et immunités," Lacombe. From *charta*, Lat.] A place where records or papers are kept, Dr. Johnson says; and Dr. Ash the same. It has not, however, that meaning; but is the record itself. It is also written *chartulary*.

1. A register; a record.

I may, by this one, shew my reader the form of all those *cartularies*, by which such devout Saxon princes endowed their sacred structures. *Weever.*

Entering a memorial of them in the *chartulary* or ledger-book of some adjacent monastery. *Blackstone.*

An ecclesiastical officer, who had the care of the records, [low Lat. *chartularius*.]

C A R

CARTWRIGHT. } *n. s.* [from *cart* and *wright*.] A maker of carts.

After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright*. *Camden's Remains.*

Some, housewrights; some, shipwrights; some, *cartwrights*; and some, the joiners of smaller works.

Fotherby, Atheom. p. 193.

CARUCATE. } *n. s.* [Lat. *caruca*, Fr. *carrue*, a plough, cart, or team.] A plough land. See *CARVE*. As much land as one team can plough in the year.

The hide was the measure of land in the Confessor's reign; the *carucate*, that to which it was reduced by the Conquerour's new standard. — Twelve *carucates* of land make one hide. — It [the *carucate*] must be various according to the nature of the soil, and custom of husbandry, in every county. *Kelham, Domesday Book, p. 168.*

CARVE. } *n. s.* [old Fr. *carrue*; low Lat. *carua*. See *CARUCATE*.]

As cantreds are diversely estimated, so are also *carves* or plowlands. *Sir J. Ware on Spenser's Ireland.*

A hide, a plough-land, or a *carve*, I hold clearly equivalent. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. 8. 11.*

To CARVE. } *v. a.* [ceopfan, Sax. *kerven*, Dutch; from the Goth. *karfwa*.]

1. To cut wood, or stone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuse, he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing else to do. *Wisdom, xiii. 13.*

Had Democritus really *carved* mount Athos into a statue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by some accident, who could afterwards have proved it impossible, but that it might casually have been? *Bentley.*

2. To cut meat at the table.
3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idleness, the nurse of ill,
In sculpture exercis'd his happy skill;
And *carv'd* in iv'ry such a maid so fair,
As nature could not with his art compare,
Were she to work. *Dryden.*

4. To engrave.

O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character;
That every eye, which in this forest looks,
Shall see thy virtue witness'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree,
The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she. *Shakspeare.*

5. To distribute; to apportion; to provide at will.

He had been a keeper of his flocks, both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers; who could easily have *carved* themselves their own food. *South.*

How dares sinful dust and ashes invade the prerogative of Providence, and *carve* out to himself the seasons and issues of life and death? *South.*

The labourer's share, being seldom more than a bare subsistence, never allows that body of men opportunity to struggle with the richer, unless when some common and great distress emboldens them to *carve* to their wants. *Locke.*

6. To cut; to hew.

Or they will buy his sheep forth of the cote,
Or they will *carve* the shepherd's throat. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
Brave Macbeth, with his brandish'd steel,
Like valour's minion, *carved* out his passage. *Shakspeare.*

To CARVE. } *v. n.*

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.
2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I spy entertainment in her; she discourses, she *carves*, she gives the leer of invitation. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Well then, things had homely were serv'd;
My mistress for the strangers *carv'd*. *Prior.*

CA'RVEL.† *n. s.* See **CARAVEL.** A small ship.

I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to send in the little fly-boat, or the *carvel*, into the river; for, with our great ships, we durst not approach the coast. *Raleigh.*

She spreads sattens, as the king's ships do canvas every where, she may spare me her misen, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet outsalt me, I am a *carvel* to her.

Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.

CA'RVEL.* *n. s.* Apparently a term for the urtica marina, or sea-blubber. See **BLUBBER.**

The *carvel* is a sea-fome, floating upon the surface of the ocean, of a globous form, like so many lines throwing abroad her stings, which she can spread at pleasure, angling for small fishes, which by that artifice she captivates.

Sis. T. Herbert, Trav. p. 26.

CA'RVET. *n. s.* [from *carve.*]

1. A sculptor.

All arts and artists Theseus could command,
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame,
The master painters, and the *carvers* came. *Dryden.*

2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.

Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raise,
The *carver*, dancing round each dish, surveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper gestures ev'ry fowl dissects. *Dryden.*

3. He that apportions, or distributes at will.

In this kind, to come in braving arms,
Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrongs it may not be.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

We are not the *carvers* of our own fortunes. *L'Estrange.*

CA'RVING. *n. s.* [from *carve.*] Sculpture; figures carved.

They can no more last like the ancients, than excellent carvings in wood, like those in marble and brass. *Temple.*

The lids are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk

Beneath the *carving* of the curious work. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CARUNCLE. *n. s.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.

Caruncles are a sort of loose flesh, arising in the urethra by the erosion made by virulent acrid matter. *Wiceman.*

CARUNCULATED.* *adj.* [from *caruncula.*] Having a protuberance.

The Turkey has a bare red *carunculated* head and neck. *British Birds, i. 287.*

CARYATES. } *n. s.* [from *Carya*, a city taken
CARYATIDES. } by the Greeks, who led away
the women captives; and, to perpetuate their
slavery, represented them in buildings as charged
with burdens.] An order of columns or pilasters
under the figures of women, dressed in long robes,
serving to support entablatures. *Chambers.*

CASCA'DE.† *n. s.* [*cascade*, Fr. *cascata*, Ital. from *cascare*, to fall. Written *cascata* so late as 1685.] A cataract; a waterfall.

There is a great *cascata* or fall of waters.

Brown, Travels, 1685, p. 79.

Rivers diverted from their native course,
And bound with chains of artificial force,
From large *cascades* in pleasing tumult roll'd,
The river Teverone throws itself down a precipice, and
falls by several *cascades*, from one rock to another, till it
gains the bottom of the valley. *Addison.*

CASE.† *n. s.* [*caisse*, Fr. a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing else; a covering; a box; a sheath.

O cleave, my sides!

Heart, once be stronger than thy continent,
Crack thy trail *case*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Each thought was visible that roll'd within,

As through a crystal *case* the figur'd hours are seen. *Dryden.*

Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themselves up in *cases*. *Ray on the Creation.*

The body is but a *case* to this vehicle.

Brome on the Odyssey.

Just then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,

A two-edg'd weapon from her shining *case*. *Pope.*

2. Hence the cover, or skin, of an animal.

O, thou dissembling cub, what wilt thou be.

When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy *case*?

Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

Generally, as with rich-furred conies, their *cases* are far better than their bodies. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 480.*

3. The outer part of a house or building.

The *case* of the holy house is nobly designed, and executed by great masters. *Addison on Italy.*

4. A building unfurnished.

He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a fair *case* for books, and to furnish it with choice collections from all parts of his own charge. *Wotton.*

CASE-KNIFE. *n. s.* [from *case* and *knife.*] A large kitchen knife.

The king always acts with a great *case-knife* stuck in his girdle, which the lady snatches from him in the struggle, and so defends herself. *Addison on Italy.*

CASE-SHOT. *n. s.* [from *case* and *shot.*] Bullets inclosed in a case.

In each seven small brass and leather guns, charged with *case-shot*. *Clarendon.*

CASE. *n. s.* [*casus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace,

How dare I think such glory to attain?

These that have it attain'd, were in like *case*,

Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Question your royal thoughts, make the *case* yours;

Be now a father, and propose a son. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Some knew the face,

And all had heard the much lamented *case*. *Dryden.*

These were the circumstances under which the Corinthians then were, and the argument which the apostle advances is intended to reach their particular *case*. *Atterbury.*

My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a *case* of compassion. *Pope, Pref. to his Works.*

2. State of things.

He saith, that if there can be found such an equality between man and man, as between man and beast, or between soul and body, it investeth a right of government, which seemeth rather an impossible *case*, than an untrue sentence. *Bacon.*

Here was the *case*; an army of English, wasted and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater number than themselves, fresh and in vigour. *Bacon.*

I can but be a slave where-ever I am; so that, taken or not taken, 'tis all a *case* to me. *L'Estrange.*

They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to use them, as the *case* now stands, being provided for with the provision of an angel. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you have few ill impressions; but they failed, as is generally the *case*, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind. *Swift.*

3. [In physick.] State of the body; state of the disease.

It was well; for we had rather met with calms and contrary winds, than any tempests; for our sick were many, and in very ill *case*. *Bacon.*

Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal *cases*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. History of a disease.

5. State of a legal question.

If he be not apt to heat over matters, and to call up one thing, to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers *cases*; so every defect of the mind may have a special receipt. *Bacon, Essays.*

6. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanness, or fat. *In case, is lusty or fat.*

Thou liest, most ignorant monster; I am in *case* to jostle a constable. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Pray have but patience till then, and when I am in little better case, I'll throw myself in the very mouth of you.

L'Estrange.

Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were
In case for action now be here.

Hudibras.

For if the sire be faint, or out of case,
He will be copied in his famish'd race.

Dryden, Virgil.

The priest was pretty well in case,
And shew'd some humour in his face;
Look'd with an easy careless mien,
A perfect stranger to the spleen.

Swift.

7. Contingence; possible event.

The atheist, in case things should fall out contrary to his belief or expectation, hath made no provision for this case; if, contrary to his confidence, it should prove in the issue that there is a God, the man is lost and undone for ever.

Tillotson.

8. Question relating to particular persons or things.

Well do I find each man most wise in his own case.

Sidney.

It is strange, that the ancient fathers should not appeal to this judge in all cases, it being so short and expedite a way for the ending of controversies.

Tillotson.

9. Representation of any fact or question.

10. The variation of nouns. The several changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the several numbers, are called cases, and are designed to express the several views or relations under which the mind considers things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpose is called declension.

Clarke's Lat. Gram.

11. *In case.* [*in caso*, Ital.] If it should happen; upon the supposition that: a form of speech now little used.

For *in case* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to shew us where we shall find it; that we may say these were the orders of the apostles.

Hooker.

A sure retreat to his forces, *in case* they should have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field.

Bacon Hen. VII.

This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, *in case*, either by their evil destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost.

Hayward.

To CASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in a case or cover.

Case ye, case ye; on with your vizours, there's money of the king's coming down the hill.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

The cry went once for thee,

And still it might, and yet it may again,

If thou wouldst not entomb thyself alive,

And case thy reputation in a tent.

Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

Like a full'n cedar, far diffus'd his train,

Car'd in green scales, the crocodile extends.

Thomson.

2. To cover as a case.

Then comes my fit again, I had else been perfect;

As broad, and general, as the casing air,

To saucy doubts and fears.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

3. To cover on the outside with materials different from the inside.

Then they began to case their houses with marble.

Arbutnot.

4. To strip off the covering; to take off the skin.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we case him.

Shakspeare, All's well that ends well.

To CASE. *v. n.* To put cases; to contrive representations of facts: a ludicrous use.

They fell presently to reasoning and casing upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions before him.

L'Estrange.

To CASEHARDEN. *v. a.* [from case and harden.] To harden on the outside.

The manner of casehardening is thus: Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the same quantity of bay salt to it, and mingle them together with stale chamberlye, or else white wine vinegar. Lay some

of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have just a blood-red heat.

Moxon, Mech. Exercises.

CA'SEMATE.† *n. s.* [Ital. *casamatta*, from *casa armata*; Span. *casamata*; a vault formerly made to separate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries. Formerly written *casamate*.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of stone-work, in that part of the flank of a bastion next the curtain, somewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the bastion, serving as a battery, to defend the face of the opposite bastion, and the moat or ditch.

Secure your casemates,

Here Master Picklock, sir, your man o' law

And learn'd attorney, has sent you a bag of munition.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

2. The well, with its several subterraneous branches, dug in the passage of the bastion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine.

Harris.

CA'SEMENT. *n. s.* [*casamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

Why, then may you have a casement of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may shine in at the casement.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

Here in this world they do much knowledge read,

And are the casements which admit most light.

Dante.

They waken'd with the noise, did fly

From inward room to window eye,

And gently op'ning lid, the casement,

Look'd out, but yet with some amazement.

Hudibras.

There is as much difference between the clear representations of the understanding then, and the obscure discoveries that it makes now, as there is between the prospect of a casement and a key hole.

South.

CA'SEUS. *adj.* [*caseus*, Lat.] Resembling cheese; cheesy.

Its fibrous parts are from the caseous parts of the chyle.

Floyer on Humours.

CA'SERN.† *n. s.* [*caserne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houses of fortified towns, to serve as apartments or lodgings for the soldiers of the garrison, with beds.

Harris.

A colonnade, hardly inferior to the Louvre, proves when inspected to be only a casern, or a barrack.

Wrazha, Berlin, i. 101.

CA'SEWORM. *n. s.* [from case and worm.] A grub that makes itself a case.

Caddises, or caseworms, are to be found in this nation, in several little brooks.

Floyer.

CASH.† *n. s.* [*caisse*, Fr. This etymology, given by Dr. Johnson, has been questioned. But our word certainly seems to have been used, originally, in the French sense. "She [the countess of Shrewsbury] is said to have amassed a great sum of money to some ill use: 20,000l. are known to be in her cash." Winwood's Memorials, iii. 281. Lat. *capsa*. The Su. *cassa* is cash.] Money; properly, ready money; money in the chest, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhoard the cash

Of some rich burgher.

Milton, P. L.

He is at an end of all his cash, he has both his law and his daily bread now upon dust.

Arbutnot, John Bull.

He sent the thief, that stole the cash, away

And punish'd him that put it in his way.

Pope.

C A S

CA'SH-KEEPER. *n. s.* [from *cash* and *keep*.] A man entrusted with the money.

Dispensator was properly a *cash-keeper*, or *privy-purse*.

Arbutnot on Coins.

To CASH*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] A mercantile expression; as, to *cash* a bill, i. e. to give money for the promissory payment.

To CASH*. *v. a.* [from the Fr. *casser*. Perhaps the parent of our word *cashier*.] To discard.

And thereupon *cashing* the greatest part of his land army, he only retained one thousand of the best souldiers.

Sir A. Gorges, in Purchas's Pilgrim.

CA'SHEWNUT. *n. s.* A tree that bears nuts, not with shells but husks. *Miller.*

CASH'ER. *† n. s.* [from *cash*, and Teut. *cassier*, or *kassier*. Formerly written *casheare*.] He that has charge of the money.

Where's my *casheare*?

Are the summes right? *Decker, Westward Hoe, 1607.*

If a steward or *cashier* be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a sottish forbearance will teach him to shuffle. *South.*

A Venetian, finding his son's expences grow very high, ordered his *cashier* to let him have no more money, than what he should count when he received it. *Locke.*

Flight of *cashiers*, or *officers*, he'll never mind;
And knows no losses, while the music is kind. *Pope.*

To CASH'ER. *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr. *cassare*, Lat.]

1. To discard; to dismiss from a post, or a society, with reproach.

Does 't not go well? Cassio hath beaten thee,
And then by that small hurt hast *cashier'd* Cassio. *Shakspeare.*

Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many times also they prove cyphers, and are *cashiered*. *Bacon.*

If I had omitted what he said, his thoughts and words being thus *cashiered* in my hands, he had no longer been Lucretius. *Dryden.*

They have already *cashiered* several of their followers as mutineers. *Addison, Frecholder.*

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *cashier'd*,
Contrives, as he is hated, to be feared. *Swift.*

2. It seems, in the following passages, to signify the same as to annul; to vacate; which is sufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we should find a father corrupting his son, or a mother her daughter, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baseness of nature; if the name of nature may be allowed to that which seems to be utter *cashiering* of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity. *South.*

Some *cashier*, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious. *Locke.*

CA'SHOO.* *n. s.* The gum or juice of a tree in the East Indies.

CA'SING. *n. s.* [from *To case*.]

1. The covering of any thing; that which is used for covering.

2. In Northumberland, dried cowdung, used for fuel, has still the name of *casings*.

God permitted him to take other fuel, namely, cow's dung, dried *casings*, to bake his bread with. *Waterland, Script. Vindic. iii. 94.*

CASK. *† n. s.* [*casque*, Fr. *cadus*, Lat. Dr. Johnson says. But it may be from the Goth. *kas*, a vessel.]

1. A barrel; a wooden vessel to stop up liquour or provisions.

The patient turning himself abed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noise, like the rumbling of water in a *cask*. *Harvey.*

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine,
And drink old sparkling Alban, or Setine,

C A S

Whose title, and whose age, with mould o'ergrown,
The good old *cask* for ever keeps unknown. *Dryden.*

2. It has *cash* in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or provision of casks.

Great inconveniences grow by the bad *cask* being commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away. *Raleigh.*

To CASK*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a cask; as, to *cask* beer or wine.

CASK. *n. s.* [*casque*, Fr. *cassis*, Lat.] A helmet;

CASQUET. } armour for the head: a poetical word.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the *casque*
Of thy pernicious enemy. *Shakspeare.*

And these

Sling weighty stones, when from afar they fight;
Their *casques* are cork, a covering thick and light. *Dryden.*

Why does he load with darts
His trembling hands, and crush beneath a *cask*
His wrinkled brows? *Addison.*

CASKET. *n. s.* [a diminutive of *caisse*, a chest, Fr. *casse*, *cassette*.] A small box or chest for jewels, or things of particular value.

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty *casket*, where the jewel, life,
By some damn'd hand was robb'd, and ta'en away. *Shakspeare.*

O ignorant poor man! what dost thou hear,
Lock'd up within the *casket* of thy breast?
What jewels, and what riches hast thou there?
What heav'nly treasure in so weak a chest? *Davies.*

Mine eye hath found that sad sepulchral rock,
That was the *casket* of Heav'n's richest store. *Milton.*

That had by chance pack'd up his choicest treasure
In one dear *casket*, and sav'd only that. *Otway.*

This *casket* India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. *Pope.*

To CASKET. *† v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a casket.

I have writ my letters, *casketed* my treasure, and given order
for our horses. *Shakspeare.*

Casket them not up for holy reliques.

Sir M. Sandys, Essays, (1634.) p. 133.

To CASS*. *v. a.* [Fr. *casser*.] To annul; to dismiss; to make void.

Seventhly, to *cass* all old and unfaithful bands, and entertain new. *Raleigh, Arts of Empire, p. 14.*

CASSAMIN'ER. *n. s.* An aromatick vegetable, being a species of *galangal*, brought from the East, a nervous and stomachick simple. *Quincy.*

To CASSATE. *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr. *cassare*, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion supersedes and *cassates* the best medium we have. *Ray on the Creation.*

CASSATION. *n. s.* [*cassatio*, Lat.] A making null or void. *Diet.*

CA'SSAVI. } *n. s.* A plant. It is cultivated in all the
CA'SSADA. } warm parts of America, where the root,
after being divested of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two sorts. The most common has purplish stalks, with the veins and leaves of a purplish colour; but the stalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The last sort is not venomous, even when the roots are fresh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roast, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects. *Miller.*

CA'SSAWARE. See **CASSIOWARY.**

CA'SSIA. *n. s.* A sweet spice mentioned by Moses, Ex. xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the composition of

the holy oil, which was to be made use of in the consecration of the sacred vessels of the tabernacle. This aromattick is said to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated.

All thy garments smell of myrrh, aloes, and cassia.

Psalm xlv. 8.

CASSIA. *n. s.* The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by transverse diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard seed, lodged, for the most part, in a clammy black substance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, disposed orbicularly.

Miller.

CASSIDONY. or, *Stickadore.* *n. s.* [*stovchas*, Latin.]

The name of a plant.

CASSINO.* *n. s.* A game at cards.

CASSIOWARY. *n. s.* A large bird of prey in the East Indies.

I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two cassiowaries in St. James's Park.

Locke.

CASSOCK. *† n. s.* [*casaque*, Fr. *casaca*, Span.]

1. Formerly part of the dress of a soldier; his loose outward coat; [*casaque*, hoqueton d'armes, saire, habit de soldat. *Roquefort.*]

Half of the which [soldiers] dare not shake the snow from off their cassocks, lest they shake themselves to pieces.

Shakspeare, All's Well.

He will never come within the sign of it, the sight of a cassock, or a musket-rest again.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

2. Part of the dress of a clergyman.

Persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and scholar-like apparel, provided that it be not cut or pink; and that in publick they go not in their doublet and hose, without coats or cassocks.

Con. and Can. Eccl. § 74.

What enemies were some ministers to periwigs, to high-crowned or broad-brimmed hats, to long cloaks and canonical coats; and now to long cassocks, since the Scotch jump is looked upon as the more military fashion, and a badge of a northern and cold reformation!

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 119.

His scanty salary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and cassock, and now and then forced him to write some paper of wit or humour, or preach a sermon for ten shillings, to supply his necessities.

Swift.

CASSWEED. *n. s.* A common weed, otherwise called shepherd's pouch.

To CAST. *† v. a.* preter. *cast*; particip. past. *cast*. [*kaster*, Danish.] This is a word of multifarious and indefinite use.

1. To throw with the hand.

I rather chuse to endure the wounds of those darts, which envy casteth at novelty, than to go on safely and sleepily in the easy ways of ancient mistakings.

Raleigh.

They had compassed in his host, and cast darts at the people from morning till evening.

1 Macc. vii. 80.

Then cast thy sword away,

And yield thee to my mercy, or I strike.

Dryden and Lee.

2. To throw away, as useless or noxious.

If thy right hand offend thee cut it off, and cast it from thee.

Matthew.

3. To throw, as from an engine.

Slings to cast stones.

Chron.

4. To scatter by the hand: as, to cast seed.

Cast the dust into the brook.

Deut.

5. To force by violence.

Cast them into the red sea.

Exodus.

Cast them into another land.

Deut.

6. To shed.

Nor shall your vine cast her fruit.

Malachi.

7. To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence Into destruction cast him.

Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

8. To throw as a net or snare.

I speak for your own profit, not that I may cast a snare upon you.

1 Cor. vii. 35.

9. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the sea, as though they would have cast anchor.

Acts, xxvii. 30.

10. To throw dice, or lots.

And Joshua cast lots for them in Shiloh.

Josh. xviii. 10.

11. To throw, in wrestling.

And I think, being too strong for him, though he took my legs sometime, yet I made a shift to cast him.

Shakspeare.

12. To throw, as worthless or hateful.

His carcase was cast in the way.

Chron.

His friends contend to embalm his body, his enemies, that they may cast it to the dogs.

Pope, Essay on Homer.

13. To drive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we must be cast upon a certain island.

Acts.

What length of lands, what ocean have you pass'd?

What storms sustain'd, and on what shore been cast?

Dryden.

14. To emit.

This fumes off in the calcination of the stone, and casts a sulphureous smell.

Woodward.

15. To bring suddenly or unexpectedly.

Content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former time, or the necessity of the present hath cast upon them.

Hooker.

16. To build by throwing up earth; to raise.

And shooting in the earth, casts up a mount of clay.

Spenser, F. Q.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee.

Luke.

The king of Assyria shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor cast a bank against it.

2 Kings, xiv. 32.

At length Barbarossa having cast up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for battery.

Knoller's History.

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will cast up more, and fleas bite more, against rain.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

17. To put into or out of any certain state, with the notion of descent, or depression: as, the king was cast from his throne.

Jesus had heard that John was cast into prison.

Matt.

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse are cast into a dead sleep.

Psalms lxxvi. 6.

18. To condemn in a criminal trial.

But oh, that treacherous breast! to whom weak you

Did trust our counsels, and we both may rue,

Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he

That made me cast you guilty, and you me.

Donne.

We take up with the most incompetent witnesses, nay, often suborn our own surmises and jealousies, that we may be sure to cast the unhappy criminal.

Government of the Tongue.

He could not, in this forlorn case, have made use of the very last plea of a cast criminal; nor so much as have cried, Mercy! Lord, mercy!

South.

There then we met; both try'd, and both were cast,

And this irrevocable sentence past.

Dryden.

19. To overcome or defeat in a law-suit. [from *cast*, Fr.]

The northern men were agreed, and, in effect, all the other, to cast our London escheator.

Canden's Remains.

Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be cast.

Decay of Piety.

20. To defeat.

No martial project to surprise,

Can ever be attempted twice;

Nor cast design serve afterwards,

As gamblers tear their losing cards.

Hudibras.

21. To cashier.

You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offenceless dog, to affright an impetuous lion.

Shakspeare.

22. To leave behind in a race.

- In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind,
You *cast* our fleetest wits a mile behind. *Dryden.*
23. To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moult; to change for new.
Our chariot lost her wheels, their points our spears,
The bird of conquest her chief feather *cast*. *Fairfax.*
Of plants some are green all winter, others *cast* their leaves.
Baron, Nat. Hist.
- The *casting* of the skin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking of the secundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *casting* of the skin a new birth: and besides, the secundine is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. The creatures that *cast* the skin, are the snake, the viper, the grasshopper, the lizard, the silkworm, &c. *Bacon.*
- O fertile head, which every year
Could such a crop of wonders bear!
Which might it never have been *cast*,
Each year's growth added to the last,
These lofty branches had supply'd
The earth's bold sons prodigious pride.
The waving harvest bends beneath his blast,
The forest shakes, the groves their honours *cast*. *Waller.*
From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,
That though my homely ancestors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace
To make you father of a generous race:
And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloth'd, to *cast* the rags of sin. *Dryden.*
- The ladies have been in a kind of moulting season, having *cast* great quantities of ribbon and cambric, and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form. *Addison.*
24. To lay aside, as fit to be used or worn no longer.
So may *cast* poets write; there's no pretension
To argue loss of wit, from loss of pension.
He has ever been of opinion, that giving *cast* clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Dryden.*
25. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.
Thy ewes and thy she-goats have not *cast* their young.
Genesis, xxxi. 38.
26. To make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; to give overweight.
Which being inclined, not constrained, contain within themselves the *casting* act, and a power to command the conclusion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*
How much interest *casts* the balance in cases dubious. *South.*
- Life and death are equal in themselves,
That which could *cast* the balance, is thy falsehood. *Dryden.*
Not many years ago, it so happened, that a cobbler had the *casting* vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciously gave on the merciful side. *Addison on Italy.*
Suppose your eyes sent equal-rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
In this sad state, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *casting* voice. *Prior.*
27. To compute; to reckon; to calculate; as to *cast* an account; taken from the old way of computing by counters.
What the pope hath lost since printing began, let him *cast* his counters. *Fore's Martyrs.*
Hearts, tongues, figure, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, *cast*, write, sing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakspeare.*
Here is now the smith's note for shoeing and plow-irons. —
Let it be *cast* and paid. *Shakspeare.*
You *cast* th' event of war, my noble lord,
And summ'd th' account of chance, before you said,
Let us make head. *Shakspeare.*
The best way to represent to life the manifold use of friendship, is to *cast* and see how many things there are, which a man cannot do himself. *Bacon, Essays.*
I have lately been *casting* in my thoughts the several unhappinesses of life, and comparing infelicities of old age to those of infancy. *Addison.*
28. To contrive; to plan out.

- The cloister facing the South, is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange-house; and had, I doubt not, been *cast* for that purpose, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now. *Temple.*
29. To judge; to consider in order to judgement; borrowed from the old medical custom of judging the disorder by the inspection of urine, as, to *cast* the water; or from the astrological practice of calculation; as, to *cast* a nativity.
If thou could'st, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease,
And purge it to a sound and pristine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakspeare.*
I had it of a Jew, and a great rabbi,
Who every morning *cast* his cup of white-wine
With sugar, and by the residence i' the bottom
Would make report of any chronick malady.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.
- Peace, brother, be not over-exquisite
To *cast* the fashion of uncertain evils. *Milton, Com.*
30. To fix the parts in a play.
Our parts in the other world will be new *cast*, and mankind will be there ranged in different stations of superiority. *Addison.*
31. To glance; to direct: applied to the eye or mind.
A losel wandering by the way,
One that to bounty never *cast* his mind;
Ne thought of heav'n ever did assay,
His baser breast. *Spenser.*
Zelmaue's languishing countenance, with crossed arms, and sometimes *cast* up eyes, she thought to have an excellent grace. *Sidney.*
- As he past along,
How earnestly he *cast* his eyes upon me! *Shakspeare.*
Begin, auspicious boy, to *cast* about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a smile, thy mother single out.
Dryden, Virgil.
- Far eastward *cast* thine eye, from whence the sun,
And orient science, at a birth begun. *Pope, Dunciad.*
He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top of it, *cast* thy eyes eastward, said he, and tell me what thou seest. *Addison.*
32. To found; to form by running in a mould.
When any such curious work of silver is to be *cast*, as requires that the impression of hairs, or very slender lines, be taken off by the metal, it is not enough that the silver be barely melted, but it must be kept a considerable while in a strong fusion.
How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance *cast*,
Instruct the artist. *Waller.*
The father's grief restrain'd his art;
He twice essay'd to *cast* his son in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*
33. To melt metal into figures.
Yon' croud, he might reflect, yon' joyful croud
With restless rage would pull my statue down,
And *cast* the brass anew to his renown. *Prior.*
This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the dross, and then *cast* the mass again into a new mould. *Burnet, Theory.*
34. To model; to form by rule.
We may take a quarter of a mile for the common measure of the depth of the sea, if it were *cast* into a channel of an equal depth every where. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
Under this influence, derived from mathematical studies, some have been tempted to *cast* all their logical, their metaphysical, and their theological and moral learning into this method. *Watts, Logic.*
35. To communicate by reflection or emanation.
So bright a splendour, so divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *casts* on his illustrious race. *Dryden.*
We may happen to find a fairer light *cast* over the same scriptures, and see reason to alter our sentiments even in some points of moment. *Watts, on the Mind.*
36. To yield, or give up, without reserve or condition.

The reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a conscience so clear, as may encourage us, with confidence, to cast ourselves upon him. *South.*

37. To inflict, or throw.

The world is apt to cast great blame on those who have an indifferency for opinions, especially in religion. *Locke.*

38. To cast aside. To dismiss as useless or inconvenient.

I have bought
Golden opinion from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest gloss,
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakespeare.*

39. To cast away. To shipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting with a storm, it thrust John Thomas upon the islands to the South, where he was cast away. *Raleigh, Essays.*

His father Philip had, by like mishap, been like to have been cast away upon the coast of England. *Knolles, History of the Turks.*

With pity mov'd, for others cast away
On rocks of hope and fears. *Roscommon.*
But now our fears tempestuous grow,
And cast our hopes away;
Whilst you, regardless of our woe,
Sit careless at a play. *Dorset.*

40. To cast away. To lavish; to waste in profusion; to turn to no use.

They that want means to nourish children, will abstain from marriage; or, which is all one, they cast away their bodies upon rich old women. *Raleigh, Essays.*

France, hast thou yet more blood to cast away?
Say, shall the current of our right run on? *Shakespeare.*
He might be silent, and not cast away
His sentences in vain. *B. Jonson.*

O Marcia, O my sister, still there's hope!
Our father will not cast away a life,
So needful to us all, and to his country. *Addison, Cato.*

41. To cast away. To ruin.

It is no impossible thing for states, by an oversight in some one act or treaty between them and their potent opposites, utterly to cast away themselves for ever. *Hooker.*

42. To cast back. To put behind.

Your younger feet, while mine cast back with age
Came lagging after. *Milton, S. A. v. 336.*

43. To cast by. To reject or dismiss, with neglect or hate.

Old Capulet, and Montague,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their grave besecming ornaments. *Shakespeare.*

When men, presuming themselves to be the only masters of right reason, cast by the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning. *Locke.*

44. To cast down. To deject; to depress the mind.

We're not the first,
Who with best meaning, have incur'd the worst;
For thee, oppressed king, I am cast down;
Myself could else outfrown false fortunes frown. *Shakespeare.*
The best way will be to let him see you are much cast down, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you. *Addison.*

45. To cast forth. To emit.

He shall grow as the lily, and cast forth his roots as Lebanon. *Hosea, xiv. 5.*

46. To cast forth. To eject.

I cast forth all the household stuff.
They cast me forth into the sea. *Nehem. xiii. 8. Jonah, i. 12.*

47. To cast off. To discard; to put away.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his follower. *Shakespeare.*
Cast me not off in the time of old age.
He led me on to mightiest deeds, —
But now hath cast me off, as never known. *Milton, S. A.*
How! not cast him father? I see preferment alters a man strangely; this may serve me for an use of instruction, to cast off my father, when I am great. *Dryden.*

I long to clasp that haughty maid,
And bend her stubborn virtue to my passion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd cast her off. *Addison.*

48. To cast off. To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole society of men should publicly and professedly disown, and cast off a rule, which they could not but be infallibly certain was a law. *Locke.*

49. To cast off. To disburden one's self of.

All conspired in one to cast off their subjection to the crown of England. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

This maketh them, through an unweariable desire of receiving instruction, to cast off the care of those very affairs, which do most concern their estate. *Hooker, Preface.*

The true reason why any man is an atheist, is because he is a wicked man: religion would curb him in his lusts; and therefore he casts it off, and puts all the scorn upon it he can. *Tillotson.*

Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to the agent; and so much as the sinner gets of this, so much he casts off of shame. *South.*

We see they never fail to exert themselves, and to cast off the oppression, when they feel the weight of it. *Addison.*

50. To cast off. To leave behind.

Away he scours cross the fields, casts off the dogs, and gains a wood; but, pressing through a thicket, the bushes held him by the horns, till the hounds came in, and plucked him down. *L'Estrange.*

51. To cast off. [hunting term.] To let go, or set free: as, to cast off the dogs.

52. To cast out. To reject; to turn out of doors.

Thy brat hath been cast out, like to itself, no father owning it. *Shakespeare.*

53. To cast out. To vent; to speak; with some intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why dost thou cast out such ungenerous terms
Against the lords and sovereigns of the world? *Addison.*

54. To cast up. To compute; to calculate.

Some writers, in casting up the goods most desirable in life, have given them this rank, — health, beauty, and riches. *Temple.*

A man who designs to build, is very exact, as he supposes, in casting up the cost beforehand; but, generally speaking, he is mistaken in his account. *Dryden.*

55. To cast up. To vomit; to throw up.

The wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and dirt. *Isaiah, lvii. 20.*

Thou, beastly feeder, art so full of him,
That thou provok'st thyself to cast him up? *Shakespeare.*
Their villainy goes against my weak stomach, and therefore I must cast it up. *Shakespeare.*

O, that in time Rome did not cast
Her errors up, this fortune to prevent! *B. Jonson.*
Thy foolish error find;

Cast up the poison that infects thy mind. *Dryden.*

56. To cast upon. To refer to; to resign to.

If things were cast upon this issue, that God should never prevent sin, till man deserved it, the best would sin and sin for ever. *South.*

To CAST. † r. n.

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.

Then closely as he might, he cast to leave
The court, not asking any pass or leave. *Spenser.*
From that day forth, I cast in careful mind,
To seek her out with labour and long time. *Spenser.*

We have three that bend themselves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and cast about how to draw out of them things of use and practice for man's life and knowledge. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

But first he casts to change his proper shape;
Which else might work him danger or delay. *Milton, P. L.*
As a fox, with hot pursuit
Chas'd through a warren, cast about
To save his credit. *Hudibras.*

All events, called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, tex-

tures, and motions of those bodies, which are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and cast about how to bring such events to pass. *Bentley.*

This way and that I cast to save my friends,
Till one resolve my varying counsel ends. *Pope.*

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting.

It comes at the first fusion into a mass that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, so as to cast and mould, unless mixed with poorer ore, or cinders. *Woodward on Fossils.*

3. To warp; to grow out of form.

Stuff is said to cast or warp, when, by its own drought, or moisture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatness and straightness. *Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

4. To vomit.

The hound turnyde agen to his castyng, and a sowe is waischen in walewing in fenne. *Wicliffe, 2 Pet. ii.*

These verses too, a poison on 'em, I cannot abide 'em, they make me ready to cast, by the banks of Helicon. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

5. To cast about. To contrive; to look for means.

Inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations, nor contrive and cast about to bring such events to pass. *Bentley, Serm.*

6. To cast about. To turn about.

The people that Ishmael had carried away captive from Mizpah cast about and returned, and went into Johanan. *Jerem. xli. 14.*

CAST.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw.

So when a sort of lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest outgo
So far, but that the rest are measuring casts,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Keller.*

2. The thing thrown.

Yet all these dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A cast of dreadful dust will soon allay. *Dryden, Virg.*

3. State of any thing cast or thrown.

In his own instance of casting anubs-ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom; supposing the posture of the party's hand, who did throw the dice; supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves; supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but, in this case, the cast is necessary. *Bp. Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.*

Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what cast we shall have is not in our power, but to manage it well, that is. *Norris.*

4. Manner of throwing.

Some harrow their ground over, and sow wheat or rye on it with a broad cast; some only with a single cast, and some with a double. *Mortimer.*

5. The space through which any thing is thrown.

And he was withdrawn from them about a stone's cast, and kneeled down and prayed. *St. Luke, xxii. 41.*

6. A stroke; a touch.

Some muttering at the altar, and an other sort jettyng up and down to wayte when my Ladie shall be ready to see a caste of their office. *Confutation of N. Shaxton, (1546.)*

We have them all with one voice for giving him a cast of their court prophecy. *South.*

Another cast of their politicks, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent service of the queen. *Swift.*

This was a cast of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly false and groundless. *Swift.*

7. Motion of the eye; direction of the eye.

Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a flexion or cast of the eye aside; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the cast of the eye is a gesture of aversion, or lothness, to behold the object of pity. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A man shall be sure to have a cast of their eye to warn him before they give him a cast of their nature to betray him. *South.*

If any man desires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the first cast of his eyes on what we have said of fire. *Digby on the Soul.*

There held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble, till,
With a sad laden downward cast,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast. *Milton, Il Pens.*

They are the best epitomes in the world, and let you see, with one cast of an eye, the substance of above an hundred pages. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

8. He that squints is said popularly to have a cast with his eye.

9. The throw of dice.

Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one cast; to set so rich a main
On the nice hazard of some doubtful hour? *Shakspeare.*

10. Venture from throwing dice; chance from the fall of dice.

When you have brought them to the very last cast, they will offer to come to you, and submit themselves. *Spenser on Ireland.*

With better grace an ancient chief may yield
The long contended honours of the field,
Than venture all his fortune at a cast,
And fight, like Hannibal, to lose at last. *Dryden.*

Will you turn recreant at the last cast?
In the last war, has it not sometimes been an even cast,
Whether the army should march this way or that way? *South.*

11. A mould; a form.

The whole would have been an heroick poem, but in another cast and figure, than any that ever had been written before. *Prior.*

12. A shade; or tendency to any colour.

A flaky mass, grey, with a cast of green, in which the talky matter makes the greatest part of the mass. *Woodward.*
The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the serum ought to be without any greenish cast. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

13. Exterieur appearance.

The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shakspeare.*
New names, new dressings, and the modern cast,
Some scenes, some persons alter'd, and outfac'd
The world. *Sir J. Denham.*

14. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of a neat cast of verse, are properly the dress, gems, or loose ornaments of poetry. *Pope, Letters.*
Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor sometimes the very cast of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or customs of antiquity. *Pope on Homer.*

15. A flight; a number of hawks dismissed from the fist.

A cast of merlins there was besides, which, flying of a gallant height, would beat the birds that rose, down unto the bushes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river. *Sidney.*

16. [Casta, Spanish.] A breed; a race; a species.

Many of the Indian casts will not drink out of the same cup, nor feed out of the same dish with a person deemed impure; and they hold all such [impure] except their own fraternity. *Bryant, Anc. Mythol.*

17. [Cast, Welsh.] A trick.

I have detected his untrue meaning, revealed his juggling castes, and by his own authours opened clearly their meaning much contrarie to his assertion. *Marlin, Marriage of Priests, (1554) LL. i.*

18. The act of casting metal.

Such daily cast of brazen cannon,
And foreign mart for implements of war. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

CA'STANET.† n. s. [castaneta, Span. diminut. of the Lat. *castanea*, a chesnut; the dancer's shells are said to resemble the shells of a chesnut.] A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

If there had been words enow between them, to have expressed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *castanets*.
Congreve's Way of the World.

CA'STAWAY. *n. s.* [from *cast* and *away*.] A person lost, or abandoned, by Providence; any thing thrown away.

Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *castaways*.
Hooker.

Lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a *castaway*.
1 Cor. ix. 27.

CA'STAWAY. *adj.* [from the subst.] Useless; of no value.

We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vassal and slave of death, or only remember, at our *castaway* leisure, the imprisoned immortal soul.
Raleigh, History.

CA'STED. The participle preterite of *cast*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following passage.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With *casted* slough and fresh legerity.
Shakspeare.

CA'STELLAN. *† n. s.* [*castellano*, Span.] The captain governor, or constable of a castle.

These are the rights which belong to Robert Fitzwalter, *castellan* of London.
Blount's Anc. Tenures, p. 116.

Walter, Filius Other, was *castellan* of Windsor, assumed his surname from it, and was ancestor to the lords Windsor.

Kelham, Domesday Book, p. 35.

CA'STELLANY. *† n. s.* [from *castellan*.] The lordship belonging to a castle; the extent of its land and jurisdiction.

Earl Alan has within his *castellany*, or the jurisdiction of his castle, 200 manors, all but one.

Kelham, Domesday Book, p. 147.

CA'STELLATED. *adj.* [from *castle*.] Inclosed within a building, as a fountain, or cistern *castellated*. *Diet.*

CASTELLATION.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *castellatio*.] The act of building a house, or of fortifying a house and rendering it a castle. Not now in use.

CA'STER. *† n. s.* [from *To cast*.]

1. A thrower; he that casts.

If, with this throw, the strongest *caster* vye,
Still, further still, I bid the discus fly.
Pope.

2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes, Dr. Johnson says; but our old lexicography says, a *caster of an account*.
Hulot.

Did any of them set up for a *caster* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions?
Addison.

CA'STER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A small wheel, the axis of which is fixed to a swivel, that it may move more easily in any direction.

CASTIFICATION.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *castus* and *facio*.] Chastity.

Let no impure spirit defile the virgin purities and *castifications* of the soul.

Bp. Taylor, Sermon at Golden Grove, 1653, p. 226.

To CA'STIGATE. *† v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat.] To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.

If thou didst put this sour cōld habit on,
To *castigate* thy pride, 'twere well.
Shakspeare.

These lower powers are worn, and wearied out, by the toilsome exercise of dragging about and managing such a load of flesh; whereof being so *castigated*, they are duly attempered to the more easy body of air again.

Glanville, Pre-ex. of Souls, ch. 14.

About a year ago, reflecting upon some passages of St. Hierom, that he had adjusted and *castigated* the then Latin Vulgate to the best Greek exemplars, &c.
Bentley, Let. p. 237.

CASTIGATION. *n. s.* [from *To castigate*.]

1. Penance; discipline.

This hand of yours requires
A sequester from liberty; fasting and prayer,
With *castigation*, exercise devout.

Shakspeare.

2. Punishment; correction.

Their *castigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken, to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments.
Boyle.

3. Emendation; repressive remedy.

The ancients had these conjectures touching these floods and conflagrations, so as to frame them into an hypothesis for the *castigation* of the excesses of generation.
Hale.

CA'STIGATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat.] He who makes an emendation or correction.

The Latin *castigator* hath observed, that the Dutch copy is corrupted and faulty here.

Barneveld's Apology with Marginall Castigations, (1618) F. ii. b.

CA'STIGATORY. *adj.* [from *castigate*.] Punitive, in order to amendment.

There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *castigatory*, or exemplary.
Bramhall against Hobbes.

CA'STING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of throwing an arrow, dart, or javelin.

Hulot.

2. Contrivance.

Distributio is that useful *casting* of all rooms for office, entertainment, or pleasure.
Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

CA'STING-NET. *n. s.* [from *casting* and *net*.] A net to be thrown into the water; not placed and left.

Casting-nets did rivers bottoms sweep.
May's Virgil.

CA'STLE. *† n. s.* [*castellum*, Lat. *cautel*, Sax.]

1. A strong house, fortified against assaults.

The *castle* of Macduff, I will surprise.
Shakspeare.

2. CASTLES in the air. [*chateaux d'Espagne*, Fr.] Projects without reality.

These were but like *castles in the air*, and in men's fancies, vainly imagined.
Raleigh, History of the World.

Do not our great reformers use

This sidrophel to forebode news;

To write of victories next year,

And *castles* taken yet 't the air?

Hudibras, ii. iii.

CA'STLE-BUILDER.* *n. s.* A fanciful projector; he who builds castles in the air.

The poets—are the greatest *castle-builders* in the world.

Student, i. 223.

CA'STLE-BUILDING.* *n. s.*

Castle-building, or the science of aerial architecture, is of much too vague a nature to be comprehended in a concise regular definition: but, for the sake of custom and method, I define it to be the craft of erecting baseless fabricks in the air, and peopling them with proper notional inhabitants for the employment and improvement of the understanding.

Student, i. 223.

CA'STLE-CROWNED.* *adj.* [from *castle* and *crown*.]

Crowned or topped with a castle.

It was my chance in walking all alone,

That ancient *castle-crowned* hill to scale.

Mir. for Mag. p. 776.

CA'STLE SOAP. *n. s.* [I suppose corrupted from *Castile soap*.] A kind of soap.

I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me to write upon the present duties on *Castle soap*.
Addison.

CA'STLED. *† adj.* [from *castle*.] Furnished with castles.

The horses neighing by the wind is blown,

And *castled* elephants o'erlook the town.

Dryden.

The groves and *castled* cliffs appear

Invested all in radiance clear.

T. Warton, Ode XI.

CA'STLEGUARD.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *castelegarde*, "le service de garde ou de guet que doit un vassal à son seigneur." *Lacombe*.] One of the feudal tenures.

One species of knight-service was *castleguard*, differing from it in nothing, but that whoever held by that tenure, performed his service within the realm, and without limitation to any certain term.
Ld. Lyttelton.

CA'STLERY, or CA'STELRY.* *n. s.* [from *castle*.] The custody or government of a castle.

The said Robert and his heirs ought to be and are chief banner bearers of London in fee, for the *castelry*, which he and his ancestors have, of Baynard's castle in the said city.

Blount, Anc. Tenures, p. 116.

CA'STLET.* *n. s.* A small castle.

There was in it a *castlet* of stone and brick.

Leland's Itinerary.

CA'STLEWARD.* *n. s.* [from *castle* and *ward*.]

An imposition laid upon such of the king's subjects, as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle.

Cowel.

CA'STLING.* *n. s.* [from *cast*.] An abortive.

We should rather rely upon the urine of a *castling's* bladder, a resolution of crabs eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended.

Brown, Vulg. Errs.

CA'STOR, or CHESTER, are derived from the Sax. *ceastre*, a city, town, or castle; and that from the Latin *castrum*; the Saxons chusing to fix in such places of strength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified.

Gibson's Camden.

CA'STOR.* *n. s.* [*castor*, Lat.]

1. A beaver. See **BEAVER**.

Like hunted *castors* conscious of their store,
Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coast they bring.

Dryden.

2. A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver.

CASTOR OIL.* An oil extracted from a tree called by the Americans *Palma Christi*, growing in the West Indies. It is very strong, and an excellent purgative in medicine.

CASTOR and POLLUX. [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called *Helena*, which portends the severest part of the storm to be yet behind; two are denominated *Castor* and *Pollux*, and sometimes *Tyndarides*, which portend a cessation of the storm.

Chambers.

CASTOREUM.* *n. s.* [from *castor*. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles.

Chambers.

CA'STORY.* *n. s.* [from *castoreum*.] Probably the oil drawn from *castoreum*, and used in the preparation of colours.

Polish't ivory,
Which cunning craftsman hand hath overlaid
With fayne vermilion or pure *castory*.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. ix. 41.

CASTRAMETA'TION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *castrametation*, from *castra meto*, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.

Between Chadlington and Sarsden is also an unmentioned camp, either Saxon or Danish, for both are concerned in this question; and their *castrametation*, even under the most practicable and commodious circumstances of ground, is sometimes ambiguous.

Warton, Hist. of Kiddingtoun, p. 50.

To CA'STRATE.* *v. a.* [*castrare*, Lat.]

1. To geld.

Origin—having read that scripture, "There be some that *castrate* themselves for the kingdom of God," which was but a parabolical speech, he did really, and therefore foolishly, *castrate* himself.

Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imputations, &c. p. 138.

2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing, Dr. Johnson says. It means to take away any part of a publication; as, a *castrated* set of Holinshed's Chronicles means a copy, which wants a

considerable portion that had once been published in it, and has been removed. It means also, in a general sense, to take away.

Ye *castrate* the desires of the flesh, and shall obtaine a more ample reward of grace in heaven.

Martin, Marriage of Priests, (1554) Y. i. b.

CASTRATION.* *n. s.* [from *castrate*.] The act of gelding.

The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatick vessels in *castration*.

Sharp's Surgery.

CA'STERIL.* *n. s.* A kind of hawk.

But there is another in the wind, some *castril*
That hovers over her, and dares her distill;

Some flickring slave.

Beaumont and Fl. Pilgrim.

That air of hope has blasted many an airy of *castrils* like yourself.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

CASTRENSIAN.* *adj.* [*castrensis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp.

Dict.

CA'SUAL.* *adj.* [*casuel*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.] Accidental; arising from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *casual*, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds.

Davies on Ireland.

That which seemeth most *casual* and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God.

Raleigh, History.

Whether found, where *casual* fire

Had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale

Down to the veins of earth.

Milton, P. L.

The commissioners entertained themselves by the fire-side, in general and *casual* discourses.

Clarendon.

Most of our rarities have been found out by *casual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philosophy.

Glanville.

The expences of some of them always exceed their certain annual income; but seldom their *casual* supplies. I call them *casual*, in compliance with the common form.

Atterbury.

CA'SUALLY.* *adv.* [from *casual*.] Accidentally; without design, or set purpose.

Go, bid my woman

Search for a jewel, that too *casually*

Hath left mine arm.

Shakspeare.

Wood new shorn, laid *casually* upon a vessel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the vessel was without any flaw.

Racon.

I should have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *casually* remember.

Dryden.

CA'SUALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *casual*.] *Accidentalness.

CA'SUALTY.* *n. s.* [from *casual*.]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not design.

With more patience men endure the losses that befall them by mere *casualty*, than the damages which they sustain by injustice.

Raleigh, Essays.

That Octavius Caesar should shift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *casualty*; yet it preserved a person, who lived to establish a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world.

South.

2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Bulds in the weagher on the outward wall,

Ev'n in the force and road of *casualty*.

Shakspeare.

It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, notwithstanding all *casualties*, the number of men doubles.

Burnet's Theory.

We find one *casualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect.

Grant's Bills of Mortality.

CA'SUIST.* *n. s.* [*casuiste*, Fr. from *casus*, Lat.]

One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

The judgement of any *casuist*, or learned divine, concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him confidence.

South.

You can scarce see a bench of porters without two or three *casuists* in it, that will settle you the rights of princes.

Addison.

C A T

Who shall decide, when doctors disagree,
And soundest *casuists* doubt, like you and me?

Pope.

TO CA'SUIST.* *n. n.* [from the noun.] To play the casuist.

We never leave subtilizing and *casuist*ing, till we have straitened and pared that liberal path into a razor's edge to walk on.

Milton, *Doct. and Dis. of Divorce*, ii. 20.

CASUISTICAL.† *adj.* [from *casuist*.] Relating to cases of conscience; containing the doctrine relating to cases.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, simple, unstable souls with, I know not; but surely the practical, *casuistical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion savours very little of spirituality.

South.

There is a generation of men, who have framed their *casuistical* divinity to a perfect compliance with all the corrupt affections of a man's nature.

South, *Serm.* ii. 393.

CA'SUISTRY. *n. s.* [from *casuist*.] The science of a casuist; the doctrine of cases of conscience.

This concession would not pass for good *casuistry* in these ages.

Pope, *Odyssey*, *Notes*.

Morality, by her false guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and *casuistry* in lawn.

Pope, *Dunciad*.

CAT.† *n. s.* [*katz*, Teuton: *chat*, Fr. *cat*, Sax. *old* Fr. *cat*; has Bret. *cat*; low Lat. *catulus*, *cattus*. The Persian also is *chat*. See Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 317.] A domestick animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the leonine species.

'Twas you incens'd the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those mysteries, which Heaven
Will not have earth to know.

Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*.

Thrice the brindled *cat* hath mew'd.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

A *cat*, as she beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye small and long, being covered over with a green skin, and dilates it at pleasure.

Peacham on *Drawing*.

CAT.† *n. s.* A sort of ship.

There are vessels, at this day, which are common upon the northern part of the English coast, and are called *cats*. Part of the harbour at Plymouth is called *Catwater*, undoubtedly from ships of this denomination, which were once common in those parts.

Bryant, *Observ. on Rowley's Poems*.

CAT.* *n. s.* A double trivet or tripod, having six feet; so called perhaps, from falling, as it is said of the cat, always on its legs.

CAT in the pan.† [imagined by some to be rightly written *Catipan* as coming from *Catipania*. An unknown correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan*, Dr. Johnson says. Some have imagined it to be connected with the Ital. *accattare*; whence *accattapane*, for a beggar. But our old writers do not countenance this. They write *cat in the pan*, whether *cate* or *cake* be intended or not. "Perchance this turning *catte* in the pan, is but as he dyd in the kinge's daies." Bp. Gardiner de Obed. transl. Roan, 1553. "A subtil turning the *catte* in the *panne*, or wresting of a false thing to some purpose." Huloet's Dict.]

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan*; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him.

Bacon.

CAT o' nine tails. A whip with nine lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age,
You awful *cat o' nine tails* to the stage,
This once be just, and in our cause engage.

Prologue to *Vanbrugh's False Friend*.

CAT'S-PAW.* *n. s.* An expression of no great date or good authority in our language; but now com-

C A T

mon; as, he has been the *cat's-paw* of the man who flattered him only to serve his own ends.

CAT-EYED.* *adj.* [from *cat* and *eye*.] Having eyes like a cat.

'If *cat-ey'd*, then a Pallas is their love;

If freckled, she's a party-colour'd dove.

Dryden, *Lucret*.

CATABAPTIST.* *n. s.* [from Gr. *κατά* and *βαπτίζω*.] He who is against, or who abuses, Baptism.

Of these anabaptists, or *catabaptists*, who differ no more than Bavius and Mævius, Alstedius maketh fourteen sorts.

Featley, *Dippers Dipt*, p. 23.

CATACHRESIS.† *n. s.* [*κατάχρησις*, abuse.] It is, in rhetorick, the abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification, or when one word is abusively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, a voice beautiful to the ear.

Smith's *Rhetorick*.

I ask — if now and then he does not offer at a *catachresis* — wresting and torturing a word into another meaning.

Dryden, *Ess. on Dram. Poesy*.

Their skill in astronomy dwindled into that, which, by a great *catachresis*, is called judicial astrology.

Still, *Orig. Sac.* i. 3.

CATACHRESTICAL. *adj.* [from *catachresis*.] Contrary to proper use; forced; far fetched.

A *catachrestical* and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

CATACHRESTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *catachrestical*.] In a forced or exaggerated manner.

Where, in divers places of Holy Writ, the denunciation against groves is so express, it is frequently to be taken but *catachrestically*.

Evckyn, iv. § 4.

CA'TACLYSM.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cataclisme*, from Gr. *κατακλῦσις*.] A deluge; an inundation; used generally for the universal deluge.

The opinion that held these *cataclysms* and empyroses universal, was such, as held, that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world.

Hale, *Origin of Mankind*.

CA'TACOMBS.† *n. s.* [from *κατά* and *κομβος*, a hollow or cavity. It has been pretended that the word was formerly *catatombs* from *κατα* and *τρυβος*, meaning a subterranean tomb. V. Morin, Dict. Etymol. Fr. and Gr. But *catacombs* is the true expression. See Greenhill's Art of Embalming, 1705, p. 96.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the caves and cells where the primitive christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But, anciently, the word *catacomb* was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Chambers.

On the side of Naples, are the *catacombs*, which must have been full of stench, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open niches.

Addison.

CATACOUSTICKS.* *n. s.* pl. [Fr. *catacoustique*, from Gr. *κατά* and *ακουω*.] The science of reflected sounds; or that part of acousticks, which considers the properties of echoes.

Chambers.

CATADIOPTRICAL.* } *adj.* [Fr. *catadioptrique*, from the CATADIOPTRICK. } Gr. *κατά* and *διωπτειν*.] Reflecting light; as a *catadioptrical* telescope.

CA'TADUPE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *catadoupe*, or *catadupe*; from *κατά* downwards, and *δεντω* to make a noise by falling.] A cataract; a water-fall; applied by way of eminence, to those of the Nile; and also to the in-

habitants near them, who are represented as deaf; as, in the following example.

Our ears are so well acquainted with the sound, that we never mark it: As I remember, the Egyptian *catadupes* never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus, because the noise was so familiar unto them. *Brewer's Com. of Lingua*, (1657,) iii. sc. ult.

CATAGMATIC.† *adj.* [*catagmatic*, Fr. from the Gr. *κατάγμα*, a fracture.] That which has the quality of consolidating the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaster, and, by the use of a laced glove, scattered the puitious swelling, and strengthened it.

Wiseman's Surgery.

CA'TAGRAPH.* *n. s.* [Gr. *καταγραφον*.] The first draught of a picture. *Colles*. In antiquity, *catagraphia* denote oblique figures, or views of men's faces; answering to the modern profiles. *Chambers*.

CATALECTICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *catalectique*, from the Gr. *κατα* and *ληγω*.] Relating to metrical measure.

A stanza of six verses, of which the first, second, fourth, and fifth, were all in the octosyllable metre, and the third and last *catalectick*; that is, wanting a syllable, or even two.

Tyrwhitt on Chaucer's Versification.

CATALEPSIS.* *n. s.* [*κατάληψις*.] A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.

There is a disease called a *catalepsis*, wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him. *Arbuthnot*.

CA'TALEPSY.* *n. s.* [The same as *CATALEPSIS*, but an English word.] A brain-distemper. *Colles*.

To CA'TALOGIZE.* *v. a.* [from *catalogue*.] To put into a catalogue. *Colles*.

CA'TALOGUE. *n. s.* [*κατάλογος*.] An enumeration of particulars; a list; a register of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* ye go for men,
Showghies, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*.

Make a *catalogue* of prosperous sacrilegious persons, and I believe they will be repeated sooner than the alphabet. *South*.

In the library of manuscripts belonging to St. Laurence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*; I looked into the Virgil which disputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican. *Addison*.

The bright Taygete, and the shining Bears,
With all the sailors *catalogue* of stars. *Addison, Ovid*.

To CA'TALOGUE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a catalogue; to make a list of.

He so cancelled, or *catalogued*, and scattered our books, as from that time to this we could never recover them.

Sir J. Harrington, Brief View of the Church, p. 80.

The jacobins of France, by their studied, deliberated, *catalogued* files of murders, with the poignard, the sabre, and the tribunal, have shocked whatever remained of human sensibility in our breasts. *Burke on a Regicide Peace*.

CATA'LYSIS.* *n. s.* [Gr. *κατάλυσις*.] Dissolution.

While they were in thoughts of heart concerning it, the sad *catalysis* did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation. *Bp. Taylor*.

CATA'MARAN.* *n. s.* In naval language, a float* so called.

CATAMENIA.* *n. s.* See *COURSE*, 15th sense.

CATAMO'UNTAIN.† *n. s.* [from *cat* and *mountain*, Dr. Johnson says. We derive this name for the wild cat, however, from the Spanish *gato-montés*. It is a frequent word in our old authors.] A fierce animal resembling a cat.

As *cattles of the mountain*, they are spotted with diverse fylke fantasies. *Bale on the Revel*, (1550,) P. 2. sign. d. vi.

Would any man of discretion venture such a gristle,
To the rude claws of such a *cat-a-mountain*?

Beaum. and Fl. Custom of the Country.

The black prince of Mononiotapa, by whose side were seen the glaring *catamountain*, and the quill-darting porcupine.

Arbuthnot and Pope, Mart. Scriblerus.

CATAPASM.* *n. s.* [Gr. *κατα* and *πασσω*.] A mixture of powders to be sprinkled medicinally on the body. *Colles* denominates them *sweet powders*.

CATAPHONICKS.* *n. s. pl.* [Gr. *κατα* and *φωνη*.] The doctrine of reflected sounds.

CA'TAPHRACT.† *n. s.* [Lat. *cataphractus*; Gr. *κατάφρακτος*, firm in all parts.] A horseman in complete armour.

On each side went armed guards,
Both horse and foot, before him and behind,
Archers and slingers, *cataphracts* and spears. *Milton, S. A.*

In a battle we fight not but in complete armour. Virtue is a *cataphract*: for in vain we arm one limb, while the other is without defence. *Fellham, Resolven*, ii. 8.

CA'TAPLASM. *n. s.* [Gr. *κατάπλασμα*.] A poultice; a soft and moist application.

I bought an unction of a mountebank,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no *cataplasm* so rare,
Collected from all simples that have virtue
Under the moon, can save. *Shakspeare, Hamlet*.

Warm *cataplasms* discuss, but scalding hot may confirm the tumour. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

CA'TAPUCE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] The herb spurge. *Colles*.

Of laureole, centaury, and fumetere,
Or elles of ellebor, that groweth there,
Of *catapuce*, &c. *Chaucer, Nonnes Pr. Tale*.

CA'TAPULT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *catapulte*, from *catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones.

The balista violently shot great stones and quarrels, as also the *catapults*. *Camden's Remains*.

Bring up the *catapults* and shake the wall,
We will not be out-braved thus. *Beaum. and Fl. Bontuca*.

CA'TARACT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cataracte*, Cotgrave; from the Gr. *καταράκτη*, which is from *καταρρασσω*, to fall with force.] A fall of water from on high; a shoot of water; a cascade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You *cataracts* and hurricanes, spout,
Till you have drench'd our steeples. *Shakspeare*.

What if all

Her stores were open'd, and this firmament
Of hell should spout her *cataracts* of fire?
Impendent horrors! *Milton, P. L.*

No sooner he, with them of man and beast
Select for life, shall in the ark be lodg'd,
And shelter'd round; but all the *cataracts*
Of heav'n set open, on the earth shall pour
Rain, day and night. *Milton, P. L.*

Torrents and loud impetuous *cataracts*,
Through roads abrupt, and rude unfashion'd tracts,
Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore*.

CA'TARACT. [In medicine.] A suffusion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies, seem to float about in the air; when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and shut up with a little thin skin, so that the light has no admittance. *Quincy*.

Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewise much acrimony; for it cleanseth the eyes: it is good also for *cataracts*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

CATA'RRH.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *catarrhe*, from the Gr. *καταρρέω*, to deflue.] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occasioned by a diminution of insensible perspiration, or cold, wherein what should pass by the skin, ouzes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations. The causes are whatsoever occasions

too great a quantity of serum; whatsoever hinders the discharge by urine, and the pores of the skin.

Quincy.

All fev'rous kinds,
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs. Milton, P. L.
Neither was the body then subject to die by piecemeal, and languish under coughs, catarrhs, or consumptions. South.

CATA'RRHAL. † } *adj.* [old Fr. *catarrheux*, from *ca-*
CATA'RRHOUS. } *tarrhe*.] Relating to a catarrh:
proceeding from a catarrh.

The catarrhal fever requires evacuations.

Old age attended with a glutinous, cold, catarrhus, leucophlegmatick constitution. Arbuthnot on Diet.

CATASTROPHE. *n. s.* [Gr. *καταστροφή*.]

1. The change or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick piece.

Pat! — He comes like the catastrophe of the old comedy.

Shakspeare.

That philosopher declares for tragedies, whose catastrophes are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. Dennis.

2. A final event; a conclusion generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous catastrophe that nature ever yet saw; an elegant and habitable earth quite shattered. Woodward, Nat. Hist.

CAT'CAL. *n. s.* [from *cat* and *call*.] A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of catcalls. Spectator.

Three catcalls be the bribe

Of him, whose chatt'ring shames the monkey tribe. Pope.

To CATCH. † *v. a.* preter. I *caught*, or *caught*; I have *caught* or *caught*. [ketzen, Dutch; katz, Su. a snare or trap to catch fish. Or may not the substantive *cat*, (Armor. *kaz*, Germ. *katze* or *kaze*) the animal which seizes suddenly on its prey, suggest the etymology of *catch*?]

1. To lay hold on with the hand; intimating the suddenness of the action.

And when he arose against me, I caught him by his beard, and smote him, and slew him. 1 Sam. xvii. 35.

2. To stop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the passage.

Others to catch the breeze of breathing air,
To Tusculum or Algidio repair. Addison on Italy.

3 To seize any thing by pursuit.

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he caught it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and caught it again. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

4. To stop any thing falling; to intercept falling.

A shepherd diverted himself with tossing up eggs, and catching them again. Spectator.

5. To ensnare; to entangle in a snare; to take or hold in a trap.

And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisees and of the Herodians, to catch him in his words. St. Mark. xii. 13.

Catch'd with a trick? well, I must bear it patiently.

Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Lieutenantant.

These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to catch and entangle the mind, than to instruct and inform the understanding. Locke.

6. To receive suddenly.

The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires,
At length it catches flame, and in a blaze expires. Dryden.

But stopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,
The sparks should catch his axletree of heav'n. Dryden.

7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize.

The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head caught hold of the oak. 2 Sam. xviii. 19.

Would they, like Benhadad's ambassadors, catch hold of every amicable expression? Decay of Piety.

8. To seize unexpectedly.

To catch something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him. Luke, xi. 54.

9. To seize eagerly.

They have caught up every thing greedily, with that busy minute curiosity, and unsatisfactory inquisitiveness, which Seneca calls the disease of the Greeks. Pope.

I've perus'd her well;

Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have caught the king. Shakspeare, Henry VIII.

10. To please; to seize the affections; to charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,

The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade,
And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,
But, caught myself, lie struggling in the snare. Dryden.

11. To receive any contagion or disease.

I cannot name the disease, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well. Shakspeare, Wind. Tale.

Those measles,

Which we disdain should tetter us, yet seek
The very way to catch them. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

In sooth I know not why I am so sad:

It wearies me; you say it wearies you;

But how I caught it, found it, or came by it,

I am to learn. Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice.

The softest of our British ladies expose their necks and arms to the open air, which the men could not do, without catching cold, for want of being accustomed to it. Addison, Guardian.

Or call the winds through long arcades to roar,

Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door. Pope.

12. To catch at. To endeavour suddenly to lay hold on.

Saucy lictors

Will catch at us like strumpets, and scald rhimers

Ballad us out of tune. Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.

Make them catch at all opportunities of subverting the state. Addison, State of the War.

13. To catch as catch may. To seize indiscriminately.

Mine, or thine be nothing, all things equal,

And catch as catch may, be proclaim'd.

Beaum. and Fl. Loyal Subject.

14. To catch up. To snatch.

He was caught up into paradise, and heard unspeakable words. 2 Cor. xii. 4.

Sometimes they thought he might be only shown,

And for a time caught up to God, as once

Moses was in the mount, and missing long. Milton, P. R. ii. 14.

15. To catch a Tartar. To be caught in the trap one has laid for another; instead of taking an enemy, to be taken by him. The phrase is probably owing to some particular story.

In this defeat they lost about 5000 men, besides those that were taken prisoners: — so that, instead of catching the Tartar, they were caught themselves.

Life of the Duke of Tyrconnel, 1689.

To CATCH. *v. n.*

1. To be contagious; to spread infection, or mischief.

'Tis time to give them physick, their diseases

Are grown so catching. Shakspeare, Henry VIII.

Sickness is catching; oh, were favour so!

Your's would I catch, fair Hernia, ere I go. Shakspeare.

Considering it with all its malignity and catching nature, it may be enumerated with the worst of epidemics. Harvey.

The palace of Deiphobus ascends

In smoky flames, and catches on his friends. Dryden.

Does the sedition catch from man to man,

And run among the ranks? Addison, Cato.

2. To lay hold suddenly: as, the hook catches.

When the yellow hair in flame should fall,

The catching fire might burn the golden cawl. Dryden.

CATCH. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of seizing any thing that flies, or hides.

Taught by his open eye,

His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grass,

That she would snail the catch of Strephon fly.

Sidney.

2. Watch; the posture of seizing.

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action; it is no wonder therefore, that they were often engaged on one subject.

Addison on Ancient Medals.

3. An advantage taken; hold laid on, as in haste.

All which notions are but ignorant *catches* of a few things, which are most obvious to men's observations.

Bacon.

The motion is but a *catch* of the wit upon a few instances; as the manger is in the philosophy received.

Bacon.

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings, Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of moments.

Dryden.

4. The act of taking quickly from another.

Several quires, placed one over against another, and taking the voice by *catches* anthems-wise, give great pleasure.

Bacon.

5. A song sung in succession, where one catches it from another.

This is the tune of our *catch*, play'd by the picture of nobody.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

Far be from thence the glutton parasite, Singing his drunken *catches* all the night.

Dryden jun.

The meat was serv'd, the howls were crown'd, *Catches* were sung and healths went round.

Prior.

6. The thing caught; profit; advantage.

Hector shall have a great *catch*, if he knock out your brains; he were as good crack a fusty nut with no kernel.

Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.

7. A snatch; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*, with many intervals.

Locke.

8. A taint; a slight contagion.

We retain a *catch* of those pretty stories, and our awakened imagination smiles in the recollection.

Glanville, Scepsis.

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

10. A small swift sailing ship: often written *ketch*.

CATCHABLE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to be caught.

The eagerness of a knave maketh him often as *catchable*, as the ignorance of a fool.

Lord Halifax.

CATCHER.† *n. s.* [from *catch*.]

1. He that catches.

So *catchers* and *snatchers* do toils both night and day, Not *noddie*, but greedie, still prolling for their pray.

Mir. for Mag. p. 278.

That great *catcher* and devourer of souls.

South, Sermon. x. p. 338.

2. That in which any thing is caught.

Scallops will move so strongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the *catcher* wherein they are caught.

Grew, Musæum.

CATCHFLY. n. s. [from *catch* and *fly*.] A plant; a species of *campion*; which see.

CATCHPENNY.* *n. s.* [from *catch* and *penny*.] A worthless pamphlet, merely calculated to gain a little money.

CATCHPOLL.† *n. s.* [from *catch* and *poll*, Dr. Johnson says; that is, seizing a person by the poll or neck. The Welsh have *ceispoll* for this word. The old French language "*chacepol*, un bailiff." Lacombe; and "*chacepol*, sergent préposé a la levée des impôts." Roquefort. *Catchpoll*, though now it be used as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, seems to have been used without reproach, for such as we now call serjeants of the mace, or any other that uses to arrest men upon any cause. Cowel.] A serjeant; a bumbailiff.

When day was come, the magistratus sent *catchepolls*, and sciden, deliver thou the men.

Wicliffe, Acts xvi.

They call all temporal businesses undersheriffries, as if they were but matters for undersheriffs and *catchpolls*; though many times those undersheriffries do more good than their high speculations.

Bacon, Essays.

One drop of blood

Shed from this arm is recompence enough, Though you had cut the throats of all the *Catchpools*

In France, nay in the world.

Braum. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune.

Another monster,

Sullen of aspect, by the vulgar call'd

A *catchpoll*, whose polluted hands the gods,

With force incredible and magick charms,

Erst have endr'd, if he his ample palm

Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay

Of debtor.

Philips.

CA'TCHUP.* *n. s.* sometimes written, improperly, *ketchup*. A poignant liquor made from boiled mushrooms, mixed with salt; used in cookery to add a pleasant flavour to sauces.

CA'TCHWORD. n. s. [from *catch* and *word*. With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATE.† *n. s.* Food; something to be eaten. This is scarcely read in the singular, Dr. Johnson says. It is, however, to be found, on good authority, See **CATES**.

Even the Christmas pye, which in its very nature is a kind of consecrated *cate*, and a badge of distinction, is often forbidden to the druid of the family.

Tatler, No. 255.

We'll see what *cates* you have, For soldiers stomachs always serve them well.

Shakspeare.

CATECHETICAL. adj. [from *κατηχέω*.] Consisting of questions and answers.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing; he would ask his adversary question upon question, till he convinced him out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong.

Addison, Spectator.

CATECHETICALLY. adv. [from *catechetical*.] In the way of question and answer.

CATECHETICK.* *adj.* Catechetical.

He communicated his Practical Catechism, which for his private use he had drawn up out of those materials which he had made use of in the *catechetic* institution of the youth of his parish.

Fell, Life of Hammond, § 1.

To CA'TECHISE.† *v. a.* [Gr. *κατηχέω*.]

1. To instruct by asking questions, and correcting the answers.

I will *catechise* the world for him; that is, make questions, and bid them answer.

Shakspeare, Othello.

κατηχέω is derived from *ἐχέω*, and significth originally and properly *catechizing*, or such a kind of teaching wherein the principles of religion, or of any art or science, are often inculcated, and by sounding and resounding beat into the ears of children or novices; but yet it is taken in Holy Scripture in a larger sense, not only for *catechizing* of children, but instructing men of riper years in the doctrine of salvation.

Featley, Dippers Dipt. p. 31.

Had those three thousand souls been *catechised* by our modern casuists, we had seen a wide difference. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To question; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I suck my teeth, and *catechise*

My piked man of countries.

Shakspeare, K. John.

Catechise gross ignorance; purge Italy of luxury and riot.

Burton, Anal. of Mel. To the Reader, p. 59.

There flies about a strange report,

Of some express arriv'd at court;

I'm stopp'd by all the fools I meet,

And *catechis'd* in every street.

Swift.

CA'TECHISER.† *n. s.* [from *To catechise*.] One who catechises.

He that is a reader, preacher, or *catechiser*,

Con. and Can. Eccl. § 56.

This is an admirable way of teaching, wherein the *catechised* will at length find delight, and by which the *catechiser*, if he once get the skill of it, will draw out of ignorant and silly souls even the dark and deep points of religion.

Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 21.

Hark you, good Maria,
Have you got a good *catechiser* here?

Beaum. and Fl. Tamer tamed.

CA'TECHISING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Interrogation; examination.

You must hear long-winded exercises, sittings, and *catechisings*, which you are not given to. *B. Jonson, Epicene.*

CA'TECHISM. *n. s.* [from *κατηχησμι*.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been sundry always usual in God's church; for the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews, even till this day, have their *catechisms*. *Hooker.*

*He had no *catechism* but the creation, needed no study but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world. *South.*

CA'TECHIST. *n. s.* [from *κατηχητης*.] One whose charge is to instruct by questions, or to question the uninstructed concerning religion.

None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been instructed by the *catechist* in this foundation, which the *catechist* received from the bishop. *Hammond, Fundam.*

CATECHISTICAL.* *adj.* [from *catechist*.] Instructing by question and answer.

S. Cyril—was the author of those *catechistical* sermons or institutions which are mentioned by S. Jerome.

Bp. Cosin, Canon of Scripture, § 58.

All these are short pieces; some of them are in the *catechistical* method. *Burke, Abr. of Eng. Hist. ii. 2.*

CATECHISTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *catechistical*.] In a catechistical manner.

The principles of Christianity, briefly and *catechistically* taught them, is enough to save their souls. *South, Sermon vii. 100.*

CATECHUMEN.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *catechumene*, from the Gr. *κατηχημενος*.]

1. One who is yet in the first rudiments of christianity; the lowest order of christians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Austin's time, till the *catechumens* were dismissed. *Stillington.*

2. Generally, one who is in the first rudiments of any profession.

The same language is still held to the *catechumens* in Jacobitism. *Bolingbroke to Wyndham.*

CATECHUMENICAL. *adj.* [from *catechumen*.] Belonging to the catechumens. *Dict.*

CATECHUMENIST.* *n. s.* The same as catechumen.

Hence their forenamed authors assume, that the children of the faithful dying without baptism, may be thought to receive the baptism of the spirit, as well as those *catechumenists* spoken of, &c. *Bp. Morton, Cath. Appeals, p. 248.*

CATEGORICAL.† *adj.* [from *category*, old Fr. *catégorique*. Cotgrave.] Absolute; adequate; positive; equal to the thing to be expressed.

The king's commissioners desired to know whether the parliament's commissioners did believe, that bishops were unlawful? They could never obtain a *categorical* answer. *Clarendon.*

A single proposition, which is also *categorical*, may be divided again into simple and complex. *Watts's Logic.*

CATEGORICALLY.† *adv.* [from *categorical*.]

1. Directly; expressly.

We must not look, from them, for either discourses, or demonstrations, or positions, directly and *categorically* to this purpose. *Folgerby, Atheom. p. 295.*

2. Positively; plainly.

I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts where ever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally profitable. *Child's Discourse of Trade.*

CATEGORY. *n. s.* [Gr. *κατηγορια*.] A class; a rank: an order of ideas; a predicament.

The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different *category*. *Cheyne.*

CATENARIAN. *adj.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Relating to a chain; resembling a chain.

In geometry, the *catenarian* curve is formed by a rope or chain, hanging freely between two points of suspension. *Harris.*

The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian* curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is safest for the included marrow. *Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

To CATENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain. *Dict.*

CATENATION. *n. s.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion.

This *catenation*, or consering union, whenever his pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their existence. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To CATER. *v. n.* [from *cate*.] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens feed,

Yea providently *caters* for the sparrow,

Be comfort to my age.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

CATER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] Provider; collector of provisions, or victuals: misprinted perhaps for *caterer*, Dr. Johnson says; and abbreviated from *acater*, old English, according to Mr. Mason. Both are mistaken. There are few substantives more frequent in our ancient language than *cater*.

"A *cater*, or purveyor of victuals," Huloet's Dict.

"*Cater*, a steward, manciple, provider of meats,"

Barret's Alv. "A *cater*, Fr. despenseur," Sher-

wood's Fr. and Eng. Dict.

We call to witness of their fastings, and great pains they take for the church, their faces and bellies, their *caters*, butlers, and cooks. *Harmer, Tr. of Beza's Sermons, p. 377.*

Your meat should be both neat, and cleanly handled.

See, Sweet, I am cook myself, and mine own *cater*.

Beaum. and Fl. Women plea'd.

A lady's dainty hand,

Th' ambitious *cater* of her own delight,

Had curiously rais'd an antick hand

Of banquet powers.

Baumont's Psycho, iv. 127.

The servant for employment; the *cater* for the provision, and the cook of the provision.

Austin's Hec Homo, p. 116.

The oysters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcome acceptance, where the taste is *cater* for the stomach, than those of the Tamar. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

CATER. *n. s.* [quatre, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CATER-COUSIN. *n. s.* A corruption of *quatre-cousin*, from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree.

His master and he, saving your worship's reverence, are source *cater-cousins*. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

Poetry and reason, how come these to be *cater-cousins*?

Rymer, Tragedies of the last Age.

CATERER. *n. s.* [from *cater*.] One employed to select and buy in provisions for the family; the providore or purveyor.

Let no scent offensive the chamber infest;

Let fancy, not cost, prepare all our dishes;

Let the *caterer* mind the taste of each guest;

And the cook, in his dressing, comply with their wishes.

B. Jonson, Tetrach Academy.

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

Seldom shall one see in cities or courts that athletic vigour, which is seen in poor houses, where nature is their cook, and necessity their *caterer*. *South.*

CATERESS. *n. s.* [from *cater*.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impostor! do not charge most innocent nature,

As if she would her children should be riotous

With her abundance! she, good *cateress*,

Means her provision only to the good.

Milton, Comus.

CA'TERPILLAR. *n. s.* [This word Skinner and Minshew are inclined to derive from *chatte peluse*, a weasel; it seems easily deducible from *cates*, food, and *piller*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.]

1. A worm, which, when it gets wings, is sustained by leaves and fruits.

The caterpillar breedeth of dew and leaves; for we see infinite caterpillars breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed. *Bacon.*

Auster is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which descend grasshoppers, caterpillars, and creatures bred by moisture. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Any thing voracious and useless.

CA'TERPILLAR. *n. s.* [*scorpioides*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

To CA'TERWAUL. *v. n.* [from *cat*, and *waul*, to howl. Formerly written *caterwaul* by Chaucer, and revived by Pope.]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

She licks her fair round face, and frisks abroad,
To shew her fur, and to be *caterwaul'd*. *Pope.*

2. To make any offensive or odious noise.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here? If my lady has not called up her steward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me. *Shakespeare, Tw. Night.*

Was no dispute between
The *caterwauling* brethren. *Hudibras.*

CA'TERY.* *n. s.* The depository of victuals purchased. "Serjeant de l'acaterie, serjeant of the *caterie*."

Kilham, Norm. Dict.

CATES. *n. s.* [Skinner imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*, which is not likely, because Junius observes that the Dutch have *kater* in the same sense with our *cater*. It has no singular, Dr. Johnson says. I have shewn that it has. And the etymology is rather from the old Fr. *acat*. See **ACATES.**] Viands; food; dish of meat: generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, Sir, creates

The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*. *R. Jonson.*

O wasteful riot, never well content

With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious

Of *cates* by land and sea far fetcht and sent. *Raleigh.*

Alas, how simple to these *cates*,

Was that crude apple that diverted Eve! *Milton, P. L.*

They by th' alluring odour drawn in haste

Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crouding sip

Their palatable baue. *Philips.*

With costly *cates* she stain'd her frugal board,

Then with ill-gotten wealth she bought a lord. *Arbutnot.*

CA'TFISH. *n. s.* The name of a sea-fish in the West Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are discovered in hol-low rocks. *Philips.*

CA'TGUT.* *n. s.*

1. A string for fiddles and other instruments, made of the intestines of animals.

2. A species of linen or canvas with wide interstices.

CA'THARIST.* *n. s.* [from the Gr. *katharos*, pure.] One who holds himself more pure than others; one whom Coles denominates a *puritan*. It is indeed a name that has been usurped by sectarists at various periods.

They whom they called in ancient times *Catharists* as also the Donatists, — make good proof hereof.

Harnar, Tr. of Beza's Sermon, p. 88.

Catharists — deny children baptism, affirming that they have no original sin, and pretending themselves to be pure and without sin. *Pagitt's Heresiography, p. 28.*

CA'THARPINGS. *n. s.* Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck; they belong only to the main shrouds; and their use is to force the shrouds tight, for the ease and safety of the masts, when the ship rolls. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL. *adj.* [Fr. *cathartique*, from the Gr. *καθαρτικός*.]

Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be strongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymists have not proved, that either gold or mercury bath any salt, much less any that is purgative.

Boyle, Sceptical Chymistry.

CATHA'RTICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *cathartical*.] Purging quality.

CATHA'RTICKS. *n. s.* Purging medicines. The vermicular or peristaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents from the pylorus to the rectum: and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occasions some little inversions in it. In both, what but slightly adheres to the coats will be loosened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifest, how a *cathartick* hastens and increases the discharges by stool; but where the force of the stimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viscera in the abdomen, will be twiched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the intestines, and made a part of what they discharge. *Quincy.*

Lustrations and *catharticks* of the mind were sought for, and all endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions. *Decay of Piety.*

The piercing causticks ply their spiteful power,
Emeticks ranch, and keen *catharticks* scour. *Garth.*

Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the *catharticks* or purgatives of the soul. *Addison, Spectator*

CA'THEAD. *n. s.* A kind of fossil.

The nodules with leaves in them, called *catheads*, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them catcaups. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CA'THEAD. *n. s.* [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecastle. *Sua Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL. *adj.* [from the Gr. *καθίστα*; whence the Lat. *cathedra*, a chair of authority; an episcopal see; Fr. *cathedrale*.]

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more persons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politick. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

Methought I sat in seat of majesty

In the *cathedral* church of Westminster. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

2. Belonging to an episcopal church.

His constant and regular assisting at the *cathedral* service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather. *Locke.*

3. In low phrase, antique; venerable; old. This seems to be the meaning in the following lines.

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compose,

And mount the hill in venerable rows;

There the green infants in their beds are laid. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL. *n. s.* The head church of a diocese.

There is nothing in Leghorn so extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleasure, after he has seen St. Peter's. *Addison on Italy*

CATHEDRATED.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *cathedra*.] Relating to the authority of the chair, or office, of a teacher. In Spain, a *cathedratick* doctor [*catedratico*] is a well-known phrase.

If his reproof be private, or with the *cathedrated* authority of a prælector or publick reader.

Whitlock, Manners of the Eng. p. 385.

CATHERINE PEAR. See **PEAR.**

For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,
The side that's next the sun.

Suckling.

CATHETER.† *n. s.* [Gr. *καθετήρ*, from *καθίμι*, to introduce.] A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel.

A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *catheter* must help you.

Wiseman's Surgery.

CATHOLES. *n. s.* [In a ship.] Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the capstain, when there is occasion to heave the ship astern.

Sea Dict.

CATHOLICAL.* *adj.* [Gr. *καθολικός*, Lat. *catholicus*.] General.

The catholical nativities were so much believed by the ancient kings, saith Haly, that they enquired into the genitures of the principal nati under their dominions.

Gregory's Works, p. 31.

Thou the head shalt be o'er all:

Have I not sworn thee king, true king *catholicall*?

Morre, Song of the Soul, i. 37.

CATHOLICISM.† *n. s.* [Fr. *catholicisme*.]

1. Adherence to the catholic church. This is all which Dr. Johnson offers on this sense of the word, without any example. Adherence to a part of the catholic church is shewn in the following example.

Though they conform to the Roman catholic mode of worship, they are looked upon in the light of unbelievers; but—all the gipsies I have conversed with, assured me of their sound *catholicism*.

Swimburne, Travels through Spain, Lett. 29.

2. Universality, or the orthodox faith of the whole church, called catholic, that is, universal.

There is a church which is holy, and which is *catholic*; and I understand that church alone, which is both *catholic* and holy; and, being this holiness and *catholicism* are but affections of this church which I believe, I must first declare what is the nature and notion of the church, &c.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 9.

Near akin to their notion of church-authority, is that of *catholicism*.—A particular church, indeed, may be catholic in one sense, i. e. true, sound, and pure, and holding the catholic doctrine; but not catholic, i. e. universal. To say Roman-Catholic therefore, as they [the Papists] mean it, is to say *part-whole*; which is a contradiction. The church of Rome, notwithstanding her boasts, is but a part of the catholic church.

Trapp, Popery truly stated, i. § 2.

TO CATHOLICISE.* *v. n.* To *catholicise* it; to play the catholic; to become a catholic.

Cotgrave in V. Catholicizer.

CATHOLICK.† *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. *καθολικός*, universal or general.]

1. The church of Jesus Christ is called *catholic*, because it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.

Catholic signifieth not the Romish church: it signifieth the consent of all true teaching churches of all times, and all ages.

Rogers, in Foxe's Acts and Monuments, 1555.

There are no truths are said to be *catholic*, because they are believed by all the faithful.

3. *Catholic* is often set in opposition to heretick or sectary, and to schismatick.

4. *Catholic*, or canonical epistles, are seven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholic*, because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and *canonical*, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality.

Calmet.

5. General, in the common sense.

We observe the Fathers to use the word *catholic* for nothing else but general or universal, in the ordinary or vulgar sense; as the *catholic* resurrection is the resurrection of all men; the *catholic* opinion, the opinion of all men.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 9.

Doubtless the success of those your great and *catholic* endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful accession of glory to your nation.

Glanville, Scopsis.

Those systems undertake to give an account of the formation of the universe, by mechanical hypotheses of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some *catholic* laws.

Ray.

CATHOLICKLY.* *adv.* [from *catholic*.] Generally.

No druggist of the soul bestow'd on'all

So *catholicly* a curing cordiall.

Sir T. Cory, Elegy on the death of Donne.

CATHOLICKNESS.* *n. s.* [from *catholic*.] Universality.

One may judge of the *catholicness*, which Romanists brag of, and challenge on two accounts.

Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 10.

CATHOLICON. *n. s.* [from *catholic*, *καθολικόν ἵαμα*.]

An universal medicine.

Preservation against that sin, is the contemplation of the last judgement. This is indeed a *catholicon* against all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and despising our brethren.

Government of the Tongue.

CATILINISM.* *n. s.* An old substantive in our language for conspiracy, from Catiline the conspirator against his own country. [*Fr. catilinisme*.]

Cotgrave, and Coles.

CATKINS. *n. s.* [*kattkens*, Dutch. In botany.] An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; serving as male blossoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced.

Chambers.

CATLIKE. *adj.* [from *cat* and *like*.] Like a cat.

A lioness, with udders all drawn dry,

Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch.

Shakspeare.

CATLING. *n. s.*

1. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons. *Harris.*

2. It seems to be used by Shakspeare for catgut; the materials of fiddle strings.

What musick there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am sure, none; unless the fiddler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* of.

Shakspeare.

3. The down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat.

Harris.

CATMINT.† *n. s.* [Sax. *cattēymint*, *cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Miller.

CATO'NIAN.* *adj.* [An old English adjective, meaning what resembles the manners of Cato, Fr. *Catonien*. *Cotgrave*.] Grave; severe.

Diel.

CATO'PTER.* } *n. s.* [Gr. *κατόπτρον*.] A kind of optick

CATO'PTRON. } glass; an optical instrument. *Diel.*

CATO'PTRICAL. *adj.* [from *catoptricks*.] Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

C A V

A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is superiour to any, vitrifying the hardest substances. *Arbutnot on Air.*

CATO'PTRICKS. † *n. s.* [Fr. *catoptrique*, from the Gr. *κατοπτρον*, a looking glass.] That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflectic n.

To see strange uncouth sights by *catoptricks*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 210.

CAT'PIPE. *n. s.* [from *cat* and *pipe*.] The same with *catcal*, an instrument that makes a squeaking noise.

Some songsters can no more sing in any chamber but their own, than some clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces. *L'Estrange.*

CAT'S-EYE. *n. s.* A stone.

Cat's-eye is of a glistening grey, interchanged with a straw colour. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAT'S-FOOT. *n. s.* An herb; the same with *alchoof*, or *ground-ivy*; which see.

CAT'S-HEAD. *n. s.* A kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by some called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CAT'SILVER. *n. s.* A kind of fossile.

Catsilver is composed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elastick; and is of three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CATS-TAIL. *n. s.*

1. A long round substance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.

2. A kind of reed which bears a spike like the tail of a cat. *Philips's World of Words.*

CAT'SUP. *n. s.* A kind of Indian pickles, imitated by pickled mushrooms. See *CATCHUP*.

And, for our home-bred British cheer, *Botanico, &c. p. and cavier. Siegf.*

CAT'TLE. † *n. s.* [a word of very common use, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by Skinner, Menage, and Spelman, from *capitalia*, *que ad caput pertinent*; personal goods: in which sense *chattels* is yet used in our law. Mandeville uses *catle* for *price*. The old Fr. *catel* means moveables of any kind. Kelham, Norm. Dict. But see *CHATTLE*. A learned friend informs me, that *chattail* is a provincial term about Lyons in France for all the beasts of every kind that are on an estate.]

1. Beasts of pasture: not wild nor domestick.

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks. *Shakspeare.*
And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind. *Gen. i. 25.*

2. It is used in reproach of human beings.

Boys and women are for the most part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

CAVALCA'DE. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *cavalcade*, "a rattling or a road of horse, whence *faire la cavalcade*, to course or range up and down on horseback." Cotgrave. It is from the Ital. *cavalcare*; low Lat. *caballicare*, from *cabullus*; whence also the Span. *cabalgar*.] A procession on horseback.

Your *cavalcade* the fair spectators view,
From their high standings, yet look up to you:
Froth your brave train each singles out a ray,
And longs to date a conquest from your day. *Dryden.*

How must the heart of the old man rejoice, when he saw such a numerous *cavalcade* of his own raising? *Addison.*

CAVALIER. † *n. s.* [*cavalier*, Fr.]

1. A horseman; a knight.

C A U

It is reported, that *Taliacotus* had at one time in his house twelve German counts, nineteen French marquesses, and a hundred Spanish cavaliers. *Taller, No. 260.*

2. A gay sprightly military man.

For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and choice drawn cavaliers to France?

Shakspeare, Henry VIII.

Sedition cometh of tyranny, insolency, or mutinous disposition of certain captains, *cavaliers*, or ringleaders of the people. *Raleigh, Acts of Empire, p. 101.*

3. The appellation of the party of King Charles the First; so called from the gaiety which they affected in opposition to the sour faction of the parliament.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adversaries at first intend as a reproach: of this sort were the Guelfs and Gibelines, Huguenots, and Cavaliers. *Swift.*

4. In fortification, a mount or elevation of earth, raised in a fortress, to lodge cannon for scouring the field, and to overlook and command all around the place.

Our casemates, cavaliers, and counterscarps,
Are well survey'd by all our engineers.

Heywood's Four P. Reed's Old Plays.

CAVALIER. *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.

2. Generous; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling.*

3. Disdainful; haughty.

CAVALIERLY. † *adv.* [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

Several writers, who profess to believe the Christian religion, treat Moses and his dispensation so cavalierly, that one would suspect they thought the abandoning him could have no consequences destructive of Christianity.

Warburton, Alliance of Ch. and State, (1st. edit.) p. 157.

He [Warburton] very cavalierly tells us, that these notes were among the amusements of his younger years.

Edwards, Canons of Criticism, Pref. p. 9.

CAVALIERNESS.* *n. s.* [from *cavalier*.] Haughty or disdainful conduct.

CAVALRY. † *n. s.* [*cavalerie*, Fr. Formerly written, like the French word, in four syllables. "These regiments and cavalry were contented to enter Holland," Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 113.] Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a state rim most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable bands of foot.

Bacon, Henry VII.

Their cavalry, in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horse. *Addison on the War.*

To CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVA'ZION. *n. s.* [from *cavo*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips.*

CA'UDAE.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *cauda*.] Relating to the tail of an animal.

The tail, instead of scuta, is furnished with sub-caudal squamæ, which are counted not singly, but by pairs.

Russell on Indian Serpents.

CA'UDATE.* } *adj.* [Lat. *caudatus*.] Having a tail; CAUDATED. } tailed.

How comate, caudate, crinite stars are fram'd,
I know.

Fairfax, Tasso.

CA'UDEBECK. *n. s.* A sort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made. *Phillips.*

CA'UDLE. *n. s.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons.

Ye shall have a henpen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakspeare, Henry VI.*

He had good broths, *caudle*, and such like; and I believe he did drink some wine. *Wiceman, Surgery.*

To CA'UDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make *caudle*; to mix as *caudle*.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning toast,
To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit? *Shakspeare, Timon.*

CAVE. *† n. s.* [Fr. *cave*, Lat. *cavea*, from *cavus*, hollow; which is from the Gr. *χᾶος*, *Eoikē* *χαῖος*, *chavus*. V. Morin, *Etym. Dict. Fr. and Gr.*]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wand'ers of the dark,
And make them keep their *caves*. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

Bid him bring his power
Before sun-rising, lest his son George fall
Into the blind *cave* of eternal night. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

They did square, and carve, and polish their stone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry. *Wotton.*

Through this a *cave* was dug with vast expence,
The work it seem'd of some suspicious prince. *Dryden.*

2. Hollow; any hollow place. Not used.

The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the ear doth hold off the sound a little. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a *cave*.

Such as we
Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws. *Shakspeare.*

To CAVE.* *v. a.* [Fr. *caver*, to hollow, Cotgrave; from the Lat. *cavare*.] To make hollow.

Under a steep hill's side it placed was,
There where the mouldred earth had *cav'd* the bank. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 33.*

CA'VEAT. *n. s.* [*caveat*, Lat. *let him beware*.] Intimation of caution.

A *caveat* is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in such or such an affair. *Lyttle.*

The chiefest *caveat* in reformation must be to keep out the Scots. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a *caveat*. *Trumbull to Pope.*

CAVERN. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *cavérne*, from *caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage? *Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar.*

Monsters of the foaming deep,
From the deep ooze, and gelid *cavern* round,
They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy. *Thomson.*

CA'VERNEB. *adj.* [from *cavern*.]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, pass
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor distrust
The smiling surface; whilst the *cavern'd* ground
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war
In fiery whirls. *Philips.*

High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock,
In living rills a gushing fountain broke.* *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit here, no tyrant mad with pride,
No *cavern'd* hermit, rest self-satisfy'd. *Pope.*

CA'VERNOUS. *adj.* [from *cavern*.] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and cavernous underneath. *Woodward, Nat. History.*

CAVE'SSON. *n. s.* [Fr. In horsemanship.] A sort of noseband, sometimes made of iron, and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted, which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

An iron *cavesson* saves and spares the mouths of young horses when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accustomed to obey the hand and to bend the neck and shoulders, without hurting their mouths, or spoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAUF. *† n. s.* [perhaps from the Lat. *cavus*, hollow.] A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water. *Phillips, World of Words.*

CAUGHT, *particip. pass.* [from *To catch*; which see.]

CAVIA'RE. *† n. s.* [the etymology uncertain, unless it come from *garum*, Lat. sauce, or pickle, made of fish salted, Dr. Johnson says. It is adopted from the Barb. or Vulg. Græc. *καβίάρι*, or *καυίάρι*, which signifies the same thing. In Italian, it is *caviare*, and in old Fr. *caviak*.]

Sturgeons, the roe of which makes *caviare*.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 187.

There's a fishmonger's boy with *Caviar*, Sir.

Beaum. and Fl., Elder Brother.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat auchovies, macaroni, and *caviare*, because he loves 'em.

R. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Certain of our merchants having seized upon a hundred butts of *caviare* in the vessel called the Swallow, riding in the downs. *Milton, State-Letters.*

The eggs of a sturgeon being salted, and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare*. *Grew, Museum.*

CAVIER. *n. s.* A corruption of *caviare*. See **CATSUP**.

To CAVIL. *† v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raise captious and frivolous objections. Formerly to mock, or scoff. *Huloet's Dict.* See **CAVILLATION**.

I'll give thrice so much land
To any well deserving friend;

But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

My lord, you do not well, in obstinacy
To *cavil* in the course of this contract. *Shakspeare, Henry VI.*

He *cavils* first at the poet's insisting so much upon the effects of Achilles's rage. *Pope, Notes on the Iliad.*

To CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.

Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions? *Milton, L.*

CA'VIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.

Wiser men consider how subject the best things have been unto *cavil*, when wits, possessed with disdain, have set them up as their mark to shoot at. *Hooker.*

Several divines, in order to answer the *cavils* of those adversaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations. *Swift.*

CAVILLA'TION. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *cavillation*, or *cavellation*, "finesse, ruse, subtilité, adresse," *Lacombe*; and in our old language, it formerly meant a merry taunt, a subtle forged tale. *Huloet's Dict.* Lat. *cavillatio*.] The disposition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting.

It is now necessary to make answer to the subtyll persuasions and sophisticall *cavillations* of the Papistes.

Abp. Cranmer, Doct. of the Sacrament, (1550.) fol. 112.

They shall not thereby pick any matter of cavillation against us. *Martin, Marriage of Priests, (1554.) S.i.*
Persuading themselves, by cavillations and sophistications, to excuse the impiety of their false oaths.

Raleigh, Arts of Empire, p. 69.
I am resolved, when I come to my answer, not to trick my innocency (as I writ to the lords) by cavillations or voidances.

Bacon, to K. James I.
I might add so much concerning the large odds between the ease of the eldest churches, in regard of heathens, and ours, in respect of the church of Rome, that very cavillation itself should be satisfied. *Hooker.*

CA'VILLER.† *n. s.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] Formerly a mocker. See CAVILLATION. A man fond of making objections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.

Socrates held all philosophers, *cavillers* and madmen. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 167.*

The candour which Horace shews, is that which distinguishes a critic from a *caviller*; he declares, that he is not offended at little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency.

Addison, Guardian.
There is, I grant, room still left for a *caviller* to misrepresent my meaning. *Atterbury, Pref. to his Sermons.*

CA'VILLING.* *n. s.* [from *cavil*.] Dispute; captious objection.

These, many times, instead of convincing the judgments of sober persons, fall to *cavillings* and menaces.

Bp. Taylor, Art. of Handsom, p. 66.
CA'VILLINGLY.† *adv.* [from *cavilling*.] In a cavilling manner. *Sherwood.*

CA'VILLINGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *cavilling*.] The disposition to cavil.

CA'VILLOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *cavilleux*.] Unfair in argument; full of objections.

Those persons are said to be *cavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed.

Agilffe.
CA'VILLOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *cavillous*.] In a cavillous manner.

Since that so *cavillously* is urged against us. *Milton, Art. of Peace between the E. of Orm. and the Irish.*

CA'VIZ. *n. s.* [French. In the military art.] A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and consequently facilitate their approach to a place.

Dict.
CA'VITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cavité*, from *cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow; hollow place.

The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the *cavity* of the mouth; the said *cavity* being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue, and lips.

Holder, Elements of Speech.
There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the *cavities* ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a perishing kind. *Dryden, Dedication to Æneid.*

Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several *cavities* of the skull. *Addison, Spectator.*

An instrument with a small *cavity*, like a small spoon, dip in oil, may fetch out the stone. *Arbutnot on Dent.*

If the atmosphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty-two feet deep, which would soon be swallowed up by the *cavity* of the sea, and the depressed parts of the earth. *Bentley.*

CAUK. *n. s.* A coarse talky spar. *Woodward.*

CA'UKY. *adj.* [from *cauk*.] A white, opaque, *cauky* spar, shot or pointed. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CAUL.† *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women inclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Ne spared they to strip her naked all,
Then when they had de-poil'd her tire and *caul*,
Such as she was, their eyes might her behold. *Spenser.*

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd,
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Any kind of small net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *Grew, Musæum.*

3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are inclosed.

The *caul* serves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiator, whose *caul* Galen cut out, was so liable to suffer cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool. *Ray.*

The beast they then divide, and disunite
The ribs and limbs, observant of the rite:
On these, in double *cauls* involv'd with art,
The choicest morsels lay. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. The little membrane found on some children, encompassing the head, when born; esteemed an infallible preservative against drowning, and also medical in some diseases! It is thought a good omen to the child itself; and the vulgar belief is, that whoever obtains it by purchase will be fortunate. It is an old superstition, which keeps its ground to this day; for, while this account was passing my eye, I observed more than one advertisement of *cauls* to be sold in the newspapers. The credulous seamen are yet said to be purchasers!

You were born with a *caul* on your head. *B. Jonson, Alchymist.*

If a child be borne with a *caule* on his head, he shall be very fortunate. *Melton's Astrologaster, p. 45.*

A person possessed of a *caul*, may know the state of health of the party who was born with it: if alive and well, it is firm and crisp; if dead or sick, relaxed and flaccid!

Grose's Popular Superstitions.

CA'ULET.* *n. s.* [Celt. and old Fr. *caul*; old Fr. *caulet* also, a kind of cabbage; Lat. *caulis*.] Colewort, pronounced in many places *collet*; as *cauliflower* is *colliflower*. See COLE and COLEWORT.

CAUL'FEROUS. *adj.* [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for such plants as have a true stalk, which a great many have not.

CAULIFLOWER. *n. s.* [from *caulis*, Lat. the stalk of a plant.] A species of cabbage.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and salad herbs; and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage, which were sown in August. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

To CAULK. See To CALK.

To CA'UPONATE. *v. n.* [*cauponor*, Lat.] To keep a victualling-house; to sell wine or victuals. *Dict.*

To CA'UPONISE.* *v. n.* [from the Lat. *cauponor*.] To sell wine or victuals.

I call your virtues unaccountable, as I do the wealth of our rich rogues, who *cauponized* to the armies in Germany in this last war. *Warburton to Hurd, Lett. 171.*

CA'USABLE. *adj.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] That which may be caused, or effected by a cause.

That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally *causable* in another. *Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

CA'USAL. *adj.* [*causalis*, low Lat.] Relating to causes; implying or containing causes.

Every motion owing a dependence on pre-required motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly go into the whole method of *causal* considerations. *Glauville, Sci. Scientifica.*

Causal propositions are, where two propositions joined by *causal* particles; as, houses were not built, *tho' they* might be destroyed; Rehoboam was unhappy, *because* he followed evil counsel. *Al's Logic.*

CAUSA'LITY. *n. s.* [*causalitas*, low Latin.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

C A U

As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in this very essence, as being the soul of their *causalities*, and the essential cause of their existences. *Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

By an unadvised transiency from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposal of more immediate *causalities*. *Chauville's Scopsis.*

CAUSALLY. *adv.* [from *causal*.] According to the order or series of causes.

Thus may it more be *causally* made out; what Hippocrates affirmeth. *Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

CAUSATION. *n. s.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] The act or power of causing.

Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of stars and meteors, besides their allowable actions, ascribing effects thereunto of independent *causation*. *Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

CAUSATIVE. *adj.*

1. [A term in grammar.] That expresses a cause or reason.

Let any Hebrew reader judge whether pihel can properly be said, in general, to augment the signification, or pihel to be *causative*. *Student, ii. 308.*

2. That effects as an agent.

It appeareth to be one of the essential forms of things, as that, that is *causative* in nature of a number of effects.

Bacon on Learning.
The notion of a Deity doth expressly signify a being or nature of infinite perfection; of a nature or being which consisteth in this, that it be absolutely, and essentially necessary, an actual being of itself; and potential or *causative* of all beings beside itself; independent from any other, upon which all things depend, and by which all things else are governed.

Pearson, on the Creed, Art. I.

CAUSATIVELY. ** adv.* [from *causative*.] In a causative manner.

Several conjugations are used very indiscriminately; and whether they are to be taken actively, passively, *causatively*, or absolutely, must be determined by the context.

Student, ii. 308.

CAUSATOR. *n. s.* [from *causo*, low Lat.] A causer; author of any effect.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first *causator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the arcopagy of hell, to work them from it. *Brown, Vulgar Errors.*

CAUSE. *n. s.* [*causa*, Lat.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.

The wise and learned amongst the very heathens themselves, have all acknowledged some first *cause*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth; neither have they otherwise spoken of that *cause*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, observeth, in working, a most exact order or law. *Hooker.*

Butterflies, and other flies, revive easily when they seem dead, being brought to the sun or fire; the *cause* whereof is the diffusion of the vital spirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Cause is a substance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke.*

2. The reason; motive to any thing.

The rest shall bear some other fight,
As *cause* will be obey'd. *Shakspeare.*
So great, so constant, and so general a practice, must needs have not only a *cause*, but also a great, a constant, and a general *cause*, every way commensurate to such an effect. *South.*

Thus, royal sir! to see you landed here,

Th. Was *cause* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryden.*

The storm was wondrous stood: then ask'd the *cause*;

Bursts fatal; the stream the crowding people draw. *Dryden.*

In fiery whirls. Even he,

High at his height, that there had been *cause* of enmity,

In living rills a great fate had ordain'd your friends. *Rowe.*

2. Inhabiting a debate; subject of litigation.

No bandit fierce, madness of discourse!

No cavern'd hermit, with and against thyself!

CA'VERNOUS. *adj.* [from *caverna*, low Lat.]

Shakspeare.

C A U

Heard the *causes* between you brethren, and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. *Deut.*

4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or opposition.

Ere to thy *cause*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had seduc'd my mind. *Tickell.*

TO CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

Never was man whose apprehensions are sober, and by a pensive inspection advised, but hath found by an irresistible necessity one everlasting being, all for ever *causing* and all for ever sustaining. *Rulegh.*

It is necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to and terminate in some first, which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things; but itself be *caused* by none. *South.*

She weeping ask'd, in these her blooming years,
What unforeseen misfortune *caus'd* her care
To loath her life, and languish in despair? *Dryden, Fables.*

Things that move so swift, as not to affect the senses distinctly, and so *cause* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

TO CAUSE. ** v. n.* [old Fr. *causer*, "to babble, to talk idly, to reason foolishly, to use much speech to little purpose." Cotgrave.] To assign insufficient cause or reason. Not now in use.

But he, to shifte their curious request,
Can *causen* why she could not come in place;
Her cras'd health, her late recourse to rest,
'And humid evening ill for sick folks' case;
But none of these excuses could take place. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. ix. 26.*

CAUSELESS. *adj.* [from *cause*.]

1. Having no cause; original in itself.

Reach th' Almighty's sacred throne,
And make his *causeless* pow'r, the cause of all things, known. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Wanting just ground or motive.

Yet is my truth yplight,
And love avow'd to other lady late,
That, to remove the same, I have no might;
To change love *causeless*, is reproach to warlike knight. *Spenser, F. Q.*

And me and mine, threats not with war but death;
Thus *causeless* hatred endless is uneth. *Fairfax.*

The *causeless* dislike, which others have conceived, is not sufficient reason for us to forbear in any place. *Hooker.*

As women yet who apprehend
Some sudden cause of *causeless* fear,
Although that seeming cause take end,
A shaking through their limbs they find. *Waller.*

Alas! my fears are *causeless* and ungrounded,
Fantastick dreams, and melancholy fumes. *Denham.*

CAUSELESSLY. *adv.* [from *causeless*.] Without cause; without reason.

They [sin against the ninth commandment] that secretly raise jealousies and suspicion of their neighbour *causelessly*.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, vii. § 4.

Human laws are not to be broken with scandal, nor at all without reason; for he that does it *causelessly*, is a despiser of the law, and undervalues its authority.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.

CAUSELESSNESS. *n. s.* [from *causeless*.] Unjust ground or motive.

Discerning and acknowledging the *causelessness* of your exceptions. *Hammond, Works, i. 196.*

CAUSER. *n. s.* [from *cause*, old Fr. *causeours*, causers, the occasion of. *Kelham, Norm. Dict.*]

He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the *causer* of this metamorphosis. *Sidney.*

Is not the *causer* of these times?

As blameful as the executioner? *Shakspeare.*

Abstinence the apostle determines is of no other real value in religion, than as a ministerial *causer* of moral effects. *Rogers.*
CA'USEY.† } *n. s.* [*chaussée*, Fr.] This word, by a false notion of its etymology, has been lately written *causeway*. Dr. Johnson rightly observes. But he has improperly placed Milton, who writes it *causey*, among those who have mistaken the word. *Causey* is referrible also to the Teut. *kautsije*. In old Fr. it is sometimes written *cauté* and also *calsay*. V. Kelham, Norm. Dict. In our own old language, it is *calsey*. V. Hulot's Dict. low Lat. *calceatum*. The Irish *cāsan* is a path. A way raised and paved; a way raised above the rest of the ground.

To Shuppin the lot came forth westward by the *causey*.

1 Chron. xxvi. 16.

The other way Satan went down,
 The *causey* to hell-gate. *Milton, P. L.*
 But that broad *causeway* will direct your way,
 And you may reach the town by noon of day. *Dryden.*
 Whose *causeway* parts the vale with shady rows;
 Whose seats the weary traveller repose. *Pope.*

CAUSTICAL.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *causidicus*, a pleader; and *Colas*, in his Dict. 1677, gives us the subst. *causidick*, a pleader of causes: But this is not in use. The adjective, however, is now sometimes used.] Relating to an advocate or pleader.

CAUSTICAL.† } *adj.* [old Fr. *caustique*, from the Gr. *καυστικός*.] Epithets of medicaments which destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eschar, which they do by extreme minuteness, asperity, and quantity of motion, that, like those of fire itself, destroy the texture of the solids, and change what they are applied to, into a substance like burnt flesh; which, in a little time, with detergent dressing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the part. *Quincy.*

If extirpation be safe, the best way will be by caustical medicines or escharoticks. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

I proposed eradicating by escharoticks, and began with a caustick stone. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Air too hot, cold, and moist, abounding perhaps with caustick, astrigent, and conglutinating particles. *Arbuthnot.*

CAUSTICITY.* *n. s.* In chymistry, a quality belonging to several substances, by the acrimony of which the parts of living animals may be corroded and destroyed. *Chambers.*

CAUSTICK. *n. s.* A burning application.

It was a tenderness to mankind, that introduced corrosives and causticks, which are indeed but artificial fires. *Temple.*

The piercing causticks ply their spiteful pow'r,
 Emetic's ranch, and keen catharatic's scour. *Garth.*

CAUSTICKNESS.* *n. s.* [from *caustick*.] The quality of being caustick. *Scot.*

CAUTEL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cautelle*, "a wile, cautel or sleight," Cotgrave. Dr. Johnson deduces it from the Lat. *cautela*, which signifies caution or prudent foresight; and has cited, in proof of this etymology, a passage from Shakspeare, which he has not given accurately, and to the word *cautel* in which he has assigned the meaning of *caution* or *scruple*. But it there means *deceit*. Such is the definition in our old lexicography, as we have seen in Cotgrave; and as it is in Hulot, "*cautels*, crafty ways to deceive;" and in Minshew, "*a crafty way to deceive*." In Shakspeare's *Hamlet*, which is the only notice taken of the word by Dr. Johnson, it will hence be seen

that *cautel* is *cunning*; though *cautel* for *caution* may also be found in our old language.]

1. **Cunning**; subtlety; deceit.

Perhaps, he loves you now;

And now no soil, nor *cautel*, doth besmirch

The virtue of his will. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

In him a plénitude of subtle matter,

Applied to *cautels*, all strange forms receives.

Shakspeare, Lover's Complaint.

2. **Caution**; provision. [Lat. *cautela*; old Fr. *cautels*, warnings. Kelh. Norm. Dict.]

This penance, canonical was appointed—for *cautels* and provision against the like sins.

Fulke against Allen, (1586.) p. 418.

CA'UTELOUS. *adj.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.]

1. **Cautious**; wary; provident. Not in use.

Palladio doth wish, like a *cauteleux* artisan, that the inward walls might bear some good share in the burden. *Wotton.*

2. **Wily**; cunning; treacherous.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so *cauteleux* and wily headed, especially being men of so small experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilties and sly shifts. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Your son

Will or exceed the common, or be caught

With *cauteleux* baits and practice. *Shakspeare.*

CA'UTELOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cauteleux*.]

1. **Cunningly**; slyly; treacherously. Not in use.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *cauteleously* get the start and advantage, yet they will set back all things *in statu quo prius*. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

2. **Cautiously**; warily.

The Jews, not resolved of the sciatica side of Jacob, do *cauteleously*, in their diet, abstain from both. *Brown.*

CA'UTELOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *cauteleux*.] **Cautiousness.** Not now in use.

Let it not offend you, if I compare these two great Christian virtues, *Cauteleousness*, *Repentance*. *Hales, Rem. p. 254.*

This Christian *cauteleousness* and wariness here commended. *Ibid.*

CA'UTER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *cautère*, Gr. *καυτήριον*, from *καίω*, to burn.] A searing hot iron; or more generally, any thing that is applied to burn, and is burning or boiling hot. *Minshew, and Cotgrave.*

CA'UTERISM.* *n. s.* [from *cauterize*.] The application of cautery.

Some use the *cauterisms* on the legs.

Ferrand's Love Melancholy, p. 261.

CAUTERIZA'TION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *cauterisation*.] The act of burning flesh with hot irons, or caustick medicaments.

They require, after *cauterization*, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the spirits. *Wiseman.*

To **CA'UTERIZE.** *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.

No marvel though cantharides have such a corrosive and *cauterizing* quality; for there is not one other of the insects, but is bred of a duller matter. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The design of the cautery is to prevent the canal from closing; but the operators confess, that, in persons *cauterized*, the tears trickle down ever after. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CA'UTERIZING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of burning with the cautery. The following passage in Shakspeare is corrupted in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and so presents the word as a verb.

For each true word, a blister! and each false

Be as a *cauterizing* to the root o' the tongue,

Consuming it with speaking. *Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.*

CAUTERY. *n. s.* [*καίω*, uro.]

Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick

C A W

medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick; or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels.

In heat of fight it will be necessary to have your actual *cautery* always ready; for that will secure the bleeding arteries in a moment.

Quincy.
Wiseman, Surgery.

CAUTION. *n. s.* [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence, as it respects danger; foresight; provident care; wariness against evil.
2. Security for.

Such conditions, and *cautions* of the condition, as might assure with as much assurance as worldly matters bear.

The Cedar, upon this new acquiescence, gave him part of Bacharia for *caution* for his disbursements.

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient *caution* that the war should be prosecuted.

He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution* by the means of surties, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes.

3. Provision or security against.

In despite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off.

4. Provisionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned symptoms afford the best *cautions* and rules of diet, by way of prevention.

5. Warning.

To CAUTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How shall our thought avoid the various snare?

Or wisdom to our *caution'd* soul declare

The different shapes thou pleasest to employ,

When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy?

You *caution'd* me against their charms,

But never gave me equal arms.

CAUTIONARY. *† adj.* [from *caution*.]

1. Given as a pledge, or in security.

I am made the *cautionary* pledge,

The gage and hostage of your keeping it.

Is there no security for the island of Britain? Has the enemy

no *cautionary* towns and sea-ports, to give us for securing trade?

2. Warning.

Of old, the Jews wrote the entrances of their synagogues with devout and *cautionary* sentences.

L. Addison, *State of the Jews*, p. 90.

Too servile an adherence to the letter—requires a *cautionary* or explanatory note.

CAUTIOUS. *adj.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful.

Be *cautious* of him; for he is sometimes an inconstant lover, because he hath a great advantage.

CAUTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *cautious*.] In an attentive, wary manner; warily.

They know how fickle common lovers are:

Their oaths and vows are *cautiously* believ'd;

For few there are but have been once deceiv'd.

CAUTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *cautious*.] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous constancy and *cautiousness*.

We should always act with great *cautiousness* and circumspection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived.

To CAW. *v. n.* [taken from the sound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Russet-pated thoughts, many in sort,

Rising and cawing at the gun's report.

A walk of aged elms, so very high, that the rooks and crows

No on the tops seem to be cawing in another region.

No cavern-rook, who high amid the boughs,

spring, his airy city builds,

A'VERNOUS.

Thomson, *Spring*.

C E C

CA'XON.* *n. s.* A cant expression for a wig. Dr. Ash's Dictionary presents *caxon* for *caxon*, a technical word among miners.

CA'XOU.* *n. s.* In metallurgy, a chest of ores of silver, or any other metal, that has been burnt, ground, and washed, and is ready to be refined.

CAYE'NNE Pepper.* A powder brought from the West Indies under that name, the basis of which is a species of the *piper Indicum*, called in the West Indies *bird-pepper*. It is used principally in sauces.

CAZI'QUE.* *n. s.* A title given by the Spaniards to the petty kings, and chiefs, of several countries in America.

The principal *cazique* of the island came to visit Cortes, with a numerous but ill-appointed equipage.

Townsend, *Conq. of Mexico*, i. 15.

To CEASE. *† v. n.* [*cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist; with *from* before a noun.

The lives of all, who *cease from* combat, spare;

My brother's be your most peculiar care.

2. Without *from*.

Yet not the more

Cease I to wander, where the Muses haunt

Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill,

Smit with the love of sacred song.

3. To fail; to be extinct; to pass away.

The poor shall never *cease* out of the land.

The soul being removed, the faculties and operations of life,

sense, and intellection, *cease* from that *moles corporea*, and are no longer in it.

4. To be at an end.

But now the wonder *ceases*, since I see

She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee.

5. To rest.

The ministers of Christ have *ceased* from their labours.

To CEASE. *v. a.* To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Importune him for my monies; he not *ceas'd*

With slight denial.

You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slack a motion,

than raise or *cease* it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower,

than to make him stand still.

Cease then this impious rage.

But he, her fears to *cease*,

Sent down the meek-ey'd peace.

The discord is complete, nor can they *cease*

The dire debate, nor yet command the peace.

CEASE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure; perhaps for *decease*.

The *cease* of majesty

Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws

What's near it, with it.

CE'ASELESS. *adj.* [from *cease*.] Incessant; perpetual; continual; without pause; without stop; without end.

My guiltless blood must quench the *ceaseless* fire,

On which my endless tears were bootless spent.

All these, with *ceaseless* praise his works behold,

Both day and night.

Like an oak

That stands secure, though all the winds employ

Their *ceaseless* roar, and only sheds its leaves,

Or mast, which the revolving spring restores.

CE'ASELESSLY.* *adv.* [from *ceaseless*.] Incessantly; perpetually.

This universal quire—

Prays *ceaselessly*.

CECCHI'N.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *cechin*.] We now write it *chequin*. A coin of Italy, and also of Barbary.

C E D

Sec, Mosca, look,
Here, I have brought a bag of bright *cecchines*,
Will quite weigh down his plate. *B. Jonson, For.*

CE'CITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cecité*, from *cecitas*, Lat.]
Blindness; privation of sight.

They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them
no *cecity*, yet more than a *cecuteniency*; they have sight enough
to discern the light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects
or colours. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CECUTENIENCY.• *n. s.* [from *cecutio*, Lat.] Tendency to
blindness, cloudiness of sight.

There is in them no *cecity*; yet more than a *cecuteniency*.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

CE'DAR.† *n. s.* [ceben, Sax. *cedre*, Fr. *cedrus*, Lat.
from the Gr. *ξέδος*.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower
than those of the pine tree, and many of them pro-
duced out of one tubercle, resembling a painter's
pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins, produced
at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree.
The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose
and turbinate. The extension of the branches is
very regular in *cedar* trees; the ends of the shoots
declining, and thereby shewing their upper surface,
which is constantly clothed with green leaves, so
regularly as to appear at a distance like a green
carpet, and, in waving about, makes an agreeable
prospect. It is surprising that this tree has not been
more cultivated in England; for it would be a
great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in
Scotland, were few other trees would grow; it
being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow
continues most part of the year. Maundrel, in his
Travels, says, he measured one of the largest
cedars on Mount Libanus, and found it to be
twelve yards six inches in circumference, and
sound. At about five or six yards from the ground,
it was divided into five limbs, each of which was
equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous
tree is accounted proof against the putrefaction of
animal bodies. The saw dust is thought to be one
of the secrets used by the mountebanks, who pre-
tend to have the embalming mystery. This wood
is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for
preserving books and writings, and the wood is
thought by Bacon to continue above a thousand
years sound. *Miller.*

I must yield my body to the earth:
Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge,
Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle;
Under whose shade the ramping lion slept,
Whose top branch overpeer'd Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's powerful wind,
Shakespeare.

CE'DARLIKE.• *adj.* [from *cedar* and *like*.] Resembling
a cedar tree.

His tall
And growing gravity, so *cedar-like*. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

CE'DARN.• *adj.* [from *cedar*.] Of or belonging to
the cedar tree.

West winds, with musky wing,
About the *cedarn* alleys sing
Nard and Cassia's balmy smells. *Milton, Comus.*

To CE'DE.• *v. n.* [Fr. *ceder*, Lat. *cedo*.] To submit;
to yield.

This fertile glebe, this fair domain,
Had well nigh *ceded* to the slothful hands
Of monks libidinous. *Shenstone, Ruin'd Abbey.*

C E L

To CE'DE.• *v. a.* [This verb, whether as an active or
neuter, is perhaps of no great age in our language.
It has been hitherto unnoticed.] To resign; to
give up.

That honour was entirely *ceded* to the Pathian royal race.
Drummond's Travels, (1754.) p. 256.

By the peace of Paris in 1763, it [Dominica] was *ceded* in
express terms to the English. *Gothric, Geogr.*

CE'DRINE.• *adj.* [from *cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to
the cedar tree.

CE'DRY.• *adj.* [Lat. *cedrinus*.] Resembling the
colour of cedar.

That which comes from Bergen being long, strait, and clear,
and of a yellow or more *cedry* colour, is esteemed much below
the white. *Evelyn, ii. 3. § 2.*

CE'DULE.• *n. s.* [old Fr. *cédule*. Our elder word
for *schedule*, which see.] A scroll, or writing;
also, an additional written instrument. *Cotgrave.*

CE'DUOUS.• *adj.* [Lat. *cedaus*.] Fit to be felled.

These we shall divide into the greater and more *ceduous*,
fruticant, and shrubby. *Evelyn, Sylv. Introd. § 3.*

To CE'IL.• *v. a.* [from *celo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover
the inner roof of a building.

And the greater house he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he over-
laid with fine gold. *2 Chron.*

How will he, from his house *ceiled* with cedar, be content
with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head?
Decay of Piety.

CE'ILING.† *n. s.* [from *ceil*, Dr. Johnson says; but
perhaps it might be *celing*, as some still write it,
from *ciel*, Fr. *cielo*, Ital. the heavens. In reference
to this etymology, Richardson supposes Milton to
have employed the word. Our old word is *cielure*.]

1. The inner roof.
Varnish makes *ceilings* not only shine, but last. *Bacon.*

And now the thicken'd sky
Like a dark *ceiling* stood; down a rush'd the rain
Impetuous. *Milton, P. L.*

So when the sun by day, or moon by night,
Strike on the polish'd brass their trembling light,
The glittering species here and there divide,
And cast their dubious beams from side to side:
Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
And to the *ceiling* flash the glaring day. *Dryden.*

2. In sea language, the inside planks of a ship.
Chambers.

CE'LANDINE.• *n. s.* [from *chclidoneum*, Lat.] A plant.

The swallows use *celandine*, the linnet euphrasia. *More.*

CE'LATURE.† *n. s.* [from *celatura*, Lat.] The art of
engraving or cutting in figures.

These *celatures* in their drinking cups were so framed, that
they might put them on or take them off at pleasure, and were
therefore called *embemata*. *Hakewill on Providence, p. 372.*

To CE'LEBRATE.• *v. a.* [from *celebro*, Lat.].

1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to
make famous.

The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that
adored or *celebrated* the Supreme Being. *Addison.*
I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of anti-
quity, which have stood the test of so many different ages.
Addison.

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform
solemnly.

He slew all them that were gone to *celebrate* the sabbath.

On the feast day, the father cometh forth, after divine ser-
vice, into a large room, where the feast is *celebrated*. *Bacon.*

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner, whether
of joy or sorrow.

This pause of pow'r, 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;
While England *celebrates* your safe return. *Dryden.*

C E L

CELEBRATION. *n. s.* [from *celebrate*.]

1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the
celebration of their marriage. *Sidney.*

He shall conceal it,
While you are willing it shall come to note;
What time we will our *celebration* keep,
According to my birth. *Shakespeare.*

During the *celebration* of this holy sacrament, you attend earnestly to what is done by the priest. *Taylor.*

2. Praise; renown; memorial.

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety and virtue, have been attained by few. *Clarendon.*

Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used a less number of letters, by the *celebration* of those who have added to their alphabet. *Holder, Elements of Speech.*

CELEBRATOR. * *n. s.* [Lat. *celebrator*.] He who celebrates or praises.

It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well *celebrators* and admirers, as disregards. *Boyle's Style of H. Script. p. 174.*

CELEBRIOUS. † *adj.* [old Fr. *celebre*, from *celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted. Not in use.

The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always so *celebrious*; yet when, after their captivities, they were spoiled of their glory, even then, the Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured, with sacrifices, the most high God, whom that nation worshipped. *Grew.*

CELEBRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *celebrious*.] In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *celebrious*.] Renown; fame.

CELEBRITY. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *celebrité*, from *celebritas*, Lat.] Publick and splendid transaction.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

CELE'RIACK. *n. s.* A species of parsley; it is also called *turnip rooted celer*.

CELE'RITY. † *n. s.* [Fr. *célérité*, from the Lat. *celeritas*.] Swiftmess; speed; velocity.

We very well see in them, who thus plead, a wonderful *celerity* of discourse; for, perceiving at the first but only some cause of suspicion, and fear lest it should be evil, they are presently, in one and the self-same breath, resolved, that what beginning soever it had, there is no possibility it should be good. *Hooker.*

His former custom and practice was ever full of forwardness and *celerity*, to make head against them. *Bacon.*

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our swift scene flies,
In motion with no less *celerity*
Than that of thought. *Shakespeare.*

Three things concur to make a percussion great; the bigness, the density, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Digby.*

Whatever encreaseth the density of the blood, even without encreasing its *celerity*, heats, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CE'LERY. *n. s.* A species of parsley; which see.

CELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*celestis*, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the superiour regions.

There stay, until the twelve *celestial* signs
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shakespeare.*

The ancients commonly applyed *celestial* descriptions of other climates to their own. *Brown, Vulg. Errs.*

2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state.

Play that sad note
I nam'd my knell; whilst I sit meditating
On that *celestial* harmony I go to. *Shakespeare.*

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence.

Canst thou pretend desire, whom zeal inflam'd
To worship, and a pow'r *celestial* nam'd? *Dryden.*

Tellinachus, his bloomy face
Glowing *celestial* sweet, with godlike grace. *Pope.*

C E L

CELE'STIAL. *n. s.* [from the *adj.*] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild, the prince precedes,
And to the dome th' unknown *celestial* leads. *Pope.*

CELE'STIALY. *adv.* [from *celestial*.] In a heavenly manner.

To **CELE'STIFY.** *v. a.* [from *celestis*, Lat.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. Not used.

We should affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terrestriated, and earth but heaven *celestified*, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below. *Brown, Vulg. Errs.*

CE'LESTINS. * *n. s.* Monks of a religious order, so called; reformed by Pope *Celestin V.*

CE'LIACK. † *adj.* [old Fr. *celiaque*, or *coeliaque*, from the Gr. *κοιλία*, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

The blood moving slowly through the *celiack* and mesenterick arteries, produces complaints. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CE'LIBACY. *n. s.* [from *celebs*, Latin.] Single life; unmarried state.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accursed state, and generally are married before twenty. *Spectator.*

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without question, adorned the gospel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devoutest and strictest *celibacy*. *Atterbury.*

CE'LIBATE. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *celibat*, Cotgrave. Lat. *celibatus*, from *celchs*; which has been derived from the Gr. *κοίτη*, a bed, and *λείπω*, to leave; i. e. he who declines the nuptial bed, or he who has never entered it. Scaliger. V. Morin.] Single life.

The forced *celibate* of the English clergy is of greater antiquity than these his saints.

Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, p. 312.

No divine law then, he grants, hath enjoined this *celibate*, but an ecclesiastical.

Bp. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, p. 123.

Celibate, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone. *Bp. Taylor, Sermon i. 223.*

If any persons, convict of this unchastity, are in the state of *celibate*, they are only chastised with scourges.

L. Addison, West Barbary, p. 172.

The males oblige themselves to *celibate*, and then multiplication is hindered. *Graunt.*

CELL. † *n. s.* [*cella*, Lat. Dryden has used this word in an extraordinary manner; converting Chaucer's word *dale* into *cell*, in his fable of the Cock and Fox, "Deep in a *cell* her cottage lonely stood;" where the original is her "cottage standing in a *dale*;" which is very plain; but standing in a *cell*, is not so; and as this mistake, if I may so call it, in this great master of our language, has hitherto been unnoticed, it seems right to remark it here.]

1. A small cavity or hollow place.

The brain contains ten thousand *cells*,
In each some active fancy dwells. *Prior.*

How bees for ever, though a monarch reign,
Their separate *cells* and properties maintain. *Pope.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person.

Besides, she did intend confession

At Patrick's *cell* this even; and there she was not. *Shakespeare.*

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,

In empty, airy contemplations dwell. *Denham.*

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.

When Jeremiah was entered into the dungeon, and into the cabins, [in the margin, *cells*.] *Jerem. xxxvii. 16.*

4. Any small place of residence; a cottage.

C E M

Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the cell
Of fancy, my internal sight.
For ever in this humble cell
Let thee and I together dwell.
In cottages and lowly cells,
True piety neglected dwells,
Till call'd to heaven, its native seat,
Where the good man alone is great.

Milton, P. L.

Prior.

Somerville.

Tanner.

5. A religious house, subordinate to some great abbey.

As loud as doth the chapell belle,
There as this lord was keeper of the celle.

Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

6. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different sorts are lodged; common both to animals and plants.

Quincy.

CELLAR.† n. s. [cellarium, Lat. from cella; Græco-barb. κελλάριον, a place where provisions are kept. V. Meursii Gloss.] A place under ground, where stores and liquours are repositied.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a cellar during his life.

Peacham, on Drawing.

CELLARAGE. n. s. [from cellar.] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the cellarage.

Shakespeare.

A good ascent makes a house wholesome, and gives opportunity for cellarage.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

CELLARER, or CELLERER.* n. s. [Lat. cellarius, and cellerarius.] The officer in a monastery who had the care of provisions; and generally, a butler.

Huicet.

Upon my faith, thou art some officer,
Some worthy sextein, or some celerer.

Chaucer, Monk's Prologue.

CELLARIST. n. s. [cellarius, Lat.] The butler in a religious house.

Dict.

CELLULAR. adj. [cellula, Lat.] Consisting of little cells or cavities.

The urine, insinuating itself amongst the neighbouring muscles, and cellular membranes, destroyed four.

Sharp's Surgery.

CELLULE.* n. s. [Lat. cellula.] A little cell or cavity.

CELSITUDE.† n. s. [celsitudo, Lat.] Height.

Dict.

Honour to thee, celestial and cleare
Goddess of Love, and to thy celsitude!

Chaucer, Test. of Love, 611.

CELTICISM.* n. s. The manner or custom of the Celts.

The latter, which has every signature of Celticism, I conceive to be coeval and perhaps of a class with Stonehenge.

Warton, Hist. of Kildington, p. 61.

CELTICK.* adj. Relating to the country, language, customs, or manners, of the Celts, or Gauls.

Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields.

Milton, Comus.

Very many of the Celtick or Gallick words, which are still preserved in authors, agree very well with our British words, both in sound and sense.

Richards, Brit. Dict. Pref. p. viii.

These barrows, apparently connected with the rampart, are as indisputably Celtick, and not Roman.

Warton, Hist. of Kildington, p. 66.

CELTS.* n. s. Lat. Cellæ, Fr. Celtes.] Inhabitants of Gaul.

Nor is it suspected, that many of the numerous encampments in Wiltshire, especially those of a large and loose formation, are probably the effects of this obstinate war between the insular Britons, and the continental Celts.

Warton, Hist. of Kildington, p. 67.

CEMENT.† n. s. [old Fr. cement, from the Lat. cementum.]

C E N

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere; as, mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their cement, and your franchises confined into an augre's bore.

Shakespeare.

There is a cement compounded of flower, whites of eggs, and stones powdered, that becometh hard as marble.

Bacon.

You may see divers pebbles, and a crust of cement or stone between them, as hard as the pebbles themselves.

Bacon.

The foundation was made of rough stone, joined together with a most firm cement; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and cement.

Arbutnot on Coins.

2. Bond of union in friendship.

Let not the piece of virtue which is set

Between us, as the cement of our love,

To keep it builded, be the rain to batter.

Shakespeare.

What cement should unite heaven and earth, light and darkness?

Glanville.

Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that the band or cement, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabrick, is gratitude.

South.

To CEMENT.† v. a. [from the noun. Dr. Johnson places the accent on the second syllable in this verb, but, in the example which he brings from Shakespeare, it is on the first; and Dryden, as also Beaumont and Fletcher, have so accented it. The distinction between the verb and the substantive, however, is now generally observed, by the first being accented on the last syllable, and the last on the first.] To unite by means of something interposed.

But how the fear of us

May cement their divisions, and bind up

The petty difference, we yet not know.

Shakespeare.

Liquid bodies have nothing to cement them; they are all loose and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of sand, or fine powder, will suffer no hollowness within them, though they be dry substances.

Burnet, Theory of the Barith.

Love with white lead cements his wings;

White lead was sent us to repair

Two brightest, brittlest earthly things,

A lady's face, and china ware.

Swift.

To CEMENT. v. u. To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inoculation, and cement like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another.

Sharp's Surgery.

CEMENTATION. n. s. [from cement.] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

CEMENTER.† n. s. [old Fr. cementers, bricklayers, masons. Kelham, Norm. Dict.] A person or thing that unites in society.

God having designed man for a sociable creature, furnished him with language which was to be the great instrument and cementer of society.

Locke.

CEMETERY.† n. s. [old Fr. cemetarie, Gr. κοιμητήριον, from κοιμάω, to sleep.] A place where the dead are repositied.

The souls of the dead appear frequently in cemetaries, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as still hankering about their old brutal pleasures, and desiring again to enter the body.

Addison.

CEN, and CIN, denote kinsfolk; so Cinulph is a help to his kindred; Cinhelm, a protector of his kinsfolk; Cinburg, the defence of his kindred; Cinric, powerful in kindred.

Gibson.

CENATORY. adj. from ceno, to sup, Lat.] Relating to supper.

The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a cenatory garment; and the same was practised by the Jews.

* Brown, Vulgar Errors.

CENOBITICAL.† adj. [Fr. cénobitique, from κοινός and βίος.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and gray, crenitical and cenobitical, and nuns. *Stillingfleet.*

CENOBY.* *n. s.* [from the Gr. *κοινός* and *βίος*.] The place where persons live in community.

His arms are yet to be seen in the ruins of the hospital of St. John's near Smithfield, and in the church of Allhallows at the upper end of Lombard Street, which was repaired and enlarged with the stones brought from that cenoby.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. p. 68.

CENOTAPH.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cénotaphe*, from *κέν* and *τάφος*.] A monument for one buried elsewhere.

Priam, to whom the story was unknown,
As dead, deplor'd his metamorphos'd sor;
A cenotaph his name and title kept,
And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept.

Dryden, Fab.

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument. *Notes on Odyssey.*

CENSE.† *n. s.* [*cense*, old Fr. *census*, Lat.]

1. Publick rate.

We see what floods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action; so that the *cense*, or rates of Christendom, are raised since ten times, yea twenty times told. *Bacon.*

2. Condition; rank.

If you write to a man, whose estate and *cense*—you are familiar with, you may the bolder venture on a knot.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

To CENSE.† *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours; contracted from *incense*.

In his hand he bore a golden censer with perfume; and, *censing* about the altar, having first kindled his fire on the top, is interrupted by the genius.

B. Jonson, Part of K. James's Entertainment.

The Salii sing, and *cense* his altars round
With Saban smoke, their heads with poplar bound. *Dryden.*
Grineus was near, and cast a furious look
On the side altar, *cens'd* with sacred smoke,
And bright with flaming fires. *Dryden.*

CENSER. *n. s.* [*encensoir*, Fr.]

1. The pan or vessel in which incense is burned.

Antonius gave piety in his money, like a lady with a censer before an altar. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Of incense clouds,
Fuming from golden censers, hid the mount. *Milton, P. L.*

2. A pan in which any thing is burned; fire-pan.

Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slash, and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

CENSIION. *n. s.* [*censio*, Lat.] A rate, an assessment.

God intended this *cension* only for the blessed Virgin and her son, that Christ might be born where he should. *Joseph Hall.*

CENSOR.† *n. s.* [*censor*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners; "a high constable, judge, or reformer of manners." *Huloet.*

I reflected, that it was the proper office of the magistrate to punish only knaves, and that we had a censor of Great-Britain, for people of another denomination. *Tatler, No. 212.*

These characters were forwarded by proper officers—till they arrived at length into the hands of the censor, an officer of great fame in the Roman government.

Harris on the 53d chap. of Isaiah.

2. One who is given to censure and exprobatation.

Ill-natur'd censors of the present age,
And fond of all the follies of the past. *Roscommon.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the same time, he could have wished, that the master of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

CENSORIAL.* *adj.* [from *censor*.] Full of censure; severe.

The moral gravity and the censorial declamation of Juvenal. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iv. 6.*

CENSORIAN. *adj.* [from *censor*.] Relating to the censor.

As the chancery had the pretorian power for equity, so the star-chamber had the censorian power for offences under the degree of capital. *Bacon.*

CENSORIOUS.† *adj.* [from *censor*.]

1. Addicted to censure; severe; full of invectives.

Sometimes animating the subject by censorious exauthorizing the prince. *Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 17.*

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be spiritual, but what is censorious, or vindictive? *Spratt.*

O! let my presence make my travels light,
And potent Venus shall exalt my name
Above the rumours of censorious fame. *Prior.*

2. Sometimes it has of before the object of reproach.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be censorious of his neighbours. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Sometimes on.

He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a most sanctified pride; was rigorously and universally censorious upon all his brethren of the gown. *Swift.*

CENSORIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *censorious*.] In a severe reflecting manner.

If it be suspected, that this great hatred of the Christians moved this Gentile to animadvert too censoriously upon their carriage, then it will be reasonable to enquire what others have delivered in this matter. *L. Addison, Life of Mahomet, p. 128.*

CENSORIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *censorious*.] Disposition to reproach; habit of reproaching.

Some silly souls are prone to place much piety in their mawkishly plainness, and in their censoriousness of others, who use more comely and costly curiosities.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 87.

Sourness of disposition, and rudeness of behaviour, censoriousness and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one another. *Tillotson.*

CENSORLIKE.* *adj.* [from *censor* and *like*.] Censorious; austere. *Cotgrave in J. Censorin.*

CENSORSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *censor*.]

1. The office of a censor.

In his own phrase, he [Smith] whitened himself, having a desire to obtain the censorship, an office of honour and some profit in the college. *Jonson, Life of Smith.*

2. The time in which the office of censor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the censorship of Claudius. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CENSUAL.* *adj.* [old Fr. *censuel*, from the Lat. *census*.] Relating to the census or Roman register.

He sent commissioners into all the several counties of the whole realm, who took an exact survey, and described in a censual roll or book, all the lands, titles, and tenures, throughout the whole kingdom.

Temple, Introduct. to the Hist. of Eng. p. 255.

CENSURABLE. *adj.* [from *censure*.] Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been taunted for something censurable. *Locke.*

CENSURABLENESS.† *n. s.* [from *censurable*.] Blamableness; fitness to be censured.

This, and divers others, are alike in their censurableness by the unskillful, be it divinity, physick, poetry, &c.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 493.

CENSURABLY.* *adv.* [from *censurable*.] In a blameworthy manner.

CENSURE.† *n. s.* [*censure*, old Fr. *censura*, Lat.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for half the greatest of these days,
To 'scape upon my censure, not expect my praise. *Pope.*

2. Judgement; opinion; determination.

Madam, and you, my sister, will you go

To give your *censures* in this weighty business? *Shakspeare.*

'Twas said they saw but one; and no discernor

Durst wag his tongue in *censure*. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VIII.*

3. Judicial sentence.

To you, lord governour,

Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain. *Shakspeare.*

4. A spiritual punishment inflicted by some ecclesiastical judge.

Upon the unsuccessfulness of milder medicaments, use that stronger physick, the *censures* of the church. *Hammond.*

To *CE'NSURE*.† *v. a.* [*censurer*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publicly.

Men may *censure* thine weakness

The gentler, if severely thou exact not

More strength from me, than in thyself was found.

Milton, S. A.

2. To condemn by a judicial sentence.

Has *censur'd* him

Already, and, as I hear, the provost hath

A warrant for his execution. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

3. To judge; to estimate.

The onset and retire

Of both your armies; whose equality

By our best eyes cannot be *censured*. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Should I say more, you well might *censure* me (what yet I never was) a flatterer. *Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.*

To *CE'NSURE*.* *v. n.* To judge; to give an opinion.

'Tis a passing shame,

That I, unworthy body as I am,

Should *censure* thus on lovely gentlemen.

Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

Bearing my words and doings to the lords

To gloss upon, and, *censuring*, frown or smile! *Milton, S. A.*

CE'NSURER, *n. s.* [from *censure*.] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We must not stint

Our necessary actions, in the fear

To cope malicious *censurers*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

A statesman, who is possess'd of real merit, should look upon his political *censurers* with the same neglect, that a good writer regards his critics. *Addison.*

CE'NSURING.* *n. s.* [from *censure*.] Reproach; blame.

The like *censurings* and despisings have embittered the spirits, and wetted both the tongues and pens, of learned men one against another. *Sanderson.*

CE'NSUS.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A declaration, among the Romans, made by the several subjects of the empire, of their names and places of abode, before the *censors*; by whom the declarations were recorded.

This is manifest from the history of the Jewish nation, from the account of the Roman *census*, and registers of our own country, where the proportion of births to burials is found upon observation to be yearly as fifty to forty.

Bentley, Sermon, p. 107.

I shall say little here of the *census* of the Romans, it being a thing so well known; and shall only stay to remark, that there were, in their books or registers, not only the condition and quality of all people, but also their characters.

Harris on the 53d chap. of Isaiah.

CENT.† *n. s.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, five *per cent*, that is, five in the hundred.

The demon makes his full descent

In one abundant shower of *cent per cent*.

Pope.

CE'NTAGE.* *n. s.* [from *cent*.] The payment of cents.

CE'NTAUR, *n. s.* [*centaupe*, Sax. *centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse.

Down from the waste they are *centaurs*, though women all above.

Shakspeare.

The idea of a *centaur* has no more falsehood in it, than the name *centaur*.

Locke.

2. The archer in the zodiack.

The cheerless empire of the sky,

To Capricorn, the *Centaur* archer yield.

Thomson.

CE'NTAURLIKE.* *adj.* [from *centaur* and *like*.] Having the appearance and skill, as it were, of a *centaur*, in managing a horse.

You remember the ship we saw once, when the sea went high upon the coast of Argos; so went the beast. But he, [Dametas.] as if *centaurlike* he had been one piece with the horse, was no more moved than one is with the going of his own legs; and in effect so did he command him, as his own limbs.

Sidney, Arcad. b. 2.

CE'NTAURY, *greater and less*. [*centaurium*.] Two plants.

Add pounded galls, and roses dry,

And with Cecropian thyme strong scented *centaury*. *Dryden.*

CE'NTENARY.† *n. s.* [*centenaire*, old Fr. *centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred.

In every *centenary* of years from the creation, some small abatement should have been made. *Hakewell on Providence.*

CENTE'NNIAL.* *adj.* [from *centum* and *anni*, Lat.] Consisting of an hundred years.

To her alone I rais'd my strain

On her *centennial* day.

Mason's Poems.

CENTE'SIMAL, *n. s.* [*centesimus*, Lat.] Hundredth; the next step of progression after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.

The neglect of a few *centesimal*, in the side of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot.

Arbutnot on Coins.

CENTE'SIMAL.* *adj.* Hundredth.

How this multiplication may well be conceived, and that this *centesimal* increase is not naturally strange, you that are no stranger in agriculture, old and new, are not likely to make great doubt.

Sir T. Brown's Tracts, p. 40.

In *centesimal* proportion, stony matter 18; fine silicious 29; argil 22; mild calc 31; 100. *Kirwan on Manures, p. 80.*

CE'NTILOUES, *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having an hundred leaves.

CE'NTILOQUY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *centum* and *loquor*.] An hundred-fold discourse.

Coles.

Ptolemaeus, in his *centiloquy*,—attributes all these symptoms which are in melancholy men to celestial influences.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 189.

CE'NTINODY.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *centidoine*.] Knot-grass; St. Innocent's herb. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

CE'NTIPEDE, *n. s.* [from *centum* and *pes*.] A poisonous insect in the West Indies, commonly called by the English *forty legs*.

CENTO.† *n. s.* [from the Lat. *cento*, a patched garment, made up of shreds of divers colours; which Vossius deduces from the Gr. *κεντρών*, and Morin deduces that from *κεντέω*, to prick, as it were, with a needle, q. d. to sew together.] A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors.

It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a *cento*.

Cruden's Remains.

If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet will not have done the same in jest, which Boileau did in earnest.

Advertisement to Pope's Dunciad.

CE'NTRAL, *adj.* [from *centre*.] Relating to the centre; containing the centre, placed in the centre, or middle.

C E N

There is now, and was then, a space or cavity in the *central* parts of it; so large as to give reception to that mighty mass of water. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

Umbriel, a dusky melancholy sprite,
Down to the *central* earth, his proper scene,
Repairs. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*
CENTRA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *central*.] The state or being of a centre.

An actual *centrality*, though as low as next to nothing.
More, Notes upon Psychozoia, p. 354.

CENTRALLY. *adv.* [from *central*.] With regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet most commonly bears the weight, yet the whole weight rests *centrally* upon it. *Dryden.*

CENTRE. *n. s.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally distant from all extremities.

The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and this *centre*,
Observe degree, priority, and place. *Shakespeare.*

If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, the flame proceeding from it, would diffuse itself every way; so that the source, serving for the *centre* there, would be round about an huge sphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CENTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.
One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure. *Milton.*

2. To collect to a point.
By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis shown,
Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*
He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of sin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breast. *South.*

O impudent, regardful of thy own,
Whose thoughts are *centred* on thyself alone! *Dryden.*

To CENTRE. *v. n.*

1. To rest on; to repose on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium.

Where there is no visible truth wherein to *centre*, error is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be placed in the midst or centre.

As God in heav'n
Is *centre*, yet extends to all; so thou,
Centring, receiv'st from all those orbs. *Milton.*

3. To be collected to a point.

What hopes you had in Diomedes, lay down;
Our hopes must *centre* in ourselves alone. *Dryden.*

The common acknowledgments of the body will at length *centre* in him, who appears sincerely to aim at the common benefit. *Atterbury.*

It was attested by the visible *centring* of all the old prophecies in the person of Christ, and by the completion of these prophecies since, which he himself uttered. *Atterbury.*

CENTRICAL, or CENTRICK. *adj.* [from *centre*.] Placed in the centre.

Some that have deeper digg'd Love's mine than I,
Say, where his *centrick* happiness doth lie. *Donne, Poems, p. 32.*

CENTRICALLY.* *adv.* [from *central*.] In a central manner or situation.

CENTRICALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *central*.] A situation placed in the centre.

CENTRIFUGAL. *† adj.* [*centrifuge*, Fr. from *centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

They described an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Cheyne.*

CENTRIPETAL. *† adj.* [*centripete*, Fr. from *centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] Having a tendency to the center; having gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be

C E O

very properly called attractive, in respect of the central body, and *centripetal*, in respect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

CEN'TRY. } *n. s.* See SENTINEL.

SEN'TRY. } The thoughtless wits shall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainst the *centry's* box discharge their tea. *Gay.*

CENTUMVIRI.* *n. s.* [Lat.] The hundred judges in the Roman republick.

Thou art one of the *centumviri*, old boy; art not?
R. Jonson, Poetaster.

CEN'TUPLE. *† adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundred fold.

It were a vengeance *centuple* for all facinorous acts that could be named. *R. Jonson, Epicoene.*

To CEN'TUPLE.* *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To multiply an hundred-fold.

If the contagion
Of my misfortunes had not spread itself
Upon my son Ascanio, though my wants
Were *centupled* upon myself, I could be patient. *Beaumont and Fl. Spanish Curate.*

Then would he *centuple* thy former store,
And make thee far more happy than before. *Sandys, Paraphr. of Job.*

This shall the meek with pleased eyes
Behold, and *centuple* their joys. *Sandys, Ps. p. III.*

To CENTU'PLICATE. *† v. a.* [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times.

I performed the civilities, you enjoined me, to your friends, who return you the like *centuplicated*. *Howell, Lett. iv. 2.*

To CENTU'RIATE. *† v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds. *Coles.*

CENTU'RIATOR. *n. s.* [from *century*.] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries; which is generally the method of ecclesiastical history.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

CENTU'RION. *n. s.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

Have an army ready, say you? — A most royal one. The *centurions*, and their charges, distinctly billeted in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakespeare.*

CENTURIST.* *n. s.* The same as *centuriator*.
You cannot justly join Osiander and the *centurists* with the heathens. *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 105.*

The aforesaid *centurists* through every age bestow a chapter on that purpose. *Dodwell, Catalogue of Chr. Authors.*

CENTURY. *n. s.* [*centuria*, Lat.]

1. A hundred; usually employed to specify time: as, the second *century*.

The nature of eternity is such, that, though our joys, after some *centuries* of years, may seem to have grown older, by having been enjoyed so many ages, yet will they still continue new. *Boyle.*

And now time's whiter series is begun
Which in soft *centuries* shall smoothly run. *Dryden.*

The lists of bishops are filled with greater numbers than one would expect; but the succession was quick in the three first *centuries*, because the bishop often ended in the martyr. *Addison.*

2. It is sometimes used simply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds. *Spenser.*
When with wood leaves and weeds I have strew'd his grave,
And on it said a *century* of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh. *Shakespeare.*

CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which signifies a ship or vessel, such as those that the Saxons landed in. *Gibson.*

CÉPHALALGY. *n. s.* [*κεφαλαλγία*.] The headach. *Dict.*
CERHALICK. † *adj.* [*céphalique*, Fr. from 'the Gr. *κεφαλή*.] That which is medicinal to the head.

Cephalick medicines are all such as attenuate the blood, so as to make it circulate easily through the capillary vessels of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I dressed him up with soft folded linen, dipped in a *cephalick* balsam. *Wiseman.*

CERASTES. *n. s.* [*κερασής*.] A serpent having horns, or supposed to have them.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphisbena dire,

Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and clops drear. *Milton, P. L.*

CÉRATE. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *cerat*; Gr. *κίρωτον*, from *κίρος*; Lat. *cera*; wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or some softer substance, makes a consistence softer than a plaister. *Quincy.*

CÉRATED. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.

To CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax.

You ought to pierce the skin with a needle, And strong brown thread *cered*, about half an inch from the edge, of the lips. *Wiseman.*

CERE.* *n. s.* The naked skin that covers the base of the bill in the hawk kind. *Brit. Zoology.*

The hen-bird had a black *cere*. *White's Selborne*, p. 109.

CEREA'LIOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *cercalis*.] Pertaining to corn.

The Greek word *spermatia*, generally expressing seeds, may signify any edulious or *cereolious* grains.

Sir T. Brown's Tracts, p. 16.

CÉREBEL. *n. s.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain.

In the head of man, the base of the brain and *cerebel*, yea, of the whole skull, is set parallel to the horizon. *Derham.*

CÉREBRUM.* *n. s.* [Lat.] The brain, properly so called; in contradistinction from the *cerebellum*, or *cerebel*.

Surprise my readers, whilst I tell 'em

Of *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*.

Prior, Alma.

CÉRECLOTH. † *n. s.* [from *cere* and *cloth*.] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter, used to wounds and bruises.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrowded in a number of folds of linen, besmeared with gums, in manner of *cerecloth*.

Bacon.

"Twere damnation,

To think so base a thought; it were too gross

To ribb'd *cerecloth* in the obscure grave.

Shakspeare, Mer. of Ven.

His honourable head

Seal'd up in salves and *cereclothes*, like a packet, And so sent over to an hospital. *Beaumont and Fl. Mad Lover.*

CÉREMENT. † *n. s.* [Ital. *ceramento*, from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burst in ignorance, but tell,

Why thy canonized bones, hearsed in earth,

Have burst their *cerements*? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

CEREMO'NIAL. † *adj.* [old Fr. *ceremonial*.]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; ritual.

What mockery will it be,

To want the bridegroom, when the priest attends,

To speak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage? *Shakspeare.*

We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve a *ceremonial* nicety into a substantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion. *South.*

Christ did take away that external *ceremonial* worship that was among the Jews. *Stillington.*

2. Formal; observant of old forms.

Very magnificent and *ceremonial* in his outward comportment; in his private carriage humble.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

Oh monstrous, superstitious puritan,
 Of refin'd manners, yet *ceremonial* man,
 That when thou meet'st one, with enquiring eyes
 Dost search, and, like a needy broker, prize
 The silk and gold he wears. *Donne, Poems*, p. 119.

With dumb pride, and a set formal face,

He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track,

With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back. *Dryden.*

CEREMO'NIAL. † *n. s.* [from *ceremony*.]

1. Outward form; external rite; prescriptive formality.

The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy, to alter the *ceremonial*, or any indifferent part, would be a resolution in the legislature to prevent new sects. *Swift.*

We have here the whole ancient *ceremonial* of the laureate.

Arbuthnot and Pope, of the Poet Laureate.

2. The order for rites and forms in the Romish church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS. *n. s.* [from *ceremonial*.] The quality of being ceremonial; over much use of ceremony.

CEREMO'NIOUS. † *adj.* [old Fr. *ceremonieux*.] "The adjectives *ceremonious* and *ceremonial* are sometimes used promiscuously, though by the best and most general use they are distinguished. They come from the same noun, *ceremony* which signifies both a form of civility and a religious rite. The epithet of the first signification is *ceremonious*, of the second *ceremonial*." Campbell.]

1. Consisting of outward rites.

Under a different economy of religion, God was more tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part of his worship. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the sacrifice,

How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly,

It was 't the offering!

Shakspeare.

3. Attentive to outward rites, or prescriptive formalities.

You are too senseless obstinate, my lord;

Too *ceremonious*, and traditional.

Shakspeare.

4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility; formally respectful.

They have a set of *ceremonious* phrases, that run through all ranks and degrees among them. *Addison, Guardian.*

5. Observant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,

And loving farewell of our several friends. *Shakspeare.*

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old catiff was grown so *ceremonious*, as he would needs accompany me some miles in my way. *Sidney.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY. † *adv.* [from *ceremonious*.] In a *ceremonious* manner; formally; respectfully.

Ceremoniously let us prepare

Some welcome for the mistress of the house. *Shakspeare.*

To receive him solemnly, *ceremoniously*, and expensively.

Donne, Letters, p. 279.

I undertake not that the golden mice were so *ceremoniously* consecrated. *Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 41.

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *ceremonious*.] Addictedness to ceremony; the use of too much ceremony.

CÉREMONY. † *n. s.* [*ceremonie*, old Fr. *ceremonia*, Lat.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that she may

The sacred *ceremonies* there partake. *Spenser, Epithal.*

He is superstitious grown of late,

Quite from the main opinion he held once

Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies*. *Shakspeare.*

Disrobe the images,

If you do find them deck'd with *ceremonies*. *Shakspeare.*

2. Forms of civility.

The sauce to meat is *ceremony*;

Meeting were bare without it.

Shakspeare.

Not to use *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others not to use them again, and so diminish respect to himself.

Bacon.

3. Outward forms of state.

What art thou, thou idol *ceremony*?

What kind of god art thou, that suffer'st more

Of mortal grief, than do thy worshippers?

Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form? *Shakspeare.*

A coarser place,

Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,

Where greatness was shut out, and highness well forgot.

Dryden, Fables.

CEREOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *cereus*.] Waxed.

At night he [the bee] stores up his day's gatherings, and what is worth his observation goes into his *cereous* tables.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quir. ii. 5.

CERINTHIAN.* *n. s.* A sect that took their name from Cerinthus, contemporary with St. John, who maintained many monstrous opinions. It is said, that St. John refused to enter into a bath where that impious heretick was present.**CEROTE.** *n. s.* The same with *cerate*; which see.

In those which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served my purpose.

Wiseman.

CERRIAL.* *adj.* [from *cerrus*, the wild oak.] Relating to the tree called *cerrus*.

A corone of a greene oke *cerial*. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale.*

A numerous troop, and all their heads around

With chaplets green of *cerial* oak were bound.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf.

CERRUS.* *n. s.* [Lat. *cerrus*; old Fr. *cerre*, the unprofitable wild oak. Cotgrave.] The tree called by many authors the bitter oak.

Cerrus is a kind of oak, as is also the *ilex*.

P. Thyne, Anim. on Speght's Chaucer.

CERTAIN.† *adj.* [old Fr. *certain*, mod. *certain*; Lat. *certus*.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; undoubted; that which cannot be questioned, or denied.

Those things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied, without obstinacy and folly.

Tillotson.

This the mind is equally *certain* of, whether these ideas be more or less general.

Locke.

2. Resolved; determined.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot,

Certain to undergo like doom of death,

Consort with thee.

Milton, P. L.

3. Undoubting; put past doubt.

This form before Alcyone present,

To make her *certain* of the sad event.

Dryden.

4. Unfailing; which always produces the expected effect.

I have often wished that I knew as *certain* a remedy for any other distemper.

Mead.

5. Constant; never failing to be; not casual.

Virtue that directs our ways,

Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise.

Dryden.

6. Regular; settled; stated.

The people—shall gather a *certain* rate.

Exodus, xvi. 4.

Who calls the council, states a *certain* day,

Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way?

Pope.

The preparation for your supper shews your *certain* hours.

Cotton.

7. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a *certain* man told me this.

How bad soever this fashion may justly be accounted, *certain* of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it.

Curew's Surv.

Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd and ran
From noise of our own drums.

Shakspeare.

Let there be *certain* leather bags made of several bignesses,
which, for the matter of them, should be tractable

Wilkins.

CERTAIN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *certain*, "a certaintie, certain truth, assurance." Cotgrave. This substantive is common in our old authors, but not in Cotgrave's sense.] Quantity; part; portion. Obsolete.

Beseeching him to lene him a *certain*

Of gold, and he wold quite it him again.

Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.

After he had continu'd a *certain* of time.

Fabian's Chronicle, Hen. VI. p. 461.

He took with him a *certain* of his lile companions.

Bale, Acts of Eng. Notaries.

CERTAINLY. *adv.* [from *certain*.]

1. Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Certainly he that, by these legal means, cannot be secured, can be much less so by any private attempt.

Decay of Piety.

What precise collection of simple ideas, modesty or frugality stand for, in another's use, is not so *certainly* known.

Locke.

2. Without fail.

CERTAINNESS. *n. s.* [from *certain*.] The same with *certainly*.**CERTAINTY.†** *n. s.* [old Fr. *certaineté*.]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas.

Locke.

2. Exemption from failure; as, the *certainly* of an event, or of a remedy.

3. That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more

Than to be sure they do; for *certainities*

Or are past remedies, or timely knowing,

The remedy then born.

Shakspeare.

4. Regularity; settled state.

CERTES. *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] *Certainly*; in truth; in sooth: an old word.

Certes, Sir Knight, ye've been too much to blame,

Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,

And with foul cowardice his carcass shame,

Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name.

Spenser, F. Q.

For, *certes*, these are people of the island.

Shakspeare.

Certes, our authors are to blame.

Hudibras.

CERTIFICATE. *n. s.* [*certificat*, low Lat. he certifies.]1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Congel.*

2. A testimony.

A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a protection.

L'Estrange.

I can bring *certificates*, that I behave myself soberly before company.

Addison.

TO CERTIFICATE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] A word of very recent date, signifying to give a *certificate* to a person, that he has passed a particular examination, or that he is justly entitled to some claim.**CERTIFICATION.*** *n. s.* [old Fr. *certification*.] A *certificate*; a passport; also, an ascertaining of a thing.

Cotgrave.

CERTIFIER.* *n. s.* [from *certify*.] An assurer; an ascertainment; also, an informer; a notice-giver.

Cotgrave in V. Certificateur.

TO CERTIFY.† *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.]

1. To give certain information of.

The English ambassadors returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king, that he was not to hope for any aid from him.

Bacon.

This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

2. It has of before the thing told, after the person told: as, I *certified* you of the fact.

And Esther *certified* the king thereof in Mordecai's name.

Esther, ii. 22.

CERTIORARI. *n. s.* [Latin.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending, that justice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who seeks the said writ, hath received hard dealing in the said court. *Cowel.*

CERTITUDE. *n. s.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt; infallibility of proof.

They thought at first they dream'd; for 'twas offence
With them, to question *certitude* of sense. *Dryden.*

There can be no *maius* and *minus* in the *certitude* we have of things, whether by mathematick demonstration, or any other way of consequence. *Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.*

CERVICAL. *† adj.* [old Fr. *cervical*, from *cerviculis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The aorta bending a little upwards, sends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries; the rest turning down again, forms the descending trunk. *Chryse.*

CERULE. ** adj.* [Lat. *caeruleus*.] Blue.

The bark,
That silently adown the *cerule* stream
Glides with white sails. *Dyer.*

CERULEAN. *† adj.* [*caeruleus*, Lat.] Blue; sky colour.

CERULEOUS. *† adj.* [*caeruleus*, Lat.] Blue; sky colour.

Mosques and humbuns with their *ceruleous* tiles and gilded vanes. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 129.

This *ceruleous* or blue-coloured sea that overspreads the diaphanous firmament. *More, Conject. Cabalist.* p. 3.

It afforded a solution, with, now and then, a light touch of sky colour, but nothing near so high as the *ceruleous* tincture of silver. *Boyle.*

From thee the sapphire solid ether takes,
Its hue *cerulean*. *Thomson, Summer.*

CERULIFICK. *adj.* [from *caeruleus*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour.

The several species of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others are separated one from another. *Grew.*

CERUMEN. *n. s.* [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CERUSE. *† n. s.* [*céruse*, old Fr. *cerussa*, Lat.]

1. White lead.
A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, resembling it in that particular, are by chymists called *ceruse*, as the *ceruse* of antimony, and the like. *Quincy.*

2. A kind of white paint or wash, with which ladies have affected to mend their complexions. See **CERUSED.**

The sun
Hath given some little taint unto the *ceruse*. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

He should have brought me some fresh oil of tale;
These *ceruses* are common. *Massinger's City Madam.*

CERUSED. ** adj.* [from the noun.] Washed with the preparation of white lead.

Here's a colour, what ladies check,
Though *cerus'd* over, comes near it. *Beauvoir, and Fl. Sea Voyage.*

I dare tell you,
To your new *cerus'd* face, what I have spoken
Freely behind your back. *Beaton, and Fl. Spanish Curate.*

CESAREAN. *† adj.* [from *Cæsar*, old Fr. *enfantement cesarien*; section *cesarienne*. Cotgrave.]

The *Cesarean* section is cutting a child out of the womb either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of *Cæsar* to the Roman family, so called. *Quincy.*

CESPITIOUS. ** adj.* [from *cespes*, Lat. pl. *cespites*.] Made of turfs.

Height and breadth of the *cespitious* ramparts. *Gough.*

CESS. *† n. s.* [probably corrupted from *cense*; see **CENSE**; though imagined by Junius to be derived from *saisire*, to seize. It was anciently written *cense*, perhaps from the old Fr. *cens*. The Germ. *schoss*, tribute-money, is as probable an etymon, at least, as Junius's *saisire*.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *cess* is also charged upon the country sometimes for victualling the soldiers, when they lie in garrison. *Spenser on Ireland.*

2. The act of laying rates.

3. [from *cesse*, Fr.] It seems to have been used by Shakspeare for bounds, or limits, though it stand for rate, reckoning.

I prythee, Tom, beat Cutt's saddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

To CESS. *† v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.

We are to consider how much land there is in all Ulster, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *cess* the said rent, and allowance issuing thereout. *Spenser on Ireland.*

They came not armed like soldiers to be *cessed* upon me. *Briskett, Disc. of Civil Life*, p. 157.

To CESS. *v. n.* To omit a legal duty. See **CESSOR.**

CESSATION. *† n. s.* [*cessation*, old Fr. *cessatio*, Lat.]

1. A stop; a rest.
The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Hayward.*

True piety, without *cessation* tost
By theories, the practick part is lost. *Denham.*

2. Vacation, suspension.
There had been a mighty confusion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary course, and a *cessation* and suspension of the laws of nature. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politicks. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. End of action; the state of ceasing to act.
The scrum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence; at the *cessation* of which, the salts of which the acid was composed, will be regenerated. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. A pause of hostility, without peace.
When the succours of the poor protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to get them some respite, by a *cessation*. *King Charles.*

CESSAVIT. *n. s.* [Latin.]

A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person, against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service, or pay such rent, as he is obliged by his tenure, and hath

not, upon his land or tenement, sufficient goods or chattels to be distrained. *Cowel.*

CESSIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without resistance.

If the subject stricken be of a proportionate *cessibility*, it seems to dull and deaden the stroke; whereas if the thing stricken be hard, the stroke seems to lose no force, but to work a greater effect. *Digby on the Soul.*

CESSIBLE. *adj.* [from *cedo*, *cessum*, Lat.] Easy to give way.

If the parts of the stricken body be so easily *cessible*, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them, then it enters into such a body, till it has spent its force. *Digby on the Soul.*

CESSION. *† n. s.* [*cession*, Fr. *cessio*, Lat.]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way.
Sound is not produced without some resistance either in the air or the body percussed; for if there be a mere yielding or *cession*, it produceth no sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Resignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A parity in their council would make and secure the best peace they can with France, by a *cession* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces. *Temple.*

3. A manner of vacating or voiding an ecclesiastical benefice; that kind of resignation which is understood, and requires no form, where the clerk takes some benefice which may not be consistent with what he already possesses.

CESSIONARY. † *adj.* [old Fr. *cessionnaire*. V. Cotgrave in *Cession des biens*, who makes *cessionary* also a substantive.] As, a *cessionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CESSMENT. *n. s.* [from *cess*.] An assessment or tax. *Dict.*

CESSOR. † *n. s.* [from *cesso*, Lat.]

1. In law, he that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his cess, or cessing, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have the writ *cessavit* brought against him. Where it is said the tenant *cesseth*, such phrase is to be understood, as if it were said, the tenant *cesseth* to do that which he ought, or is bound to do by his land or tenement. *Cowel.*

2. A taxer. *Sherwood.*

Some [faults] there be of that nature, that though they be in private men, yet their evil reacheth to a general hurt; as the extortion of sheriffs, and their sub-sheriffs, and bayliffs; the corruption of victuallers, *cessors*, and purveyors.

Spenser on Ireland.

CEST. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *cestc*, Lat. *cestus*, Gr. *κεστός*.] The girdle of a lady.

Young Fancy thus, to me divinest name!
To whom, prepar'd and bath'd in heaven,
The *cest* of amplest power is given.

Collins, Ode on the Poetical Character.

CESTUS. † *n. s.* [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

She [sickness] pulls off the light and fantastick summer-robe of lust and wanton appetite; and as soon as that *cestus*, that lascivious girdle is thrown away, then the reins chasten us.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii, § 6.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus*. *Addison, Spectator.*

CETA'CEOUS. † *adj.* [old Fr. *cetacé*; "poisson *cetacée*, of the kind of whales." Cotgrave. Lat. *cete*, Gr. *κῆτος*.] Of the whale kind.

Such fishes as have lungs or respiration, are not without the wezzon, as whales and *cetaceous* animals. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He hath created variety of these *cetaceous* fishes, which converse chiefly in the northern seas, whose whole body being encompassed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greatest cold of the sea-water.

Ray on the Creation.

CE'TEBACH. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *ceterach*.] A plant; the scale-fern, stone-fern, finger-fern, miltewast.

Cotgrave.

CE'SURE. * *n. s.* See **CÆSURA**. The close of a verse; the pause in a sentence.

Vulgar languages that want
Words and sweetness, and be scant
Of true measure;

Tyrant rhyme hath so abused,
That they long since have refused
Other *cesure*.

B. Jonson, Underwoods.

CÆ'UT. A note in the scale of musick.

Canst I am, the ground of all accord;

A *re*, to plead Hortensio's passion;

B *mi* Bianca, take him for thy lord,

C *fa* ut, that loves with all affection.

Shakespeare.

CH has, in words purely English, or fully natural-

ized, the sound of *tsh*; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to describe in words. In some words, derived from the French, it has the sound of *sh*, as *chaise*; and, in some derived from the Greek, the sound of *k* as *choleric*.

CHACE. See **CHASE**.

CHACO'ON. * *n. s.* [Span. *chacóna*.] A dance, like a saraband, borrowed from the Spaniards, and by them from the Moors. The incasture of it is said to have been always triple time. See *Gloss. Ang. Nov.* 1707.

CHAD. *n. s.* A sort of fish.

Of round fish there are brit, sprat, whiting, *chad*, eels, congar, millet. *Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

To CHAFE. † *v. a.* [*echauffer*, Fr. perhaps from the Lat. *calfacere*, to make warm.]

1. To warm with rubbing.

They laid him upon some of their garments, and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the servant, and warmth, the companion of living. *Sidney.*

At last, recovering heart, he does begin
To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her skin. *Spenser, F. Q.*

First to *chafe* and prepare the wax to receive the seal; then, as officers, to set to that seal.

Mountagu, App. to Cæsar, p. 318.

Soft, and more soft, at ev'ry touch it grew;

Like pliant wax, when *chafing* hands reduce

The former mass to form, and frame to use.

Dryden.

2. To heat by rage or hurry.

Have I not heard the sea, puff'd up with winds,

Rage like an angry boar, *chafed* with sweat? *Shakspeare.*

Why do you

Chafe yourself so?

Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.

3. To perfume.

Lillies more white than snow,

New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did grow;

Whose scent so *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you

Would surely swear Arabick spices grow.

Suckling.

4. To make angry; to enflame passion.

Her intercession *chaf'd* him so,

When she for thy repeal was suppliant,

That to close prison he commanded her.

Shakspeare.

An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of those, who were resolved to live or die together. *Sir John Hayward.*

For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation, against his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himself betwixt his own rage, and the offence of his soldiers. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

This *chaf'd* the boar, his nostrils flames expire,

And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

To CHAFE. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.

Therewith he 'gan full terribly to roar,

And *chaf'd* at that indignity right sore. *Spenser, Iub. Tale.*

He will not rejoice so much at the abuse of Falstaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter. *Shakspeare.*

Be lion mettled, proud, and take no care,

Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are. *Shakspeare.*

How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, and *chafe*,

And swear! not Addison himself was safe.

Pope.

2. To fret against any thing.

Once upon a raw and gusty day,

The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his shores.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

The murmuring surge,

That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,

Cannot be heard so high.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

CHAFE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury; a passion; a fume; a pett; a fret; a storm.

When Sir Thomas More was speaker of the parliament, with his wisdom and eloquence, he so crossed a purpose of cardinal Wolsey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, sent for him to Whitehall

Canden, Remains.

C H A

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And staring furiously on Ralph,
He trembled.

Hudibras.

CHAFE-WAX. *n. s.* [An officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who prepares the wax for the sealing of writs.] *Harris.*

CHAFER. † *n. s.* [ceafon, Sax. *kever*, Dutch.] An insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

Round ancient elms, with humming noise,
Full loud the *chaffer* swarms rejoice. *T. Warton, Ode XI.*

CHAFERY. *n. s.* A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection. *Phillips.*

CHAFF. † *n. s.* [ceaf, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch. Perhaps from the Sax. *cap*, *swift*; or the Gr. *κηρος*, *light*.]

1. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing.

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*,
And good from bad find no partition.

Shakspeare, Henry IV.

Pleasure with instruction should be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind. *Dryden.*

He set before him a sack of wheat, as it had been just threshed out of the sheaf; he then bid him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and lay it aside by itself. *Spectator.*

2. It is used for any thing worthless.

Not meddling with the dirt and *chaff* of nature, that makes the spirit of the mind mud too.

Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.

To **CHAFFER.** † *v. n.* [*kauffen*, Germ. to buy, Dr. Johnson says. But "*exchange* is the sense of the Hebrew word *capher*, and as all merchandises, amongst the ancients, were generally managed by exchanges of goods for goods; that word *capher* has travelled very far into our northern languages: thus we have in our English language the word to *chaffer* or *make a bargain*. Hence came the name of our *Cheap-side* in London." Harris on the 53d Chap. of Isaiah, p. 53. *Chaffering* is, in our old language, *chepe-faring*, that is going to market, trading, bargaining.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.

That no man overgo, neither deceive his brother in *chaffering*.

Wicliffe, 1 Thess. iv.

Nor rode himself to Paul's, the publick fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold.

Where bishopricks and sinecures are sold. *Dryden, Fab.*

The *chaffering* with discenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar. *Swift.*

In disputes with chairmen, when your master sends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and tell your master that they will not take a farthing less. *Swift.*

To **CHAFFER.** *v. a.* [The active sense is obsolete.]

1. To buy.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were set,
And breach of laws to privy farm did let. *Spenser, Hub. Tale.*

2. To exchange.

Approaching nigh, he never staid to greet,
Ne *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke. *Spenser, F. Q.*

CHAFFER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Merchandize; ware. The word perhaps is not wholly out of use.

Small *chaffer* doth ease. *Skelton's Poems*, p. 132.

Deinties for damosels, *chaffer* far set. *Ibid.* p. 96.

The chief *chaffer* and merchandise of England.

Abp. Sandys, Sermon. fol. 20.

CHAFFERER. *n. s.* [from *chaffer*.] A buyer; bargainer; purchaser.

CHAFERN. *n. s.* [from *eschaffer*, Fr. to heat.] A vessel for heating water. *Dict.*

C H A

CHAFFERY. *n. s.* [from *chaffer*.] Traffick; the practice of buying and selling.

The third is, merchandize and *chaffery*, that is, buying and selling. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

CHAFFINCH. *n. s.* [from *chaff* and *finch*.] A bird so called, because it delights in chaff, and is by some much admired for its song.

Phillips's World of Words.

The *chaffinch*, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. *Montimer's Husbandry.*

CHAFFLESS. *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Without chaff.

The love I bear him,

Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless*. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

CHAFFWEED. *n. s.* [*gnaphalium*, Lat.] An herb; the same with *cudweed*; which see.

CHAFFY. † *adj.* [from *chaff*.] Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

If the straws be light and *chaffy*, and held at a reasonable distance, they will not rise unto the middle.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

A very thief in love, a *chaffy* lord,
Nor worth the name of villain.

Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

The most slight and *chaffy* opinion, if at a great remove from the present age, contracts a veneration. *Glanville*

CHAFINGDISH. *n. s.* [from *chafe* and *dish*.] A vessel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

Make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary fire which belongeth to *chafingdishes*, posnets, and such other silver vessels.

Bacon, Physical Remains.

CHAGRIN. † *n. s.* [from *chagrin*, Fr. which may have been formed from the Lat. *aceritas*, sourness.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulness; peevishness. It is pronounced *shagreen*.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*;

That single act gives half the world the spleen. *Pope.*

I grieve with the old, for so many additional inconveniences and *chagrins*, more than their small remain of life seemed destined to undergo. *Pope, Letters.*

To **CHAGRIN.** *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to tease; to make uneasy.

CHAIN. *n. s.* [*chaîne*, Fr.]

1. A series of links fastened one within another.

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joseph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck. *Gen. xli. 42.*

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; something with which prisoners are bound.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,

Or bound in formal, or in real *chains*. *Pope.*

3. A line of links with which land is measured.

A surveyor may as soon, with his *chain*, measure out infinite space, as a philosopher, by the quickest flight of mind, reach it, or, by thinking, comprehend it. *Locke.*

4. A series linked together; as, of causes, or thoughts; a succession; a subordination.

Those so mistake the Christian religion, as to think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice to ward good or evil. *Hammond.*

As there is pleasure in the right exercise of any faculty, so especially in that of right reasoning; which is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the *chains* of them more long. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

To **CHAIN.** † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fasten or bind with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholesome act established against the rich, and provide more piercing statutes daily to *chain* up and restrain the poor. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

The mariners he *chained* in his own galleys for slaves.

Kneller.

Or, march'd I chain'd behind the hostile ear,
The victor's pastime, and the sport of war!
They, with joint force oppression chaining, set
Imperial justice at the helm.

Prior.

Thomson.

2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.

The monarch was ador'd, the people chain'd.

Prior.

This world, 'tis true,

Was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too:

And which more blest? who chain'd his country, say,

Or he, whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?

Pope.

3. To keep by a chain.

The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven chained, and the
castles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt
to enter.

Knollys, *Hist. of the Turks.*

4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,

And in this vow do chain my soul with thine.

Shakspeare.

CHA'INPUMP. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump
used in large English vessels, which is double, so
that one rises as the other falls. It yields a great
quantity of water, works easily, and is easily mended,
but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a dis-
agreeable noise.

Chambers.

It is not long since the striking of the topmast, a wonderful
great ease to great ships both at sea and in harbour, hath been
devised, together with the *chainpump*, which takes up twice as
much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the
bonnet and the drabble.

Raleigh, *Essays.*

CHA'INSHOT. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *shot*.] Two
bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain,
which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is
before them.

In sea fights oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh,
and the calf of the leg, are torn off by the *chainshot*, and splin-
ters.

Wiseman, *Swi. erg.*

CHA'INWORK. *n. s.* [from *chain* and *work*.] Work
with open spaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chainwork*, for the cha-
peters which were upon the tops of the pillars. 1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

CHAIR. *† n. s.* [*chair*, Fr. from *cathedra*, Lat.
καθῆδρα, Gr.]

1. A moveable seat.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,

Or laugh and shake in Rab'lais' easy chair,

Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,

Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind.

Pope.

If a *chair* be defined a seat for a single person, with a back
belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person, with-
out a back.

Watts, *Logic.*

2. A seat of justice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—

—Is the *chair* empty? Is the sword unsway'd?

Is the king dead?

Shakspeare, *Rich. III.*

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,

Show thy descent by gazing 'gainst the sun;

For *chair* and dukedom, throne and kingdom, say;

Either that's thine, or else thou wert not his.

Shakspeare.

The honour'd gods

Keep Rome in safety, and the *chairs* of justice

Supply with worthy men.

Shakspeare, *Coriol.*

Her grace sat down to rest a while,

In a rich *chair* of state.

Shakspeare, *Henry VIII.*

The committee of the commons appointed Mr. Pym to take
the *chair*.

Clarendon.

In this high temple, on a *chair* of state,

The seat of audience, old Latinus sat.

Dryden, *Æneid.*

3. A vehicle born by men; a sedan.

Think what an equipage thou hast in air,

And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*.

Pope.

4. A vehicle drawn by one horse.

E'en kings might quit their state to share

Contentment and a one-horse *chair*.

T. Warton, *Phaeton and the One-Horse Chair.*

CHA'IRMAN. *n. s.* [from *chair* and *man*.]

1. The president of an assembly.

In assembly, generally one person is chosen *chairman* or
moderator, to keep the several speakers to the rules of order.

Watts.

2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one justles in the shole,

A rafter breaks his head, or *chairmen's* pole.

Dryden.

Troy *chairmen* bore the wooden steed,

Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;

Those bully Greeks, who, as the mo'ns do,

Instead of paying *chairmen*, run them through.

Swift.

CHAISE. *† n. s.* [*chaise*, Fr.]

1. A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse. Dr.
Johnson says: which was the case formerly, before
post-chaises were in request.

Instead of the chariot he might have said the *chaise* of go-
vernment; for a *chaise* is driven by the person that sits in it.

Addison.

[They] ran.

They know not whither, in a *chaise* and one.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace.*2. A chaise and pair; a chaise and four; the term of
later days for a light vehicle, with four wheels,
drawn by two or four horses.

CHA'LCEDONY.* See **CALCEDONY.**

CHALCO'GRAPHIER. *n. s.* [*χαλκογράφος*, of *χαλκός*,
brass, and *γραφω*, to write or engrave.] An en-
graver in brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [*χαλκογραφία*.] Engraving in
brass. See **CALCOGRAPHY.**

CHALDE'E.* *adj.* Denoting or relating to the lan-
guage of Chaldea.

The names of the points or accents are all of a late original,
all *Chaldee*, not any Hebrew.

Br. Walton, *Considerata Considered*, p. 247.

CHA'LDREN. *† n. s.* A dry English measure of coals,

CHA'LDRON. } consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped
CHA'LDROM. } up, according to the scaled bushel
kept at Guildhall, London. The *chaldron* should
weigh two thousand pounds.

Chambers.

Mr. Malone observes, that the preceding notice
of the weight must be a mistake or a misprint. A
ton of coals weighs twenty hundred pounds; a *chal-
dron* should weigh 2800; so that a *chaldron* is to
a ton, as seven to five. Mr. Malone means a Lon-
don chaldron, which on an average weighs 28½ cwt.
But a Newcastle chaldron, 53 cwt.

CHA'LICE. *n. s.* [calic, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Lat.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,

And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him

A *calice* for the nonce.

Shakspeare.

2. It is generally used for a cup used in acts of worship.

All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures
unlawful ornaments of cups or *chalices*.

Stillington.

CHA'LICED. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower.]

Having a cell or cup: applied by Shakspeare to a
flower, but now obsolete.

Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate sings,

And Philobus' gins arise,

His steeds to water at these springs,

On *calic'd* flowers that lie.

Shakspeare.

CHALK. *† n. s.* [cealc, Sax. *calch*, Welsh; *calch*,
Gael. *cal* or *kal*, Celt. soft stone.]

Chalk is a white fossil, usually reckoned a stone,
but by some ranked among the bolcs. It is used
in medicine as an absorbent, and is celebrated for
curing the heartburn.

Chambers.

Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong *chalk*, which is best for lime; and a soft, unctuous *chalk*, which is best for lands, because it easily dissolves with rain and frost. *Mortimer.*

With *chalk* I first describe a circle here,
Where these ethereal spirits must appear.

Dryden.

CHALK for *cheese*. A very old expression, not yet disused, for the imposition practised by those who would substitute an inferior thing for what is good.

Lo! how they feign'd *chalke* for *cheese*.

Gower, Conf. Am. Pro.

TO CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk.

The beastly rabble then came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And stalls and shopboards in vast swarms,
With new *chalk'd* bills and rusty arms.

Hudibras.

2. To manure with chalk.

Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a second *chalking*.

Mortimer.

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

Being not prompt by ancestry, whose grace
Chalks successors their way.

Shakespeare.

His own mind *chalked* out to him the just proportions and measures of behaviour to 'd. fellow-creatures.

South.

With these helps I might at least have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errors in a like design.

Dryden.

The time falls within the compass here *chalked* out by nature, very punctually.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

CHALK-CUTTER. *n. s.* [from *chalk* and *cut*.] A man that digs chalk.

Shells, by the sea-side called chalk eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pit*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them.

Woodward.

CHALK-PIT. *n. s.* [from *chalk* and *pit*.] A pit in which chalk is dug. See **CHALK-CUTTER**.

CHALK-STONE. * *n. s.* [Sax. *cealc-stan*.] A small piece of chalk.

He maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalk-stones* that are beaten in sunder.

Isaiah, xxvii. 9.

CHALKY. *adj.* [from *chalk*.]

1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from thy shore the tempest beat us back,
I stood upon the hatches in the storm.

Shakespeare.

That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff.

Rowe.

2. Impregnated with chalk.

Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting. *Bacon.*

TO CHALLENGE. *v. a.* [old Fr. *challenge*, to claim. *Kelham, Norm. Dict. chalonger*, to dispute, to contest, *Lacombe. Calenger, calonger*, "calomnier, accuser, disputer," *Roquefort*; and thus our old lexicography terms "*challenge* or *challenging*, a crafty and false accusation, *calumnia*." *Huloet*. One of the oldest meanings of *challenge* which I find, is the legal one of objecting to a witness, viz. in the tenth century. See **CHALLENGE**.]

1. To call another to answer for an offence by combat.

The Prince of Wales stepped forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to single fight.

Shakespeare.

2. To call to a contest.

Thus form'd for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind.
I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or possible.

Dryden.

Locke.

3. To accuse.

Many of them be such *losels* and scatterlings, as that they cannot easily by any sheriff be gotten, when they are *challenged* for any such fact.

Spenser on Ireland.

Where the grac'd person of our Banquo present,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindness.

Shakespeare.

4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one.

[See the noun.]

Though only twelve are sworn, yet twenty-four are to be returned, to supply the defects or want of appearance of those that are *challenged off*, or make default.

Hale.

5. To claim as due.

That divine order, whereby the pre-eminence of chiefest acceptation is by the best things worthily *challenged*.

Hooker.

Which of you, shall we say, doth love us most?

That we our largest bounty may extend,
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*.

Shakespeare.

And so much duty as my mother shew'd

To you, preferring you before her father;

So much I *challenge*, that I may profess

Due to the Moor, my lord.

Shakespeare.

Had you not been their father, these white flakes

Did *challenge* pity of them.

Shakespeare.

So when a tyger sucks the bullock's blood,

A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,

Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food.

Dryden.

Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?

That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,

And *challenge* better terms.

Addison.

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

I will now *challenge* you of your promise, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry.

Peacham on Drawing.

CHALLENGE. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *challenge*, a claim.

Kelham, Norm. Dict. "Challenge, moyens par lesquels on rejette le témoignage des jureurs. 930." *Lacombe.*]

1. A summons to combat.

I never in my life

Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modestly.

Shakespeare.

2. A demand of something as due.

And he scide to hem, smyte ye no man wrongfully, nether make ye fals *challenge*, and be ye apayed with your sondis.

Wicliffe, St. Luke, iii.

Taking for his younglings cark,

Lest greedy eyes to them might *challenge* lay,

Busy with oker did the shoulders mark.

Sidney.

There must be no *challenge* of superiority, or discountenancing of freedom.

Collier of Friendship.

3. [In law.] An exception taken either against persons or things; persons, as in assize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurors, is either made to the array, or to the polls: *challenge* made to the array is, when the whole number is excepted against, as partially empannelled: *challenge* to or by the poll, is when some one or more are excepted against, as not indifferent: *challenge* to the jurors is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cause: *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cause alleged, or farther examination; as a prisoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily *challenge* to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no cause.

Cowel.

You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*,

You shall not be my judge.

Shakespeare.

CHALLENGEABLE. * *adj.* [from *challenge*.] That may be called to account; liable to challenge.

How lords are *challengeable* by their vassals; and how homage may be dissolved, and adjudged by combat.

Sadler's Rights of the Kingdom, (1649,) p. 30.

God now useth his Majesty to succeed and suppress persons lately in power, highly *challengeable* for the want of mercy and truth.

Spencer's Righteous Ruler, (1660,) p. 47.

CHALLENGER. † *n. s.* [from *challenge*, old Fr. "*les chalezurs, the challengers*." *Kelham, Norm. Dict.*]

1. One that defies or summons another to combat.

Young man, have you challenged Charles the wrestler?—
No, fair princess; he is the general challenger. *Shakspeare.*

Death was denounc'd;
He took the summons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly cast his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grisly challenger. *Dryden.*

2. One that claims superiority.

Whose worth
Stood challenger on mount of all the age,
For her perfections. *Shakspeare.*

3. A claimant; one that requires something as of right.

Earnest challengers there are of trial, by some publick disputation. *Hooker.*

CHALYBEAN.* *adj.* [old Fr. *chalibé*, steeled, done over with steel; from the Lat. *chalybes*, men who were famous among the ancients for their iron works; *chalybs*, iron or steel.] Relating to steel well wrought or tempered.

The hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton, S. A.*

CHALYBEATE. *adj.* [from *chalybs*, Lat. steel.] Impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of steel.

The diet ought to strengthen the solids, allowing spices and wine, and the use of *chalybeate* waters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHAM.* *n. s.* [Pers.] The sovereign prince of Tartary, by way of distinction; a lord of the Persian court, or a governor of a Persian province.
I will fetch you a toothpicker now from the farthest nich of Asia; bring you the length of Prester John's foot; fetch you a hair off the great *Chan's* beard.

Shakspeare, Much Ato, &c. ii. 1.

CHAMADE.* *n. s.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrender, Dr. Johnson says. This, however, is the more modern acceptation of the word; It was formerly the sound of the trumpet; whence "*sonner la chamade*, to sound a parley; also, to summon, challenge, call on." Cotgrave. Menage derives the word from the Ital. *chiamata*, Lat. *clamare*, to cry out.

Several French battalions made a shew of resistance; but, upon our preparing to fill up a little fossé, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and sent us *charte blanche*.

Addison.

CHAMBER.* *n. s.* [*chambre*, Lat. *siambr*, Welch; *cambre*, Celt. low Lat. *cambra*, Gr. *καμάρα*.]

1. An apartment in a house; generally used for those appropriated to lodging.

Bid them come forth and hear me,
Or at their chamber door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry, Sleep to death. *Shakspeare.*

When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
Of his own chamber. *Shakspeare.*

A natural cave in a rock may have something not much unlike to parlours or chambers. *Bentley.*

2. Any retired room.

The dark caves of death, and chambers of the grave. *Prior.*

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued against the possibility of a film's existence in the posterior chamber. *Sharp.*

4. A court of justice.

In the Imperial chamber this vulgar answer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and alleged. *A life, Pargeron.*

5. The lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A species of cannon; a small piece of ordnance.

"A chamber is a gun which stands erect on its breech. Such are used only on occasions of rejoicing, and are so contrived as to carry great charges, and thereby to make a noise more than proportioned to their bulk. They are called chambers because they are mere chambers to lodge powder; a chamber being the technical term for that cavity in a piece of ordnance which contains the combustibles. Some of them are still fired in the Park, and at the places opposite to the Parliament-house when the king goes thither." Note on Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. ed. Steevens.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, chambers, arquebuse, musket, &c. *Camden, Rem.*

To come off the breach with his pike bent bravely, and to surgery bravely; to venture upon the charged chambers bravely.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.
CHAMBER of London.* The city of London obtained the title of *Camera Regis*, some centuries since; and was addressed by this appellation in our authors of elder times.

Welcome, sweet prince, to London, to your chamber.

Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.

His majesty's triumphant passage from the Tower through his honourable city and chamber of London, being the 15th of March, 1603. *Dekker's Entertainment given to K. James.*

To CHAMBER.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wanton, to intrigue. See CHAMBERING.

Their chambering fortitude they did desery
By their soft maiden voice, and flickering eye.

Niccol's Cuckow, 1607.

To CHAMBER.* *v. a.* To shut up as in a chamber. The example from Shakspeare is given by Dr. Johnson, under the verb neuter.

To prove myself a loyal gentleman
Even in the best blood chamber'd in his bosom.

Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.

A beggarly drunkard is haled to the stocks, whiles the rich is chambered up to sleep out his surfeit.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. b. 4.

I that have now been chamber'd here alone,
Barr'd of my guardian, or of any else,
Am not for nothing at an instant freed
To fresh access. *Ford, Trag. 'Tis Pity She's a Whore.*

CHAMBER-COUNCIL.* *n. s.* Private or secret council; confidential communication.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,
With all the nearest things to my heart, as well
My chamber-councils. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale, i. 2.*

CHAMBER-COUNSEL.* *n. s.* A counsellor who delivers his private opinion, but does not plead in the court of law. See CHAMBER-PRACTICE.

CHAMBER-HANGING.* *n. s.* [from *chamber* and *hang*.] The tapestry or other furniture of a chamber.

With tokens thus and thus; averring notes
Of chamber-hanging, pictures, &c. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

CHAMBER-PRACTICE.* *n. s.* The practice of lawyers, who give their advice privately, without appearing in court.

Chamber-practice, and even private conveyancing, the most voluntary agency, are prohibited to them.

Burke on the Popery Laws.

CHAMBERER.* *n. s.* [from *chamber*.]

1. A man of intrigue.

I have not those soft parts of conversation,
That chamberers have. *Shakspeare.*

2. A chamberlain; a groom of a chamber.

Our old authors use it also for a chamber-maid.

[old Fr. *chambriere*, f. g. Cotgrave. *chambrier*, m. g. *camérier*, Lat. *camerarius*.]

I ne held me never digne in no manere

To be your wife, ne yet your *chamberere*. Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*.
Ladies faire with their gentilwomen *chamberers* also and
lavenders. Arnold's *Chronicle*, fol. 193.

She [Q. Katherine Howard] had gotten also into her privy
chamber, to be one of her *chamberers*, one of the women which
had before lye in the bed with her.

Lord Herbert, *Hist. of K. Hen. VIII.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW, *n. s.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.]

One that lies in the same chamber.

It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree
very well in many sentiments. Spectator.

CHAMBERING.* *n. s.* [from *chamber*.] Intrigue;
wantonness. It is a noun, both in the original,
and in the translation, of the N. Test., but has
been given as an example of the verb *nouter*. The
passage is rendered by Wicliffe, "not in *beddis*
and *unchastitees*."

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and
drunkenness, not in *chambering* and *wantonness*. Rom. xiii. 13.

CHA'MBERLAIN.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *camberlane*, *chamber-*
lan.]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth
officer of the crown; a considerable part of his
function is at a coronation; to him belongs the
provision of every thing in the house of lords; he
disposes of the sword of state; under him are the
gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers,
and door keepers. To this office the duke of An-
caster makes an hereditary claim. Chambers.

2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the over-
sight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers,
except the precinct of the bedchamber. Chambers.

Humbly complaining to her deity,

Got my lord chamberlain his liberty.

Shakspeare.

He was made lord steward, that the staff of chamberlain might
be put into the hands of his brother. Clarendon.

A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord chamberlains allow the stage.

Pope.

3. A servant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'st thou,

That the bleak air, thy boisterous chamberlain,

Will put thy shirt on warm.

Shakspeare.

When Duncan is asleep, —

his two chamberlains

Will I with wine and wassel so convince.

Shakspeare.

He serv'd at first Emilia's chamberlain.

Dryden, *Fables*.

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, *chamberlain*
of the exchequer, of Chester, of the city of London.

Chambers.

Erastus, the chamberlain of the city, saluteth you.

Rom. xvi. 23.

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. *n. s.* [from *chamberlain*.] The
office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID. *n. s.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.] A
maid whose business is to dress a lady, and wait in
her chamber.

Men will not hiss,

The chambermaid was named Ciss.

B. Jonson.

Some coarse country wench, almost decay'd,

Trudges to town, and first turns chambermaid.

Pope.

When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no,
he used to consult one of his lady's chambermaids.

Swift.

If these nurses ever presume to entertain the girls with the
common follies practised by chambermaids among us, they are
publicly whipped.

Swift.

CHA'MBLET.* } *n. s.* [from *camelot*. See CAMELOT

CHA'MELOT. } and CHAMLET.] Variegated stuff.

And way'd upon like water-chamlet.

Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. xl. 45.

Your cold water-chamlets; or your paintings

Spitted with copper.

Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.

To CHA'MBLET. *v. a.* [from *camelot*. See CAMELOT.]

To vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and *chamblated*; as oak,
whereof wainscot is made. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

CHA'MBREL of a Horse. The joint or bending of the
upper part of the hinder legs. Farrier's Dict.

CHAMELEON. *n. s.* [χαμαιλεων.]

The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot
three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as
with its feet, it fastens itself to the branches of trees.
Its tail is flat, its nose long, ending in an obtuse
point; its back is sharp, its skin plaited, and jagged
like a saw from the neck to the last joint of the tail,
and upon its head it has something like a comb; like
a fish, it has no neck. Some have asserted, that it
lives only upon air; but it has been observed to
feed on flies, caught with its tongue, which is about
ten inches long, and three thick; made of white
flesh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and
open, resembling an elephant's trunk. It also
shrinks, and grows longer. This animal is said to
assume the colour of those things to which it is ap-
plied; but our modern observers assure us, that its
natural colour, when at rest and in the shade, is a
bluish grey; though some are yellow, and others
green, but both of a smaller kind. When it is ex-
posed to the sun, the grey changes into a darker
grey, inclining to a dun colour, and its parts, which
have least of the light upon them, are changed into
spots of different colours. The grain of its skin,
when the light doth not shine upon it, is like cloth
mixed with many colours. Sometimes when it is
handled, it seems speckled with dark spots, inclining
to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears
to be of a violet colour; and sometimes if it be
wrapped up in linen, it is white; but it changes
colour only in some parts of the body. Calmet.

A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigness of an
ordinary lizard; his head unproportionably big, and
his eyes great; he moveth his head without writh-
ing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth;
his back crooked, his skin spotted with little tu-
mours, less eminent nearer the belly; his tail slender
and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three
on the outside, and two on the inside; his tongue
of a marvellous length in respect of his body, and
hollow at the end, which he will launch out to prey
upon flies; of colour green, and of a dusky yellow,
brighter and whiter towards the belly; yet spotted
with blue, white, and red. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

I can add colours even to the *chameleon*;

Change shapes with Proteus, for advantage.

Shakspeare.

One part devours the other, and leaves not so much as a
mouthful of that popular air, which the *chameleons* gasp after.

Decay of Piety.

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives

The colour of the thing to which he cleaves.

Dryden.

As the *chameleon*, which is known

To have no colours of his own,

But borrows from his neighbour's hue

His white, or black, his green, or blue.

Prior.

To CHAMELEONIZE.* *v. a.* [from *chameleon*.] To
change into many colours. Dict.

C H A

To CHA'MFER.† v. a. [written *chanfer* in our old lexicography: "*chanfering* in stone or timber," Barret. Old Fr. "*chanfrain*, a chanfering, or a channel, furrow, or streak, in stone-work," Cotgrave. But Sherwood, Cotgrave's contemporary, writes it "*chanfret*, to slope the edge of a stone."] 1. To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

2. To wrinkle.

Comes the breme winter with *chanfred* brows,
Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.*

CHA'MFER. } n. s. [from To CHAMFER.] A small
CHA'MFRET. } furrow or gutter on a column.

CHA'MLET. n. s. [See CAMELOT.] Stuff made originally of camel's hair.

To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering consist of a double line. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHA'MOIS. n. s. [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us *shammy*.

These are the beasts which you shall eat, the ox, the sheep, and wild ox, and the *chamois*. *Deut. xiv. 5.*

CHA'MOMILE. n. s. [*χαμαιμύλον*. See CAMOMILE.] An odoriferous plant.

Cool violets, and orpine growing still,
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale,
Fresh costmary, and breathful *chamomile*,
Dull poppy, and drink quick'ning setuale. *Spencer.*

For though the *chamomile*, the more it is trodden on the faster it grows; yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears. *Shakspeare.*

Posset drink with *chamomile* flowers. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To CHAMP. v. a. [*champayer*, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in smoke, and betel is but *champed* in the mouth with a little lime. *Bacon.*

The fiend reply'd not; overcome with rage;
But, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Milton, P. L.*

At his command,
The steeds caparison'd with purple stand,
And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To devour, with violent action of the teeth.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

To CHAMP. v. n. To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and *champing*, as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occasion to Musidorus to come near him. *Sidney.*

They began to repent of that they had done, and irresolutely to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. *Hooker.*

His jaws did not answer equally to one another; but by his frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured. *Wiseman.*

CHAMPA'GNE.* n. s. [from the province of Champagne in France.] Wine so called.

Quick,

As is the wit it gives, the gay *champagne*. *Thomson, Autumn.*

CHAMPAIGN.† n. s. [*campagne*, Fr. Our word was formerly written *champion*, and *champion*; and, in later times, *champain*; as in Milton's own editions of his poetry. See the adjective.] A flat open country.

In the abuses of the customs, meseems, you have a fair *champaign* laid open to you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse. *Spencer, State of Ireland.*

The Canaanites, which dwell in the *champaign* over against Gilead. *Deut. xi. 30.*

C H A

There were very many in the open valley, [in the margin *champaign*.] *Ezek. xxxvii. 2.*

Of all these bounds,

With shadowy forests and with *champaigns* rich'd,
We make thee lady. *Shakspeare.*

If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mighty will continually seek occasion to extend his limits unto the further border thereof. *Raleigh.*

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without disarray, by the space of some miles, part of the way *champaign*, unto the city of Gaunt, with less loss of men than the enemy. *Bacon.*

From his side two rivers flow'd,

The one winding, the other straight, and left between
Fair *champaign*, with less rivers interven'd. *Milton, P. L.*

CHAMPAIGN, or CHAMPAIN.* adj. [from the substantive.] Open, or flat.

Thee all the *champion* fields about, both hill and vale doe cry;
And all the pasture grounds. *Turberville, Mant. Ecl. 26.*

The *champaign* head

Of a steep wilderness. *Milton, P. L.*

CHAMPER.* n. s. [from To *champ*.] A biter, or nibbler; facetiously introduced into the Spectator, but a serious word of elder times; for a horse is "a bridle-*champ*." *Sherwood.*

Damself, whether dignified or distinguished under some or all of the following denominations, to wit, trash-eaters, oatmeal-chewers, pipe-*chambers*. *Spectator, No. 431.*

CHAMPERTORS.† n. s. [old Fr. *champarteur*, from *champart*; which is from the Lat. *campi pars*. Our word should be written *champartors*.] Such as move suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains. *Cowel.*

CHAMPERTY.† n. s. [*champart*, Fr. See CHAMPERTOR.] A maintenance of any man in his suit while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Cowel.*

They bring grace to his good cheer, but no peace or benediction else to his house; these made the *champarty*, he contributed the law, and both joined in the divinity. *Milton, Colasterion.*

He thought himself in duty and in conscience bound to clear those points from error which he delivered, lest sacred authority might come in for maintenance and *champerty*, as they would have it. *Mountagu, App. to Cws. p. 5.*

CHAMPI'GNON. n. s. [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

It has the resemblance of a large *champignon* before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob. *Woodward.*

CHAMPION.† n. s. [*champion*, Fr. *campione*, Ital. *campio*, low Lat. *campus*, Lat. a field; *kamp*, old Goth. a battle; Sax. *campian*, to fight; Germ. *kampen*. Serenius adduces the Goth. *kampe*, or *kappe*, pugil. a *champion*.]

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat.

In many armies, the matter should be tried by duel between two *champions*. *Bacon.*

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four *champions* fierce,
Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms. *Milton, P. L.*

O light of Trojans, and support of Troy,
Thy father's *champion*, and thy country's joy! *Dryden.*

At length the adverse admirals appear,
The two bold *champions* of each country's right. *Dryden.*

2. A hero; a stout warrior; one bold in contest.

A stouter *champion* never handled sword. *Shakspeare*
This makes you incapable of conviction, and they applaud themselves as zealous *champions* for truth, when indeed they are contending for error. *Locke.*

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another. *Conuel.*

To CHA'MPION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The seed of Banquo, kings!

Rather than so, come fate, into the list,

And champion me to the utterance. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'MPIONESS. * *n. s.* [from *champion*.] A female warrior.

The championess he thought he saw and knew.

Fairfax, Tasso.

The championess had harnessed her peacocks to go for Samos.

Dryden, Amphitryon.

CHANCE. † *n. s.* [*chance*, Fr. from the Lat. *ca-dentia*.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.

As the unthought accident is guilty

Of what we wildly do, so we profess

Ourselves to be the slaves of *chance*, and flies

Of every wind that blows. *Shakspeare.*

The only man, of all that *chance* could bring

To meet my arms, was worth the conquering.

Dryden.

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of speaking, whereby we would express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them.

Bentley.

2. Fortune; the act of fortune; what fortune may bring: applied to persons.

These things are commonly not observed, but left to take their *chance*.

Bacon's Essays.

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; nor bread to the wise, nor riches to men of understanding; nor yet favour to men of skill; but time and *chance* happeneth to them all. Eccles. ix. 11. The meaning is, that the success of these outward things is not always carried by desert; but by *chance* in regard of us, though by PROVIDENCE in regard of God.

Hakewill on Providence, p. 451.

To say a thing is a *chance* or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profaneness, but a great truth; as signifying no more, than that there are some events besides the knowledge and power of second agents.

South.

The beauty I beheld, has struck me dead;

Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by *chance*;

Poison is in her eyes, and death in ev'ry glance.

Dryden.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;

All *chance* direction, which thou canst not see.

Pope.

4. Event; success; luck: applied to things.

Now we'll together, and the *chance* of goodness

Be like our warrantied quarrel!

Shakspeare.

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd

To say, extremity was the trier of spirits,

That common *chances* common men could bear. *Shakspeare.*

6. Possibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but *chance* may lead, where I may meet

Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n, by fountain side,

Or in thick shade retir'd.

Milton, P. L.

Then your ladyship might have a *chance* to escape this address.

Swift.

CHANCE. † *adj.* Happening by chance.

Now should they part, malicious tongues would say,

They met like *chance* companions on the way.

Dryden.

I would not take the gift,

Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,

Lay for the next *chance* comer.

Dryden.

Besides these there were five *chance* auditors.

Swift.

CHANCE. * *adv.* By chance; perchance.

If *chance* by lowly contemplation led,

Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate.

Gray's Elegy.

To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a chance thou *chancest* on; but think;—

Thou hast thy mistress still.

Shakspeare.

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother?

Shakspeare.

Ay, Casca, tell us what hath *chanc'd* to-day,

That Caesar looks so sad.

Shakspeare.

He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks victuallers, whom he easily took.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

I chose the safer sea, and *chanc'd* to find

A river's mouth impervious to the wind.

Pope, Odyssey.

CHA'NCEFUL. *adj.* [*chance* and *full*.] 'Hazardous.

Out of use.

Myself would offer you to accompany

In this adventurous *chanceful* jeopardy.

Spenser.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. † *n. s.* [from *chance* and *medley*,

Dr. Johnson says. Some have considered it as a corruption of the Fr. *chaud mēlée*, a fault committed in a sudden tumult; and Coles, in his English vocabulary, gives *chaud-melle*, with this meaning. The Scotch also have the expression *chaud-melle*, for a sudden quarrel. Kelham, in his Norman dictionary, says, that *chaud-melle* is "a hot or sudden debate, corruptly called *chance-medley*." Fr. *chaud*, hot; and *melle*, an affray.] In law.

The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway side, by which many usually travel, and cast down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one passing by is slain: in this case he offends, because he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himself.

Conuel.

If such an one should have the ill hap, at any time, to strike a man dead with a smart saying, thought, in all reason and conscience, to be judged but a *chance-medley*.

South.

CHA'NCEABLE. *adj.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia.

Sidney.

CHA'NCEL. † *n. s.* [from *cancelli*, Lat. lattices,

with which the *chancel* was inclosed. *κρύγελαι, κἀγγελοι*, vox Græco-barb. *Cancelli*. "Ita vocantur in templis sacra adyta, velis, cancellis, et fenestris januis obvelata, quibus ab accessu indigni arcentur." V. Meursii Gloss. et Critopuli Emend. in Meurs. p. 39.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the minister should sit in service in the *chancel*.

Hooker.

The *chancel* of this church is vaulted with a single stone of four feet in thickness, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference.

Addison on Italy.

CHA'NCELLOR. † *n. s.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancellor*,

Fr. from *cancellare*, *litteras vel scriptum linea per medium ducta damnare*, and seemeth of itself likewise to be derived *à cancellis*, which signify all one with *κρύκλιδες*, a lattice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid crossways one over another, so that a man may see through them in and out. It may be thought that judgement seats were compassed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the press of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view, Dr. Johnson says. Casiodorus, deducing the name from *cancelli*, adds that "chancellors examined matters within places severed apart, enclosed with partitions

of such cross bars. Regard, saith he to the chancellor, what name you bear; it cannot be hidden, which you do within lattices; for you keep your grates lightsome, your bars open, and your doors as transparent as windows. Whereby it is evident, that he sate within grates, where he was to be seen on every side; and thereof it may be thought he took his name." Jus Sigilli, or the law of England, 1673. p. 7. Others derive it from his power of cancelling writings. See *To CANCEL*.

*Quasitus regni tibi cancellarius Angli,
Primus solliciti mente petendus erit.
"Hic est, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis aqua facit.*

Verses of *Nigel de Wetcere* to the Bishop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.

Our word was formerly written *chancellor*; so Lord Bacon, in the original editions of his works, repeatedly writes it; and perhaps it should be so, when we consider the derivation *chancellier*.]

1. The highest judge of the law.

Cancellarius, at the first, signified the registers or actuaries in court; *grapharios, scil. qui conscribendis & excipiendis judicium actis dant operam*. But this name is greatly advanced, and not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in causes of property; for the *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience. Cowel.

Turn out, you rogue, how like a beast you lie:
Go, buckle to the law: Is this an hour
To stretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellor*.

Dryden, jun.

Aristides was a person of the strictest justice, and best acquainted with the laws, as well as forms of their government; so that he was in a manner *chancellor* of Athens. Swift.

2. CHANCELLOR in the Ecclesiastical Court. A bishop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church. Ayliffe's Parergon.

3. CHANCELLOR of a Cathedral. A dignitary; whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.

4. CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer. An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal statutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of first fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treasurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only. Cowel. Chamb.

5. CHANCELLOR of an University. The principal magistrate, who, at Oxford, holds his office during life, but, at Cambridge, he may be elected every three years.

6. CHANCELLOR of the Order of the Garter, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assembly of the knights, keeps the register of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the seal of the order. Chambers.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. n. s. The office of chancellor.

The Sunday after More gave up his *chancellorship* of England, he came himself to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his gentleman-usher, Madam, my lord is gone. Camden.

CHA'NCERY.† n. s. [from *chancellor*; probably *chancellery*; then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great seal.

Cowel.

The contumacy and contempt of the party must be signified in the court of *chancery*, by the bishops letters under the seal episcopal.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

The mercy, and the pardon, and the huge moderation of that court, [the Gospel,] though it hath mollified the strict law into never so much *chancery*, will not proceed further, and mollify obedience into libertinism. Hammond, *Serm. vi.*

CHA'NCRE. n. s. [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

It is possible he was not well cured, and would have relapsed with a *chancre*. Wiseman.

CHA'NCROUS. adj. [from *chancre*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am, too strict in giving so many internals in the cure of so small an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a *chancreous* callus. Wiseman.

CHANDELIER.† n. s. [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

Lamps, branches, or *chandeliers*, (as we now modishly call them,) were adorned with the flowers then most in season.

Stukeley, Palaeogr. Sacra, (1736.) p. 69.

CHA'NDLER.† n. s. [*chandelier*, Fr.]

1. An artisan whose trade it is to make candles, or a person who sells them.

The sack that thou hast drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest *chandlers* in Europe. Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

But whether black or lighter dyes are worn,
The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder born,
With tallow spots thy coat.

Gay.

2. Formerly, a candlestick. Ray's North Country Words, p. 14. It is still employed in this sense in Scotland. It is an abbreviation of the Fr. *chandelier*; a word which our ancestors disdained to adopt; for Stukeley sneers at the *modish* introduction of it, in 1736. See CHANDELIER.

3. A corn-chandler, a seller of corn. See CORN-CHANDLER.

CHA'NDLERLY*. adj. [from *chandler*.] Like a *chandler*. To be senced our headmoney, our twopences in their *chandlerly* shopbook of Easter. Milton, of *Ref. in Eng.* B. 2.

CHA'NDLERY*. n. s. [from *chandler*.] The articles sold by a *chandler*.

CHA'NDRY*. n. s. low Lat. *eschanderia*.] The place where the candles are kept. Blount.

To mistake six torches from the *chandry*, and give them one. B. Jonson, *Masques*.

CHA'NERIN. n. s. [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose. Farrier's Dict.

To CHANGE. v. a. [*changer*, Fr. *cambia*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own estate, had need choose well whom he employeth, and *change* them often; for new are more timorous, and less subtle. Bacon's *Essays*.

2. To quit any thing for the sake of another: with for before the thing taken or received.

Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that for another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. South.

The French and we still *change*; but here's the curse,
They *change* for better, and we *change* for worse. Dryden.

3. To give and take reciprocally: with the particle *with* before the person to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, with whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, *change* thy fortune and condition. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

4. To alter; to make other than it was.

Thou shalt not see me blush,
Nor *change* my countenance for this arrest;
A heart unspotted is not easily daunted. *Shakespeare.*

Whatsoever is brought upon thee, take cheerfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low estate. *Eccles. ii. 4.*

For the elements were *changed* in themselves by a kind of harmony, like as in psaltary notes *change* the name of the tune, and yet are always sounds. *Wisdom, xix. 18.*

5. To mend the disposition or mind.

I would she were in heaven, so she could
Intreat some pow'r to *change* this curish Jew. *Shakespeare.*

6. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller.

A shopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moi-dore, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Swift.*

7. To *change* a horse, or to *change hand*, is to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Furrier's Dict.*

TO CHANGE. *v. n.*

1. To undergo change; to suffer alteration: as, his fortune may soon *change*, though he is now so secure.

One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shakespeare.*

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon; would he would change. *Shakespeare.*

CHANGE. *v. n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come. *Job, xiv. 14.*

Since I saw you last,
There is a *change* upon you. *Shakespeare.*

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another.

O wondrous *changes* of a fatal scene,
Still varying to the last! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of persons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns shall rise and set;
While thy abandon'd tribes shall only know

A different master, and a *change* of time. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays surprize,
And bid alternate passions fall and rise!

While, at each *change*, the son of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the same kind immediately after the full. *Bacon, Natural History.*

4. Novelty; a state different from the former.

The hearts
Of all his people shall revolt from him,
And kiss the lips of unacquainted *change*. *Shakespeare.*

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair,
And they, for *change*, will try our English air. *Dryden.*

5. [In ringing.] An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Easy it may be to contrive new postures, and ring other *changes* upon the same bells. *Norris.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty sheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judges, xiv. 12.*

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises; but supposing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five and twenty thousand pounds would be sufficient. *Swift.*

8. Change for exchange; a place where persons meet to traffick and transact mercantile affairs. [old Fr. *change*, place de commerce, Roquet. *cambium*, Lat.]

The bar, the bench, the *change*, the schools, and pulpits, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiaries. *L'Estrange.*

CHANGABLE. *adj.* [from *change*.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant.

A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels; there is no measure to be taken of a *changeable* humour. *L'Estrange.*

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*; and sometimes the gravest of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents. *Dryden.*

2. Possible to be changed.

The fibrous or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffata; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakespeare.*

CHANGEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *changeable*.]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse so unworthy a *changeableness*. *Sidney.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableness* with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Susceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableness* or immutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of such laws. *Hooker.*

CHANGEABLY. *adv.* [from *changeable*.] Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL. *adj.* [from *change* and *full*.] Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle.

Unsound plots, and *changeful* orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually prosecuted. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHANGELESS. ** adj.* [from *change* and *less*.] Without change; constant; not subject to variation.

Thus for each *change* my *changeless* heart I fortify. *Sidney, Arcad. b. 2.*

To teach each hollow grove, and shrubby hill,
Each murmuring brook, and solitary vale,
To sound our love, and to our song accord,
Wearying echo with one *changeless* word. *Bp. Hall, Defiance to Envy.*

CHANGELING. *n. s.* [from *change*; the word arises from an odd superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

7. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her base elfin breed there for thee left;
Such men do *changelings* call, so chang'd by fairies theft. *Spenser, F. Q.*

She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king;
She never had so sweet a *changeling*.

Shakspeare.

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.

Changelings and fools of heav'n, and thence shut out,
Wildly we roam in discontent about.
Would any one be a *changeling*, because he is less deter-
mined by wise considerations than a wise man?

Dryden.

Locke.

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

Of fickle *changelings* and poor discontents
That gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of hurly-burly innovation.

Shakspeare.

'Twas not long
Before from world to world they swung;
As they had turn'd from side to side,
And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died.

Hudibras.

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another: in ludicrous speech.

I folded the writ up in form of the other,
Subscrib'd it, gave the impression, plac'd it safely,
The *changeling* never known.

Shakspeare.

CHA'NGER.† n. s. [old Fr. *changeoy*; mod. *changeur*.]

1. One that is employed in changing or discounting money; money-changer.

He turn'de upsodoun the boordis of *chaungeris*, and the
chayeris of men that solden culveris. *Wicliffe, St. Matt. xxi. 12.*
The *changers* of money sitting. *St. John, ii. 12.*

2. One who alters the form of any thing.

Changer of all things, yet immutable,
Before and after all, the first and last.
G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph*, ii. st. 40.
Effect most strange!

At last the *changer* shar'd herself the change.

Fusden, Ovid, *Mel.* 4.

3. One who forsakes the cause which he had espoused.

Meddle not with them that are given to change, [in the
margin, *changers*.] *Prov. xxiv. 21.*

CHA'NNEL.† n. s. [old Fr. *chanel*; bas Bret. *canol*; modern Fr. *canal*; Lat. *canalis*.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit,
and have their certain course, to change the *channel*, and turn
their streams another way.

Spenser on Ireland.

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears
Into the *channel*, till the lowest stream
Do kiss the most exalted shores of all.

Shakspeare.

So th' injur'd sea, which, from her wonted course,
To gain some acres, avarice did force;
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old *channel* stay.

Waller.

Had not the said strata been dislocated, some of them
elevated, and others depressed, there would have been no
cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the sea.

Woodward.

The tops of mountains and hills will be continually washed
down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the
streams.

Bentley.

2. Any cavity drawn longways.

Complaint and hot desires, the lover's hell,
And scalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell.

Dryden, *Fables*.

3. A strait or narrow sea, between two countries: as the British Channel between Britain and France; St. George's Channel between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

5. A kennel in the street. [old Fr. *chenal*, & *channel* or gutter. Cotgrave.]

As if a *channel* should be call'd the sea.

Shakspeare, *K. Hen. VI.*

To CHA'NNEL. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.

No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Nor bruise her flowrets with the armed hoofs
Of hostile paces.

Shakspeare.

The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick
plaited gown.

Wotton, *Architecture*.

Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channel'd* sides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides.

Blackmore.

CHA'NSON.* n. s. [old Fr. *chanson*.] A song.

The first row of the pious *chanson* will shew you more.

Shakspeare, *Hamlet*.

These [Christmas carols] were festal *chansons* for enlivening
the merriments of the Christmas celebrity.

Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poet.* iii. 142.To CHANT. v. a. [*chanter*, Fr.]

1. To sing.

Wherein the chearful birds of sundry kind
Do *chant* sweet musick.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

2. To celebrate by song.

The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the shepherds in the
mountains.

Bp. Bramhall.

3. To sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT. v. n. To sing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the sound of the viol, and invent to themselves
instruments of musick.

Amos, vi. 7.

Heav'n heard his song, and hasten'd his relief;

And chang'd to snowy plumes his hoary hair,

And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air.

Dryden.

CHANT.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Song; melody.

A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds, resounding loud.

Milton, *P. R.*

2. A part of cathedral service, both with and without the organ.

I have now taken notice of every musical part of our
cathedral service, except that of the unaccompanied *chant* used
in the verses and responses, and that other which is accom-
panied by the organ in the use of the Psalter.

Mason on Church Musick, p. 154.

CHA'NTER.† n. s. [from *chant*.]

1. A singer; a songster.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays.

Wotton, *Rcm.* p. 379.

Jove's ethereal lays, resistless fire,
The *chanter's* soul, and raptur'd song inspire,
Instinct divine! nor blame severe his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice.

Pope.

2. He who, in a cathedral, presides over the choir; or, as Huloet says, who is the chief singer. [Lat. *cantor*, *præcentor*.] And simply, the dignitary of a cathedral; and the priest of a chantry.

The *chanter* chorister is to begin De Sancta Maria, &c. The
respond is, *Felix namque*, &c.

Gregory on the Child-Bishop, Posth. p. 115.

A certain revenue, sufficient for a *chanter* to one chapel.

Aubrey, *Berk.* iii. 24.

A country gentleman related a famous quarrel that had
lately happened, in a little church in his province, between the
treasurer and the *chanter*, the two principal dignitaries of that
church.

Dr. Warton, *Essay on Pope*.

He orders many of them [psalms] to be sung by the rector
chori, or *chanter*, and the quier, or choir, alternately.

Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 183.CHA'NTICLEER. n. s. [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.]

The name given to the cock, from the clearness and
loudness of his crow.

And chearful *chanticleer*, with his note shrill,
Had warn'd once, that Phœbus' fiery car
In haste was climbing up the eastern hill.

Spenser.

Hark, hark, I hear

The strain of strutting *chanticleer*.

Shakspeare.

Stay, the chearful *chanticleer*

Tells you that the time is near.

B. Jonson.

These verses were mentioned by Chaucer, in the description
of the sudden stir, and panical fear, when *Chanticleer* the cock
was carried away by Reynard the fox.

Camden, *Remains*.

Within this homestead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*. *Dryden, Fables.*

CHA'NTRESS.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chantresse*, "a chaunteress, a woman that sings, or sings much." Cotgrave.] A woman singer.

Sweet bird, that shun'st the noise of folly,
Most musical, most melancholy,
Thee, *chantress*, oft the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song. *Milton, Il Pens.*

CHA'NTRY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chanterie*.]

Chantry is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priests, daily to sing mass for the souls of the donors, and such others as they appoint. *Cowel.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by;
And, underneath that consecrated roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'OS.† *n. s.* [*chaos*, Lat. from the Gr. *χάος*. This word is very unusual in the plural number; but *Donne* gives it.]

1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements.

The whole universe would have been a confused *chaos*, without beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confusion; irregular mixture.

Had I followed the worst, I could not have brought church and state to such a *chaos* of confusions, as some have done. *King Charles.*

Their reason sleeps, but mimic fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill sorted, and misjoin'd,
The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing where the parts are undistinguished.

Of did we grow
To be two *chausses*, when we did show
Care to aught else. *Donne, Poems, p. 36.*

We shall have nothing but darkness and a *chaos* within,
whatever order and light there be in things without us. *Locke.*

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing's just or fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

CHAOTICK. *adj.* [from *chaos*.] Resembling *chaos*; confused.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* state, and the earthy particles subsided, then those several beds were, in all probability, repositied in the earth. *Decham.*

To CHAP.† *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut. This word seems originally the same with *chop*; nor were they probably distinguished at first, otherwise than by accident; but they have now a meaning something different, though referrible to the same original sense. Such is Dr. Johnson's statement. To *chap*, however, is more probably a derivative of the Sax. *ýppan*, to open. In the Biblioth. Eliotæ, 1559, I find "to *chappe*, to be opened." See also **CHAPT.**] To break into *hiatus*, or gapings.

Neither summer's blaze can scorch, nor winter's blast *chap* her fair face. *Lilly's Eudymion, i. 1.*

It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in sundry places. *Burnet.*

Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the russet plain. *Blackmore.*

CHAP. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled up again. *Burnet, Theory.*

CHAP. *n. s.* [This is not often used, except by anatomists, in the singular.] The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he sends a grunting sound,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. *Dryden.*
The nether *chap* in the male skeleton is half an inch broader than in the female. *Grew, Musæum.*

To CHAP.* *v. n.* [Sax. *ceapian*.] To cheap or cheapen; to bargain or deal for a price. See **CHEAP**, and **CHOP**.

CHAP.* *n. s.* An abbreviation of *chapman*; still in use among the common people. If the phrase be "a good *chap*," it implies a dealer to whom credit may be given; if simply "a *chap*," it usually designates a person, of whom a contemptuous opinion is entertained.

CHAPE. *n. s.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap.

This is Monsieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shakespeare.*

2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of the scabbard of a sword.

Phillip's World of Words.

CHAPEL. *n. s.* [*capella*, Lat.]

A *chapel* is of two sorts, either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, which men of worth build, or else separate from the mother church, where the parish is wide, and is commonly called a *chapel* of ease, because it is built for the ease of one or more parishioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is served by some inferior curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of such as have benefit by it, as the composition or custom is. *Cowel.*

She went in among those few trees, so closed in the tops together, as they might seem a little *chapel*. *Sidney.*

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or shall we go with you to your *chapel*? *Shakespeare.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps error to rear up a *chapel* hard by. *Howell.*

A *chapel* will I build with large endowment. *Dryden.*

A free *chapel* is such as is founded by the King of England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CHAPEL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deposit in a chapel; to enshrine.

Give us the bones
Of our dead kings, that we may *chapel* them. *Beaumont and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

CHAPELESS. *adj.* [from *chape*.] Wanting a *chape*.

An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*, with two broken points. *Shakespeare.*

CHAPELLANY. *n. s.* [from *chapel*.]

A *chapellany* is usually said to be that which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependent thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHAPELRY. *n. s.* [from *chapel*.] The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPERON.† *n. s.* [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits, Dr. Johnson says. But it was a cap not confined to them.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of state. *Candem.*

The executioner stands by, — his head and face covered with a *chaperon*, out of which there are but two holes to look through. *Howell, Lett. i. v. 42.*

C H A

TO CHA'PERON.* *n. a.* An affected word, of very recent introduction into our language, to denote a gentleman attending a lady in a public assembly. The old French verb *chaperonner* is "to uncover the head before others, or put off the cap to them." Cotgrave.

CHAPÉAU.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A hat; and in heraldry, a cap or coronet. The *chapeau de bras* is almost an indispensable part of the full dress of a gentleman.

CHA'PFALLEN,† *adj.* [from *chap* and *fallen*.] Having the mouth shrunk.

They be indeed
A couple of *chap-fall'n* curs. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*
Till they be *chap-fall'n*, and their tongues at peace,
Nail'd in their coffins sure, I'll ne'er believe 'em.

Beaum. and Fl. Wild-geese Chase.
A *chap-fall'n* beaver loosely hanging by
The cloven helm. *Dryden, Jur. sat. x.*

CHA'PITER. *n. s.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid their *chapters* and their fillets with gold.
Exod. xxxvi. 38.

CHA'PLAIN.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chapelain*, *chapelain*, from *capellanus*, Latin.]

1. He that performs divine service in a chapel, and attends the king, or other person, for the instruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach.

Wishing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of some moment. *Shakspeare.*
Chaplain, away! thy priesthood saves thy life. *Shakspeare.*

2. One that officiates in domestick worship.
A chief governour can never fail of some worthless illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence. *Swift.*

CHA'PLAINCY.* *n. s.* [from *chaplain*.] The office of a chaplain.

The *chaplaincy* was refused to me, and given to Dr. Lambert.
Swift, Lett.

CHA'PLAINSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *chaplain*.]

1. The office or business of a chaplain.
The Bethesda of some knight's *chaplainship*, where they bring grace to his good cheer. *Milton, Colasterion.*

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *adj.* [from *chap*.] Without any flesh about the mouth.

Now *chapless*, and knocked about the muzzard with a sexton's spade. *Shakspeare.*
Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
With reeky shanks and yellow *chapless* bones. *Shakspeare.*

CHA'PLET. *n. s.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.
Upon old hyems' chin, and icy crown,
An od'rous *chaplet* of sweet summer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, set. *Shakspeare.*

I strangely long to know,
Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear,
Those that their mistress scorn did bear,
Or those that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*

All the quire was grac'd
With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd. *Dryden.*
The winding ivy *chaplet* to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead shade. *Dryden.*
They made an humble *chaplet* for the king. *Swift.*

2. A string of beads used in the Romish church for keeping an account of the number rehearsed of pater-nosters and ave-marias. A different sort of *chaplets* is also used by the Mahometans.

C H A

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.

4. [In horsemanship.] A couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are fastened to the pommel of a saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider.

Farrier's Dict.

5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

CHA'PLET.* *n. s.* [diminut. of *chapel*.] A small chapel or shrine.

This is in Amos, ch. v. 26. the tabernacle, or socoth, of your king or Moloch; that is, the *chaplet*, where that image of your false god, called here *κόροιβ*, was enshrined or dwelt: so *κόροιβ* signifies; and the like seems to be understood by Succoth Benoth, the tabernacle of Venus, some little chapel or shrine where her image was kept and worshipped.

Hammond on Acts, vii. 43.

CHA'PMAN.† *n. s.* [*ceapman*, Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaser; a seller; a market-man.

Fair Diomedé, you do as *chapmen* do,
Dispraise the thing that you intend to buy. *Shakspeare.*

Beauty is bought by judgement of the eye,
Not utter'd by base sale of *chapmen's* tongues.

Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.

Yet have they seen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And understand 'em as most *chapmen* do. *B. Jonson.*

There was a collection of certain rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabick; these were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, liquourish *chapmen* of such wares. *Wotton.*

He dressed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likeliest place for a *chapman*. *L'Estrange.*

Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey. *Dryden.*

CHA'PPY.* *adj.* [from *chap*.] Cleft; cut asunder; open; gaping. Cotgrave in *V. Fendu*.

CHAPS. *n. s.* [from *chap*.]

1. The mouth of a beast of prey.

So on the downs we see
A hasten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And past all hope, his *chaps* to frustrate so. *Sidney.*
Open your mouth; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shakspeare.*

Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. *Dryden.*

2. It is used in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHAPT. } *particip. pass.* [from *To chap*.]

CHA'PPED. }
Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*. *B. Jonson.*

Cooling ointment made,
Which on their sun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt* skins they laid. *Dryden, Fables.*

CHAPTER. *n. s.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A division of a book.

The first book we divide into three sections; whereof the first is these three *chapters*. *Burnet, Theory.*

If these mighty men at *chapter* and verse, can produce then no scripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce scripture enough to warrant them. *South.*

2. From hence comes the proverbial phrase, to the end of the *chapter*; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers; and so forward, *mutatis mutandis*, to the end of the *chapter*. *L'Estrange.*

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, signifies, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Cowel.*

The abbot takes the advice and consent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Addison on Italy.*

4. The place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
5. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
6. Chapter-house; the place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical constitution does strictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or chapter-house. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To CHA'PTER.* *v. a.* [from the noun. See the 4th sense.] To tax; to correct; to take to task.

He more than once arraigns him for the inconstancy of his judgement, and *chapters* even his own Aratus on the same head. *Dryden, Character of Polybius.*

CHA'PTREL. *n. s.* [probably from *chapiter*.] The capitals of pillars, or pillasters, which support arches, commonly called imposts.

Let the keystone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels*. *Moron.*

CHAR.† *n. s.* [of uncertain derivation, Dr. Johnson says. Some derive it from the Sax. *cýpan*, to turn, because this fish turneth itself swiftly in the water.] A fish found only in Winander mere in Lancashire, Dr. Johnson says; which is not exactly the case.

There are no *char* ever taken in these lakes, but plenty in Buttermere water, which lies a little way north of Borrowdale, about Martinmas, which are potted here.

Gray, Letter to Dr. Warton.

To CHAR. *v. a.* [See CHARCOAL.] To burn wood to a black cinder.

Spraywood, in *charring*, parts into various cracks.

Woodward.

CHAR.† *n. s.* [*cýppe*, work, Sax. *Lyc*. It is derived by Skinner, either from *charge*, Fr. business, or capic, Sax. care, or *keeren*, Dutch, to sweep. Mr. H. Tooke deduces it from the Sax. *cýpan*, to turn or return, to turn about. The Goth. *kar* may not be omitted, which is business or concern: "hwa *kara* unsis thu witeis," what is that to us, &c. St. Matt. xxvii. 4. "I have a little *char* for you." Ray's North Country Words. The word is now usually written and pronounced *chare*; and also in its compounds *chare-woman* and *chare-work*. But in Wiltshire it is pronounced *cheure*, and is sometimes so written in the old editions of Beaumont and Fletcher.] Work done by the day; a single job or task.

No more but e'en a woman, and commanded
By such poor passion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chare*. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
She, harvest done, to *char* work did aspire;
Meat, drink, and twopence, were her daily hire.

Dryden, Theocritus.

To CHAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at others houses by the day, without being a hired servant.

To CHAR.* *v. a.* To perform a business.
That *char* is *char'd*; that business is dispatched.
Ray's North Country Words.

All's *char'd* when he is gone.

Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

CHA'B-WOMAN. *n. s.* [from *char* and *woman*.] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or single days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

CHAR-WORK.* See CHAR.

CHA'RACT, or CHA'RECT.* *n. s.* An inscription; and formerly a charm, or magical inscription. [*charact*, the inscription, or thing written; *characters*, the letters in which it is written; *character*, the materials of which characters are composed. Note on Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas. ed. Steevens.]

It was by *netromancy*,
By *caracteres* and conjuration.

Skelton, Poems, p. 161.

That he use ne *hilde* no charme, ne *charecte*.

Dugdale, Orig. Jud. p. 81.

Even so may Angelo,

In all his dressings, *characts*, titles, forms,

Be an arch-villain.

Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.

CHA'RACTER.† *n. s.* [*character*, Lat. *χαρακτήρ*.]

1. A mark; a stamp; a representation. This is a very ancient acceptation of the word, being used by Wicliffe.

And he schal make alle, smale and greete,—to have a *caracter* in their right hond either in their forheedis.

Wicliffe, Apoc. xiii. 16.

To his own love his loialtie he saved;

Whose *character* in the adamantine mould

Of his true heart so firmly was engraved,

That no new love's impression ever could

Berave it thence.

Spenser, F. Q. v. vi. 2.

[Titles of] honour are the *character* of that estimation, which publicly is had of publick estates and callings in the church or commonwealth.

Hooker, 6. vii.

In outward also her resembling less

His image, who made both; and less expressing

The *character* of that dominion given

O'er other creatures.

Milton, P. L.

2. A letter used in writing or printing.

But his neat cookery! —

He cut our roots in *characters*.

Shakspeare.

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance,

Whose grossness little *characters* sum up.

Shakspeare.

It were much to be wished, that there were throughout the world but one sort of *character* for each letter, to express it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

3. The hand or manner of writing. Formerly with the accent on the second syllable.

And writing strange *charácters* on the ground.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. iii. 14.

I found the letter thrown in at the casement of my closet.—

You know the *character* to be your brother's.

Shakspeare.

4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities.

Each drew fair *characters*, yet none

Of these they feign'd, excels their own.

Denham.

Homer has excelled all the heroick poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters*; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been suitable to no other deity.

Addison.

5. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This subterraneous passage is much mended, since Seneca gave so bad a *character* of it.

Addison on Italy.

6. The person with his assemblage of qualities; a personage.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece must be advanced foremost to the view of the reader or spectator; he must outshine the rest of all the *characters*; he must appear the prince of them, like the sun in the Copernican system, encompassed with the less noble planets.

Dryden.

7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind.

Nothing so true as what you once let fall,

Most women have no *characters* at all.

Pope.

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office.

The chief honour of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by suitable actions.

Atterbury.

To **CHA'RACTER.**† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inscribe; to engrave. It seems to have had the accent formerly on the second syllable, Dr. Johnson says; which indeed Shakspeare exhibits, as also the accent on the first syllable of this verb. The substantive in Spenser has also the accent on the second syllable. See **CHARACTER**, 3d. sense.

These few precepts in thy memory

See thou *character*,

Shew me one scar *character'd* on thy skin.

O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books

And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*.

The pleasing poison

The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,

And the inglorious likeness of a beast

Fixes instead, unmounting reason's mintage,

Character'd in the face.

A law not only written by Moses, but *charactered* in us by nature.

Milton, *Doct. and Div. of Divorce*.

2. To describe; to denominate; to characterize.

Being thus *character'd*,

And challenged, know, I dare appear, and do

To who dares threaten.

Beaumont and Fletcher, *Love's Pilgrimage*.

Thuanus, one that writeth truth with a steady hand, thus *charactereth* the Con-Waldenses:—They used raw pelts clapped about them for their clothes, &c.

Fuller, *Holy War*, p. 145.

The apostle *charactereth* a lawful magistrate by this spirit; Rom. xiii. 4. He is the minister of God to thee for good.

Spenser, *Righteous Ruler*, p. 8.

CHA'RACTERISM.* *n. s.* [from *character*.] The distinction of character.

The *characterism* of an honest man: He looks not to what he might do, but what he should.

Bp. Hall, *Characters*, p. 13.

He [Christ] was described by infallible *characterisms* which did fit him, and did never fit any but him.

Bp. Taylor, *Demonst. of the Truth of the Chr. Religion*.

So far is our version from preserving this Lucianism, this *characterism* of an author, that it inverts the thought.

Bentley, *Phil. Lips.* p. 275.

CHARACTERISTICAL. } *adj.* [from *characterize*.] That
CHARACTERISTICK. } which constitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties of any person or thing.

There are several others that I take to have been likewise such, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteristick* distinction.

Woodward on *Fossils*.

The shining quality of an epic hero, his magnanimity, his constancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteristical* virtue his poet gives him, raises our admiration.

Dryden.

CHARACTERISTICALLY.* *adv.* [from *characteristical*.]

In a manner which constitutes or distinguishes character.

The title of wise men seems to have been anciently the peculiar addition of prophets, and used *characteristically*.

Spencer, *Vanity of Vag. Prophecies*, p. 36.

Slaying with the sword is very *characteristically* spoken here, in this epistle, of the faithful martyr Antipas.

More, *Seven Churches*, ch. 5.

Henry's hypocrisy is not *characteristically* nor consistently sustained.

Watson, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 141.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *characteristical*.]

The quality of being peculiar to a character; marking a character.

CHARACTERISTICK. *n. s.* That which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes any thing or person from others.

This vast invention exerts itself in Homer, in a manner superior to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes him from all others.

Pope.

CHARACTERISTICK of a Logarithm. The same with the *index* or *exponent*.

To **CHA'RACTERIZE.** *v. a.* [from *character*.]

1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man.

It is some commendation, that we have avoided publickly to *characterize* any person, without long experience.

Swift.

2. To engrave, or imprint.

They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul, born with it, and growing up with it.

Hale, *Origin of Mankind*.

3. To mark with a particular stamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gentilities and national; European, Asiatick, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*.

Arbutnot on *Air*.

CHA'RACTERLESS. *adj.* [from *character*.] Without a character.

When water drops have worn the stones of Troy,

And blind oblivion swallowed cities up,

And mighty states *characterless* are grated

To dusty nothing.

Shakspeare.

CHA'RACTERY.† *n. s.* [from *character*.] Impression; mark; distinction & accented anciently on the second syllable.

Fairies use flowers for their *charactery*.

Shakspeare.

All my engagements I will construe to thee,

All the *charactery* of my sad brows.

Shakspeare.

A third sort—bestowed their time in drawing out the true lineament of every virtue and vice so lively, that who saw the medals might know the face; which art they significantly termed *charactery*.

Bp. Hall, *Characters. To the Reader*.

CHARADE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A species of riddle, usually in verse.

An enigma, which consists in disguising the truth by an ambiguous or obscure expression, is certainly superiour to a rebus or *charade*, which only puzzles you with letters and syllables; a species of difficult trifling, which one cannot but wonder to find prevailing in this enlightened age, amongst people of good understanding in the polite world.

Graves's *Recollect. of Shenstone*, p. 99.

CHA'RCOAL.† *n. s.* [imagined by Skinner to be derived from *char*, business; but, by Mr. Lye, from *To charke*, to burn, Dr. Johnson says. It may be added, that the word was formerly written *charke coal*: "A man made *charke coles* in a wood," Festival, fol. 25. The process of making *charcoal*, however, has been termed *charring* the wood.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is used in preparing metals.

Seacoal lasts longer than *charcoal*; and *charcoal* of roots, being coaled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary *charcoal*.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

Love is a fire that burns and sparkles,

In men as nat'rally as in *charcoals*,

Which sooty chymists stop in holes,

When out of wood they extract coals.

Hudibras.

Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls

With desperate *charcoal* round his darken'd walls?

Pope.

CHARD. *n. s.* [*charde*, Fr.]

1. *Charls* of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and lose some of their bitterness.

Chambers.

2. *Charls* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main shoot, which is the true *chard*.

Mortimer.

To **CHARGE.**† *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*. Ital. low Lat. *cargare*, from *carrus*, Lat.]

1. To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose: it has *with* before the thing entrusted.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph with them, and he served them. *Genesis*, xl. 4.

What you have *charged* me with, that I have done. *Shakspeare.*

2. To impute as a debt: with *on* before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death, I pardon:
That's somewhat sure; a mighty sum of murder,
Of innocent and kindred blood struck off;
My prayers and penance shall discount for these,
And beg of Heaven to *charge* the bill on me. *Dryden.*

3. To impute: with *on* before the person to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuse thy pen, but *charge* the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time. *Dryden.*
It is easy to account for the difficulties he *charges* on the
peripatetick doctrine. *Locke.*

It is not barely the ploughman's pains, the reaper's and
thresher's toil, and the baker's sweat is to be counted into the
bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utensils,
must all be *charged* on the account of labour. *Locke.*

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on absolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt translate,
And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

We *charge* that upon necessity, which was really desired and
chosen. *Watts, Logick.*

4. To impute to, as cost, or hazard.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he *charg'd*
himself with all the sea risk of such vessels as carried corn to
Rome in winter. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

5. To impose as a task: it has *with* before the thing imposed.

The gospel *chargeth* us *with* piety towards God, and justice
and charity to men, and temperance and chastity in reference
to ourselves. *Tillotson.*

6. To accuse; to censure.

Speaking thus to you, I am so far from *charging* you as guilty
in this matter, that I can sincerely say, I believe the exhortation
wholly needless. *Wake, Preparation for Death.*

7. To accuse: it has *with* before the crime.

And his angels he *charged* with folly. *Job*, iv. 18.

8. To challenge.

The priest shall *charge* her by an oath. *Numbers*, v. 19.
Thou canst not, cardinal, devise a name
So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To *charge* me to an answer as the pope. *Shakspeare.*

9. To command; to enjoin.

And he straitly *charged* them that they should not make him
known. *St. Mark*, iii. 12.

I may not suffer you to visit them;
The king hath strictly *charg'd* the contrary. *Shakspeare.*
Why dost thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee, answer
To what I shall enquire. *Dryden.*

I *charge* thee, stand,
And tell thy name and business in the land. *Dryden.*

10. To fall upon; to attack.

With his prepared sword he *charges* home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakspeare.*
The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury *charge* us, and renew the fight. *Dryden.*

11. To burden; to load.

Here's the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia
will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh! — What
a sigh is there? the heart is sorely *charged*. *Shakspeare.*

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,
Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat,
And sends to senates, *charg'd* with common care,
Which none more shuns, and none can better bear. *Dryden.*

Meat swallowed down for pleasure and greediness, only
charges the stomach, or fumes into the brain. *Temple.*

A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the *charging*
of children's memories with rules and precepts. *Locke.*

The brief with weighty crimes was *charged*,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

12. To cover with something adventitious.

It is pity the obelisks in Rome had not been *charged* with se-
veral parts of the Egyptian histories, instead of hieroglyphicks. *Addison on Italy.*

13. To fix, as for fight. Obsolete.

He rode up and down, gallantly mounted, and *charged* and
discharged his lance. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

14. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

15. To put to expence.

Coming also not to *charge*, but to enrich them; not to share
what they had, but to recover what they had lost. *South, Serm. iii. 311*

To CHARGE. *v. n.* To make an onset.

Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron, and seems
to despise all ornament, but intrinsic merit. *Granville.*

CHARGE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; custody; trust to defend.

A hard division, when the harmless sheep
Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge*. *Fairfax.*

He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes
which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to
defend the same. *Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Precept; mandate; command.

Saul might even lawfully have offered to God those reserved
spoils, had not the Lord, in that particular case, given special
charge to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of
philosophy; that is to say, such knowledge as men by natural
reason attain unto. *Hooker.*

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a stone, saying,
that in them was contained that they had in *charge*. *Knolles.*

The leaders having *charge* from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you speak. *Shakspeare.*

He, who requires,
From us no other service than to keep
This one, this easy *charge*, of all the trees
In paradise, that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to taste that only tree
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Commission; trust conferred; office.

If large possessions, pompous titles, honourable *charges*, and
profitable commissions, could have made this proud man happy,
there would have been nothing wanting. *L'Estrange.*

Go first the master of thy herd to find,
True to his *charge* a loyal swain and kind. *Pope.*

4. It had anciently sometimes *over* before the thing committed to trust.

I gave my brother *charge over* Jerusalem; for he was a faith-
ful man, and feared God above many. *Nehemiah*, vii. 2.

5. It has *of* before the subject of command or trust.

Hast thou eaten of the tree,
Whereof I gave thee *charge* thou should'st not eat?
Milton, P. L.

6. It has *upon* before the person charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of
love, which is the highest point of our duty, and of God's
charge upon us. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Accusation; imputation.

We need not lay new matter to his *charge*:
Beating your officers, cursing yourselves. *Shakspeare.*

These very men are continually reproaching the clergy, and
laying to their *charge* the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the
ignorance, and superstition of popish times. *Swift.*

8. The person or thing entrusted to the care or ma-
nagement of another.

Why hast thou, Satan, broke the bounds prescrib'd
To thy transgressions, and disturb'd the *charge*
Of others? *Milton, P. L.*

Mort had he said, but, fearful of her stay,
The starry guardian drove his *charge* away,
To some fresh pasture. *Dryden.*

Our guardian angel saw them where they sate
Above the palace of our slumb'ring king;
He sigh'd, abandoning his *charge* to fate. *Dryden.*

This part should be the governor's principal care; that an
habitual gracefulness and politeness, in all his carriage, may be

settled in his *charge*, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury; or bishop to his clergy.

The bishop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy. *Dryden.*

10. Expence; cost.

Being long since made weary with the huge *charge*, which you have laid upon us, and with the strong endurance of so many complaints. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Their *charge* was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Witness this army of such mass and *charge*,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakspeare.*

He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large,
From publick business, yet of equal *charge*. *Dryden.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly used in the plural, *charges*.

A man ought warily to begin *charges*, which, once begun, will continue. *Bacon, Essays.*

No'er put yourself to *charges*, to complain
Of wrong, which heretofore you did sustain. *Dryden.*

The last pope was at considerable *charges*, to make a little kind of harbour in this place. *Addison on Italy.*

12. Onset.

And giving a *charge* upon their enemies, like lions, they slew eleven thousand footmen, and sixteen hundred horsemen, and put all the others to flight. *2 Macc. xi. 11.*

Honourable retreats are no ways inferior to brave *charges*; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

13. The signal to fall upon enemies.

Our author seems to sound a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. *Dryden.*

14. The posture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing coursers, daring of the spur,
Their armed staves in *charge* their beavers down. *Shakspeare.*

15. A load, or burthen.

Asses of great *charge*. *Shakspeare.*

16. What any thing can bear.

Take of aqua-fortis two ounces, of quick-silver two drachms, for that *charge* the aqua-fortis will bear, the dissolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon.*

17. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

18. Among farriers.

Charge is a preparation, or a sort of ointment, of the consistence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the shoulder-splais, inflammations, and sprains of horses.

A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaister, or between a plaister and a cataplasm. *Farrier's Dict.*

19. In heraldry.

The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition. *Peachment.*

CHARGEABLE. *adj.* [from *charge*.]

1. Expensive; costly.

Divers bulwarks were demolished upon the sea coasts, in peace *chargeable*, and little serviceable in war. *Hayward.*

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be *chargeable* to any of you. *2 Thess. iii. 8.*

There was another accident of the same nature on the Sicilian side, much more pleasant, but less *chargeable*; for it cost nothing but wit. *Wotton.*

Considering the *chargeable* methods of their education, their numerous issue, and small income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children should want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime: with *on*.

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising man, but some fault or other *chargeable* upon him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accusation; accusable: followed by *with*.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral. *Spectator.*

CHARGEABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *chargeable*.] Expence; cost; costliness.

That which most deters me from such trials, is not their *chargeableness*, but their unsatisfactoriness, though they should succeed. *Boyle.*

CHARGEABLY. *adv.* [from *chargeable*.] Expensively; at great cost.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wisdom; not *chargeably* bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means. *Ascham.*

CHARGEFUL. *adj.* [from *charge* and *full*.] Expensive, costly. Not in use.

Here's the note

How much your chain weighs to the utmost carot,
The fineness of the gold, the *chargeful* fashion. *Shakspeare.*

CHARGELESS. *adj.* [from *charge* and *less*.] Cheap; unexpensive.

How easy and *chargeless* a thing it is to keep silk-worms. *Marg. note in The Silkwormes, 1599.*

CHARGER. *n. s.* [from *charge*.]

1. A large dish.

And she, being before instructed of her mother, said, Give me here John Baptist's head in a *charger*. *St. Matt. xiv. 8.*

All the tributes land and sea affords,

Heap'd in great *chargers*, load our sumptuous boards. *Denham.*

This golden *charger*, snatch'd from burning Troy,
Anchises did in sacrifice employ. *Dryden, Æneid.*

Ev'n Lamb himself, at the most solemn feast,

Might have some *chargers* not exactly dress'd. *King.*

Nor dare they close their eyes,

Void of a bulky *charger* near their lips,

With which in often interrupted sleep,

Their frying blood compels to irrigate

Their dry furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

2. The horse of a military officer; "a charging horse." *Kersey.*

CHARILY. *adv.* [from *chary*.] Warily; frugally.

What paper do you take up so *charily*. *Shakspeare.*

Whose finger else, but God's, did confront against the Spanish ostentation, and Rome's curses, in 1588? Whose provident arm else, but God's, did bring to nought the powder-undermining, which was carried so warily and *charily*? *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 316.*

CHARINESS. *n. s.* [from *chary*.] Caution; nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty. *Shakspeare.*

CHARIOT. *n. s.* [*car-rhod*, Welsh, a wheeled car; for it is known the Britons fought in such; *charvoi*, old Fr. *chariot*, Fr. *carretta*, Ital. Wicliffe uses *chare* for *chariot*.]

1. A wheel carriage of pleasure, or state; a vehicle for men rather than wares.

Thy grand captain Antony

Shall set thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shakspeare.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

The king of Israel stayed himself up in his *chariot* against the Syrians until the even; and about the time of the sun going down he died. *2 Chron. xviii. 34.*

He skims the liquid plains,

High on his *chariot*, and with loosen'd reins,

Majestick moves along. *Dryden, Æneid.*

3. A lighter kind of coach with only front seats.

Matthew thought right,

And hired a *chariot* so trim and so tight. *Prior.*

CHARIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely used.

An angel all in flames ascended

As in a fiery column *charioting*

His godlike presence. *Milton, S. A.*

CHA'RIOT-MAN.* *n. s.* [from *chariot* and *man*; our old word for the driver of the chariot; as *carman*, for the driver of a cart.] The driver of a chariot. He said to his *chariot-man*, turn thine hand, that thou mayest carry me out of the host; for I am wounded.

2 *Chron.* xviii. 33.

Therefore commanded he his *chariot-man* to drive without ceasing, and dispatch the journey.

2 *Maccab.* ix. 4.

CHARIOTE'ER. *n. s.* [from *chariot*.] He that drives the chariot. It is used only in speaking of military chariots, and those in the ancient publick games.

The gasping *charioteer* beneath the wheel
Of his own car.

Dryden, Fables.

The burning chariot, and the *charioteer*,
In bright Boötes and his wane appear.

Addison on Italy.

Show us the youthful handsome *charioteer*,
Firm in his seat, and running his career.

Prior.

CHARIOT-RACE. *n. s.* [from *chariot* and *race*.] A sport anciently used, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horses run.

There is a wonderful vigour and spirit in the description of the horse and *chariot-race*.

Addison.

CHA'RITABLE. *adj.* [*charitable*, Fr. from *charité*.]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a *charitable* person from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to restitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence.

Rp. Taylor's Holy Living.

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor and kneeling
Before thy *charitable* door for bread.

Rowe.

How shall we then wish, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with *charitable* offices!

Atterbury.

Health to himself, and to his infants bread
The labourer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His *charitable* vanity supplies.

Pope.

2. Kind in judging of others; disposed to tenderness; benevolent.

How had you been my friends else? Why have you that *charitable* title from thousands, did you not chiefly belong to my heart?

Shakspeare, Timon.

Of a politick sermon that had no divinity, the king said to bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answered; By a *charitable* construction it may be a sermon.

Bacon.

CHA'RITABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *charitable*.] The exercise of charity.

We shall beseech the same God to give you a more profitable and pertinent humiliation than yet you know, and a less mistaken *charitableness*.

Milton, Annade. Rem. Defence.

CHA'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *charity*.]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our cross patiently, injuries *charitably*, and the labour of religion comfortably.

Rp. Taylor.

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain.

Pope.

CHA'RITATIVE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *charitatif*.] Disposed to tenderness.

The Latin tract of Confirmation, in answer to the exceptions of Mr. Duille, — was then prepared for the press, though detained much longer upon prudential or rather *charitative* considerations, a respect to which was strictly had in all the doctor's writings.

Fell, Life of Hammond, § 1.

CHA'RITY. *n. s.* *charite*, Fr. *charitas*, Lat.]

1. Tenderness; kindness; love.

By thee,

Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the *charities*
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.

Milton, P. L.

2. Goodwill; benevolence; disposition to think well of others.

My errors, I hope, are only those of *charity* to mankind, and such as my own *charity* has caused me to commit, that of others may more easily excuse.

Dryden.

3. The theological virtue of universal love.

Concerning *charity*, the final object whereof is that incomprehensible beauty which shineth in the countenance of Christ, the Son of the living God.

Hooker.

Peace, peace, for shame, if not for *charity*. —

— Urge neither *charity* nor shame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt.

Shakspeare.

Only add

Deeds to thy knowledge answerable, add faith;

Add virtue, patience, temperance, add love,

By name to come call'd *charity*, the soul

Of all the rest.

Milton, P. L.

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promises; *charity* loves his excellencies and mercies.

Taylor.

But lasting *charity's* more ample sway,

Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,

In happy triumph shall for ever live.

Prior.

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope.

Atterbury.

4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a christian.

Dryden.

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We must incline to the king; I will look for him, and privately relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my *charity* be not of him perceived.

Shakspeare.

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress.

L'Estrange.

I never had the confidence to beg a *charity*.

Dryden.

To CHARK.† *v. a.* [perhaps from *char*. See **CHARCOAL** and **To CHAR**.] To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head, or, with a fever, like fire in a strong-water shop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal.

Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

CHAR'LATAN. *n. s.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciarlare*, to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.

Saltinbanches, quacksalvers, and *charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

For *charlatans* can do no good,

Until they're mounted in a crowd.

Hudibras.

CHARLATA'NICAL. *adj.* [from *charlatan*.] Quackish; ignorant.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy.

Cowley.

CHA'RLATANRY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *charlatanerie*.]

Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN.† *n. s.* [Goth. *karlwagn*, Sax. *capleypan*, Dan. *karlvogn*.] The northern constellation, called the Bear.

There are seven stars in Ursa minor, and in *Charles's-wain*, or Plaustrum of Ursa major, seven.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Is not *Charles-wain* there?

Beaumont and Fl. The Captain.

CHA'RBLOCK.† *n. s.* [Sax. *ceplice*.] A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a species of Mithridate mustard.

CHARM. *n. s.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Latia.]

1. Words, or philtres, of characters, imagined to have some occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman so doat upon a man; surely I think you have *charms*. — Not I, I assure thee; setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other *charms*.

Shakspeare.

There have been used, either barbarous words, of no sense, lest they should disturb the imagination, or words of similitude, that may second and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times.

Bacon.

C H A

Aleone he names amidst his pray'rs,
Names as a *charm* against the waves and wind,
Most in his mouth, and ever in his mind.

Dryden.

Anteus could, by magick *charms*,
Recover strength, whene'er he fell.

Swift.

2. Something of power to subdue opposition, and gain the affections; something that can please irresistibly.

Well-sounding verses are the *charm* we use,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse.

Roscommon.

Nor ever hope the queen of love

Will e'er thy fav'rite's *charms* improve.

Prior.

To fam'd Apelles, when young Ammon brought

The darling idol of his captive heart;

And the pleas'd nymph with kind attention sat,

To have her *charms* recorded by his art.

Waller.

But what avail her unexhausted stores,

Her blooming mountains and her sunny shores,

With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,

The smiles of nature, and the *charms* of art,

While proud oppression in her vallies reigns,

And tyranny usurps her happy plains.

Addison.

To CHARM.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms against evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests,

I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield

To one of woman born.

Shakspeare.

2. To make powerful by charms.

3. To summon by incantation.

Upon my knees

I *charm* you by my once commended beauty,

By all your vows of love, and that great vow

Which did incorporate and make us one.

Shakspeare.

4. To subdue by some secret power; to amaze: to overpower.

I will send serpents, cockatrices, among you, which will not be *charmed*; and they shall bite you, saith the Lord.

Jerem. viii. 17.

I, in mine own woe *charm'd*,

Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;

Nor feel him where he struck.

Shakspeare.

'Tis possible he might enchant the rock,

And *charm* the forest.

Beaum. and Fl. The Coronation.

Musick the fiercest grief can *charm*.

Pope.

5. To subdue the mind by pleasure.

'Tis your graces,

That, from my mute conscience, to my tongue,

Charms this report out.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

Amoret! my lovely foe,

Tell me where thy strength does lie:

Where the pow'r that *charms* us so,

In thy soul, or in thy eye?

Waller.

Charm by accepting, by submitting sway.

Pope.

Chloe thus the soul alarm'd,

Aw'd without sense, and without beauty *charm'd*.

Pope.

6. To tune; to temper.

Here we our slender pipes may safely *charm*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Oct.

Charming his oaten pipe unto his peers.

Spenser, Colin Clout.

That well could *charme* his tongue, and time his speech.

Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 39.

To CHARM.* *v. n.* To sound harmonically.

And all the while harmonious airs were heard

Of chiming strings, or *charming* pipes.

Milton, P. R. ii. 363.

In such a posture Christ found the Jews, who were neither won with the austerity of John the Baptist, and thought it too much licence to follow freely the *charming* pipe of him who sounded and proclaimed liberty and relief to all distresses.

Milton, Doct. and Div. of Divorce.

CHA'RMED. *adj.* Enchanted.

Arcadia was the *charmed* circle, where all his spirits for ever should be enchanted.

Sidney.

We implore thy powerful hand,

To undo the *charmed* band

Of true virgin here distressed.

Milton, Comus.

C H A

CHA'RMER.† *n. s.* [from *charm*, and old Fr. *charmeur*.]

1. One that has the power of charms, or enchantments. There shall not be found among you — an enchanter, or a witch, or a *charmer*, or a consulter with familiar spirits.

Deut. xviii. 10, 11.

That handkerchief

Did an Egyptian to my mother give;

She was a *charmer*, and could almost read

The thoughts of people.

Shakspeare.

To hear [the nightingale] that *charmer* of the night.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

The passion you pretended,

Was only to obtain;

But when the charm is ended,

The *charmer* you disdain.

Dryden.

2. Word of endearment among lovers.

O think that beauty waits on thy decree,

And thy lov'd loveliest *charmer* pleads with me,

She whose soft smile or gentler glance to move,

You vow'd the wild extremities of love.

Shenstone, Judgem. of Hercules.

CHA'RMERESS.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *charmeresse*, *magicienne*. Cotgr. and Roquef.] An enchantress; a witch.

Hudoc.

Charmeresis,

And old witches, and sorceresses.

Chaucer, House of Fame, iii. 177.

CHA'RMFUL.* *adj.* [from *charm* and *full*.] Abounding with charms.

In treacherous haste he's sent for to the king,

And with him bid his *charmfu* lyre to bring.

Cowley, Davidean.

Not vain she finds the *charmfu* task

In pageant quaint, in motley mask.

Collins, Ode on the Manners.

CHA'RMING. *particip. adj.* [from *charm*.] Pleasing in the highest degree.

For ever all goodness will be *charming*, for ever all wickedness will be most odious.

Sprat.

O *charming* youth! in the first op'ning page,

So many graces in so green an age.

Dryden.

CHA'RMINGLY.† *adv.* [from *charming*.] In such a manner as to please exceedingly.

This is a most majestick vision, and

Harmonious *charmingly*.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

She smiled very *charmingly*, and discovered as fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld.

Addison.

CHA'RMINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *charming*.] The power of pleasing.

CHA'RNEL. *adj.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing flesh, or carcasses.

Such are those thick and gloomy shadows *camp*

Of seen in *charnel* vaults, and sepulchres,

Lingering and sitting by a new-made grave.

Milton, Comus.

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*charnier*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Latin.] The place under churches where the bones of the dead are repositied.

If *charnel-houses* and our graves must send

Those, that we bury, back; our monuments

Shall be the maws of kites.

Shakspeare.

When they were in those *charnel-houses*, every one was placed in order, and a black pillar or coffin set by him.

Bp. Taylor.

CHART. *n. s.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation or map of coasts, for the use of sailors. It is distinguished from a *map*, by representing only the coasts.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the Cape of Good-Hope, found skilful pilots, using astronomical instruments, geographical *charts*, and compasses.

Arbutnot.

CHA'RTTEL.* See CARTEL.

CHA'RTER. *n. s.* [*charta*, Latin.]

1. A charter is a written evidence of things done between man and man. Charters are divided into

charters of the king, and *charters* of private persons. *Charters* of the king are those, whereby the king passeth any grant to any person or more, or to any body politick: as a *charter* of exemption, that no man shall be empannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence. *Coxvel.*

Any writing bestowing privileges or rights.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom. *Shakspeare.*

It is not to be wondered, that the great *charter* whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto the sons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh's Essays.*

Here was that *charter* seal'd, wherein the crown
All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Denham.*

She shakes the rubbish from her mounting brow,
And seems to have renew'd her *charter's* date,
Which Heav'n will to the death of time allow. *Dryden.*

God renewed this *charter* of man's sovereignty over the creatures. *South.*

Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I must have liberty,
Withal as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I please; for so fools have;
And they that are most gaul'd with my folly,
They most must laugh. *Shakspeare.*

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When she does praise me, grieves me. *Shakspeare.*

CHARTER-LAND.* *n. s.* In law, such land as a man holds by *charter*; freehold; which the Saxons termed boc-land; both meaning land held by evidence in writing.

Charter-land had its name from a particular form in the charter, or deed, which ever since the reign of Hen. VIII. hath been disused. *Coke on Littleton.*

CHARTER-PARTY. *n. s.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high sea, touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's jurisdiction. *Hale.*

CHARTERED. *adj.* [from *charter*.] Invested with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he speaks,
The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still. *Shakspeare.*

CHARTREUX, CHARTREUSE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A celebrated monastery of Carthusians; and also a monk of the order of St. Bruno. See CARTHUSIAN. Our CHARTER-HOUSE is a corruption of this word: it was a convent of this order.

A monk o' the *Chartreux*. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. VIII.*

The order of the Carthusians was first established in the year 1086, in the desert of *Chartreuse*, in Grenoble, by one Bruno. *Summary of Religious Houses.*

Like some lone *Chartreux* stands the good old hall,
Silence without, and fasts within the wall. *Pope.*

A famous monastery, called the grand *Chartreuse*.
Gray, Lett. to his Mother.

CHARTULARY.* *n. s.* See CARTULARY.

These particulars are recorded by an authentic and well-informed annalist, Henning the learned sub-priour of that monastery, who compiled a *chartulary* of its possessions and privileges. *Warton, Hist. of Kildington, p. 26.*

CHARY.* *adj.* [Sax. *ceapig*.] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and *chary* care, which bountifully was expressed, when occasion so required. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shakspeare.*

Yet I am *chary* too who comes about me:
Two innocents should not fear one another. *Beaumont and Fl., Elder Brother.*

To CHASE.* *v. a.* [*chasser*, Fr. derived by some from the Lat. *calcare*, to trample or tread; whence the low Lat. *caciare*, *chaciare*; and the Ital. *cacciare*; by others, from *captare*, to catch.]

1. To hunt.
It shall be as the *chased* roe. *Isaiah, xiii. 14.*
Mine enemies *chased* me sore like a bird. *Lament. iii. 52.*

2. To pursue as an enemy.
And Abimelech *chased* him, and he fled before him. *Judges, ix. 40.*

How should one *chase* a thousand. *Deut. xxxii. 30.*

3. To drive away.
He that *chaseth* away his mother, is a son that causeth shame. *Proverbs, xix. 26.*

4. To follow as a thing desirable.

5. To drive.
Thus *chased* by their brother's endless malice, from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their safety, fled at last to the city of Bisennis. *Knoller's Hist. of the Turks.*

When the following morn had *chas'd* away
The flying stars, and light restor'd the day. *Dryden.*

To CHASE Metals. See To ENCHASE.

CHASE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; as, the pleasures of the *chase*.
The *chase* I sing; hounds, and their various breed. *Somerville.*

2. Pursuit of any thing as game.
Whilst he was hastening, in the *chase*, it seems,
Of this fair couple, meets he on the way
The father of this seeming lady. *Shakspeare.*
There is no *chase* more pleasant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to lose sight of it till it fall into eternity. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Fitness to be hunted, appropriation to *chase* or sport.

Concerning the beasts of *chase*, whereof the buck is the first, he is called the first year a fawn. *Shakspeare.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;
Oh! let me still that spotless name retain,
Frequent the forests, thy chaste will obey,
And only make the beasts of *chase* my prey. *Dryden.*

4. Pursuit of an enemy, or of something noxious.
The admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth with them, and such as came daily in, we set upon them, and gave them *chase*. *Bacon.*

He sallied out upon them with certain troops of horsemen, with such violence, that he overthrew them, and, having them in *chase*, did speedily execution. *Knoller's Hist.*

They seek that joy, which us'd to glow,
Expag'd on the hero's face;
When the thick squadrons prest the foe,
And William led the glorious *chase*. *Prior.*

5. Pursuit of something as desirable.
Yet this mad *chase* of fame, by few pursu'd,
Has drawn destruction on the multitude. *Dryden, Juv.*

6. The game hunted.
She, seeing the towering of her pursued *chase*, went circling about, rising so with the less sense of rising. *Sidney.*

Hold, Warwick! seek thee out some other *chase*,
For I myself must put this deer to death. *Shakspeare.*
Honour's the noblest *chase*; pursue that game,
And recompence the loss of love with fame. *Granville.*

7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted.
A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a forest and a park; being commonly less than a forest, and not endued with so many liberties, and yet of a larger compass, and stored with greater diversity of game than a park. A *chase* differs from a forest in this, because it may be in the hands of a subject, which a forest, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is

C H A

not inclosed, and hath not only a larger compass, and more store of game, but likewise more keepers and overseers.

Cowel.

He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the northside of this pleasant *chase*. *Shakspeare.*

8. The CHASE of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken withinside. *Chambers.*

9. A term at the game of tennis, signifying the spot where a ball falls, beyond which the adversary must strike his ball to gain a point or chase.

Tell him, he hath made a match with such a wrangler,
That all the courts of France will be disturb'd
With chases. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

T. I have two *chases*.

I. Sir, the last is no *chase*, but a loss.

T. Sir, how is it a loss?

I. Because you did strike it at the second bound.

Wodroephe's Fr. Gr. (1624,) p. 234.

CHASE-GUN. *n. s.* [from *chase* and *gun*.] Guns in the forepart of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking *chase-guns* through our stern they send. *Dryden.*

CH'ASEABLE, or CH'ACEABLE. * *adj.* [old Fr. *chassable*, "chaseable, fit to be chased, pursued, hunted after." Cotgrave.] Fit for the chase.

Beastes which ben *chaceable*. *Gower, Conf. Am. b. 5.*

CH'ASER. *n. s.* [from *chase*.]

1. Hunter; pursuer; driver.

Then began

A stop i' th' *chaser*, a retire; anon

A rout, confusion thick.

Shakspeare.

So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye

Has lost the *chasers*, and his ear the cry.

Denham.

Stretch'd on the lawn, his second hope survey,

At once the *chaser*, and at once the prey.

Lo, Rufus tugging at the deadly dart,

Bleeds in the forest like a wounded hart!

Pope.

2. An enchaser.

CHASM. *n. s.* [χάσμα]

1. A breach unclosed; a cleft; a gap; an opening.

In all that visible corporeal world, we see no *chasms* or gaps.

Locke.

The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean,
by means of certain hiatuses or *chasms* passing betwixt it and
the bottom of the ocean. *Woodward.*

The ground adast her riv'n mouth disparts,

Horrible *chasm*! profound.

Philips.

2. A place unfilled; a vacancy.

Some lazy ages, lost in ease,

No action leave to busy chronicles;

Such, whose supine felicity but makes,

In story *chasms*, in epochas mistakes.

Dryde.

CH'ASMED. * *adj.* [from *chasm*.] Having gaps or openings.

Fast by yon *chasmed* hill that frowns,

Cleft by an elemental shock.

Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter, (1796,) p. 542.

CHASSE-LAS. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of grape.

CHASTE, *adj.* [*chaste*, Fr. *castus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as, a *chaste* virgin.

Diana *chaste*, and Hebe fair.

Prior.

2. With respect to language; pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases.

3. Free from obscenity.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some *chaste*, others obscene.

Watts, Logick.

4. True to the marriage bed.

To love their children, to be discreet, *chaste*, keepers at home.

Titus, ii. 5.

C H A

CHASTE-EYED. * *adj.* [from *chaste* and *eye*.] Having chaste or modest eyes.

The oak-crown'd sisters, and their *chaste-ey'd* queen.

Collins, Ode on the Passions.

CHASTE-TREE. *n. s.* [*vitex*, Lat.]

This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce spikes of flowers at the extremity of every strong shoot in autumn.

Miller.

CH'ASTELY. † *adv.* [from *chaste*.]

1. Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You should not pass here: no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live *chastely*.

Shakspeare.

Make first a song of joy and love,

Which *chastely* flame in royal eyes.

Wotton.

Succession of a long descent,

Which *chastely* in the channels ran,

And from our demi-gods began.

Dryden.

2. Without violation of decent ceremony.

Howsoe'er my cause goes, see my body

(Upon my knees I ask it) buried *chastely*.

Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.

To CH'ASTEN. *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr. *castigo*, Lat.] To correct; to punish; to mortify.

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying.

Proverbs, xix. 12.

I follow thee, safe guide! the path

Thou lead'st me; and to the hand of Heaven submit,

However *chastening*.

Milton, P. L.

Some feel the rod,

And own, like us, the father's *chastening* hand.

Rowe.

From our lost pursuit she wills to hide

Her close decrees, and *chasten* human pride.

Prior.

CH'ASTENER. * *n. s.* [from *chasten*.] He who corrects or chastens.

CH'ASTENESS. † *n. s.* [from *chaste*.]

1. Chastity; purity.

Stand not upon thy strength, though it surpass;

Nor thy fore-proved *chastness* stand thou on:

Thou art not holier than David was,

Nor wiser than was most wise Solomon.

Davies, Wil's Pilgrim. Q. 8.

Religion requires of him the highest degree of purity and *chasteness*.

Young, on Idolatrous Corruptions, ii. 213.

2. Purity of writing.

He [Sacheverel] wrote without either *chasteness* of style, or liveliness of expression.

Burnet, Hist. of his own Times.

To CHASTISE. † *v. a.* [*castigo*, Lat. anciently accented on the first syllable, now on the last. So far Dr. Johnson. But it is rather from the old Fr. *chastier*, *chastoyer*, which is also from the Lat. *castigare*. In confirmation of this etymology, I may adduce Chaucer, who writes, for *chastise*, the word *chastie*, Rom. of the Rose, "I, that other folke *chastie*, woll not be taught, &c."]

1. To punish; to correct by punishment; to afflict for faults.

My breast I'll burst with straining of my courage,

But I will *chastise* this high-minded strumpet.

Shakspeare.

I am glad to see the vanity or envy of the canting chymists thus discovered and *chastised*.

Boyle.

Seldom is the world affrighted or *chastised* with signs or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues.

Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

Like you, commission'd to *chastise* and bless,

He must avenge the world, and give it peace.

Prior.

2. To reduce to order, or obedience; to repress; to restrain; to awe.

Hie thee hither,

That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,

And *chastise*, with the valour of my tongue,

All that impedes thee.

Shakspeare

Know, sir, that I

Will not wait pinion'd at your master's court,
Nor once be *chastis'd* with the sober eye
Of dull Octavia.

Shakspeare.

The gay social sense
By decency *chastis'd*.

Thomson.

CHASTISEABLE. * *adj.* [old Fr. *chastiable*.] Deserving chastisement.

Sherwood.

CHASTISEMENT. † *n. s.* [*chastiment*, Fr.] Correction; punishment: commonly, though not always, used of domestick or parental punishment. Dr. Johnson has not noticed the twofold accentuation of this word. The example from Shakspeare shews it to have been, occasionally, on the first syllable; and, in modern times, many so pronounce the word.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement*?

Shakspeare.

He held the *chastisement* of one which molested the see of Rome, pleasing to God.

Raleigh, Essays.

For seven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or ill-natur'd tricks; the repeated commission of which shall bring him to the *chastisement* of the rod.

Locke.

He receives a fit of sickness as the kind *chastisement* and discipline of his heavenly father, to wean his affections from the world.

Bentley.

CHASTISER. * *n. s.* [from *chastise*.] He who chastises, or corrects by punishment.

They have grown in strength, and by their strength now begin to despise their *chastisers*.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

An instrument of humility, and a *chastiser* of too big a confidence.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 3.

The thought of death indulge:

Give it its wholesome empire; let it reign,
That kind *chastiser* of the soul to joy!

Young, Night Th. 3.

Such as preserve them [the traces of sorrow] longest, do perhaps best acquiesce in the will of the *chastiser*.

Gray, Lett. to Mr. Nicholls.

CHASTITY. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *chasteté*, *castitas*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,

To force a spotless virgin's *chastity*?

Shakspeare.

Chastity is either abstinence or continence: abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married persons: chaste marriages are honourable and pleasing to God.

Bp. Taylor.

Ev'n here where frozen *chastity* retires,

Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.

Pope.

2. Freedom from obscenity.

There is not *chastity* enough in language,

Without offence to utter them.

Shakspeare, Much ado.

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind; purity of language, opposed to barbarisms.

That *chastity* of worship, which God has, so suitably to our understandings, expressed himself to expect from us.

Bp. Compton, Episcopalia, (1686,) p. 29.

CHASTISER. *n. s.* [from *chastise*.] The person that chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. Skinner; perhaps from *achat*, purchase or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is most likely, contracted from *chatter*.]

To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converse at ease.

Thus *chatten* the people in their steads,

Ylike as a monster of many heads.

Spenser, Shep. Cal.

Because that I familiarly sometimes,

Do use you for my fool, and *chat* with you,

Your sauciness will jest upon my love.

Shakspeare.

The shepherd's on the lawn

Sat simply *chatting* in a rustick row.

Milton, Ode.

With much good-will the motion was embrac'd,

To *chat* a while on their adventures pass'd.

Dryden.

VOL. I.

To CHAT. *v. a.* To talk of. Not in use, unless ludicrously.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are spectacled to see him! Your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While she *chats* him.

Shakspeare.

CHAT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; slight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate

As amply and unnecessarily,

As this Gonzalo, I myself would make

A chough of as deep *chat*.

Shakspeare.

The time between before the fire they sat,

And shorten'd the delay by pleasing *chat*.

Dryden.

The least is good, far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle *chat* of a soaking club.

Locke.

Snuff, or the fan, supplies each pause of *chat*,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that.

Pope.

CHAT. *n. s.* The keys of trees are called *chats*; as ash *chats*.

CHATEAU. * *n. s.* [Fr.] A castle.

The strong *chateaux*, those feudal fortresses, that were ordered to be demolished, attracted next the attention of your committee.

Burke.

CHA'TELET. * *n. s.* [Fr. diminut. of *chateau*.] A little castle.

Chambers.

CHA'TELLANY. *n. s.* [*châtelanie*, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their *châtellanies* and dependencies.

Swift.

CHA'TTEL. † *n. s.* [See CATTLE. Goth. *katila*; old Fr. *catals*, *catels*, *chatels*, moveables of any kind. V. Charpentier, Kellham, and Roquefort. Some of our elder authors write the word *cattel*. The etymology of *chattel* is by some referred to the Lat. *castellum* or *capitale*; Row Lat. *captale*.] Any moveable possession: a term now scarce used but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret;

I will be master of what is mine own;

She is my goods, my *chattels*.

Shakspeare.

Honour's a lease for lives to come,

And cannot be extended from

The legal tenant: 'tis a *chattle*

Not to be forfeited in battle.

Hudibras.

To CHA'TTER. † *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Like a crane, or a swallow, so did I *chatter*.

Isaiah, xxxviii. 14.

Nightingales seldom sing, the pie still *chattereth*.

Sidney.

So doth the cuckow, when the mavis sings,

Begin his witless note apace to *chatter*.

Spenser.

There was a crow sat *chattering* upon the back of a sheep; Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you durst not have done this to a dog.

L'Estrange.

Your birds of knowledge, that in dusky air

Chatter futurity.

Dryden.

2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. See **To CHITTER.**

Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,

With *chattering* teeth, and bristling hair upright.

Dryden.

Dip but your toes into cold water,

Their correspondent teeth will *chatter*.

Prior.

3. To talk idly or carelessly.

Come hither you, to whom the breath

Of music is a second death;

Whose untun'd ears are neither fit

For concord, poesie, nor wit;

That *chatter* in unpainted prose,

And use no organ but the nose.

Jordan's Poems, (before 1650.)

C H E

CHA'TTER. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimick ape began his *chatter*,
How evil tongues his life bespatter!

Swift.

2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERBOX. * *n. s.* A word of contempt, applied to such as are perpetually talking of themselves, or talking idly but incessantly of other things.

CHA'TTERER. † *n. s.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker; a prattler. *Sherwood.*

CHA'TTERING. * *n. s.* [from *chatter*.] Idle or unprofitable talk.

Suffer no hour to pass away in a lazy idleness, an impertinent *chattering*, or useless trifles. *Watts, Logick.*

CHA'TTY. * *adj.* [from *chat*.] Full of prate; chattering; conversing freely.

Expect me in your dressing room as constant as your India cabinet, and as *chatty* as your parrot. *Montagu's Letters*, i. 35.

CHA'TWOOD. *n. s.* Little sticks; fuel.

CHA'UDRON. * See CHAWDRON.

CHA'VENDER. *n. s.* [*chevesne*, Fr.] The chub; a fish.

These are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fish. *Walton's Angler.*

CHAUMONTEILLE. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of pear.

CHAUN. * *n. s.* [Sax. *ceonan*, to yawn, to gape; Gr. *χαλινω*.] A gap; a chasm.

Full of crannies, full of *chauns*. *Colgrave in V. Fend.*

The earth at first, you must suppose, was a very paradise; but in process of time, the sun, with its mighty heat, so parched and filled it with chops and *chauns* which descended very far into the earth, and prepared it for a rupture.

Bp. H. Croft on Burnet's Theory, (1685.) p. 113.

To CHAUN. * *v. n.* To open. *Sherwood.*

CHAUNT. * See CHANT.

To CHAW. † *v. a.* [*kaewen*, Germ. *ceapan*, Sax.

The old past participle is *chawen*; the modern, *chawed*.] To champ between the teeth; to masticate; to chew.

I home returning, fraught with foul despite,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went. *Spenser, F. Q.*

They be forced to say, that accidents be broken, eaten, drunken, *chawen*, and swallowed without any substance at all.

Abp. Cramer, Answer to Bp. Gardiner. p. 391.

They come to us, but us love draws;

He swallows us, and never *chaws*;

He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry.

Donne.

Whether he found any use of *chawing* little sponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, *wh* he was perfectly under water, and at a distance from his engine.

Boyle.

The man who laught but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unpalatable law.

Dryden.

CHAW. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaws*, and will bring thee forth and all thine army. *Ezekiel*, xxix. 4.

CHA'WDRON. † *n. s.* [written also *chauldron*, and *chaudron*.] Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chaudron*,

For the ingredients of our cauldron.

Shakespeare.

Sheep-heads will stay with thee?—

Yes, sir, or *chauldrons*.

Beaumont and Fl. Vice Valour.

CHAWN. * See CHAUN.

CHEAP. † *adj.* [*ceapan*, Sax. *koop*en, Dutch, to buy, from the Goth. *kaupan*.]

C H E

1. To be had at a low rate; purchased for a small price.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be sold will be *cheap*. On the other side, raise up a great many buyers for a few sellers, and the same thing will immediately turn dear. *Locke.*

2. Of small value; easy to be had; not respected.

The goodness, that is *cheap* in beauty, maketh beauty brief in goodness. *Shakespeare.*

Had I so lavish of my presence been,
So common haekney'd in the eyes of men,
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company.

Shakespeare.

He that is too much in any thing, so that he giveth another occasion of society, maketh himself *cheap*.

Bacon.

May your sick fancy still languish till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in every subject's eye.

Dryden.

The titles of distinction, which belong to us, are turned into terms of derision, and every way is taken by profane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible.

Atterbury.

CHEAP. † *n. s.* [*chepe* is an old word for market, whence *Eastcheap* and *Cheapside*. Dr. Johnson might have added, that our ancient lexicography gives "*chepe* for price," Prompt. Parv.] Market; purchase; bargain: as good *cheap*; [*à bon marche*, Fr.]

It is like to children sitting in *chepyng*.

Wicliffe, St. Matt. xi.

The same wine which we pay so dear for now a days, in that good world was very good *cheap*.

Sidney.

Victuals shall be so good *cheap* upon earth, that they shall think themselves to be in good case.

2 Esdras, xvi. 21.

It is many a man's case to tire himself out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better *cheap* at home.

L'Estrange.

Some few insulting cowards, who love to vapour good *cheap*, may trample on those who give least resistance.

Devoy of Piety.

To CHE'APEN. † *v. a.* [Goth. *kaupan*, *ceapan*, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing; to ask the price of any commodity.

Rich she shall be, that's certain; wise, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her.

Shakespeare.

He goes on negotiating and *cheapening* the loyalty of our faithful governor of Ireland.

Milton, Observ. on Peace between E. of Orm. and the Irish.

The first he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very easy rate.

L'Estrange.

She slept sometimes to Mrs. Thody's,

To *cheapen* tea.

Prior.

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,

Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy.

Swift.

2. To lessen value.

My hopes pursue a brighter diadem;

Can any brighter than the Roman be?

I find my profer'd love has *cheapen'd* me.

Dryden.

CHE'APENER. * *n. s.* [from *cheapen*. Prompt. Parv. *chepener*, negotiator.] A bargainer. *Sherwood.*

CHE'APLY. *adv.* [from *cheap*.] At a small price; at a low rate.

By these I see

So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought.

Shakespeare.

Blood, rapines, massacres, were *cheaply* bought,

So mighty recompence your beauty brought.

Dryden.

CHE'APNESS. *n. s.* [from *cheap*.] Lowness of price.

Ancient statutes incite merchant strangers to bring in commodities; having for end *cheapness*.

Bacon.

The discredit which is grown upon Ireland, has been the great discouragement to other nations to transplant themselves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the *cheapness* and plenty of the country has made them.

Temple.

CHEAR. See CHEER.

To CHEAT. † *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from *acheter*, Fr. to purchase, alluding to the tricks used in making bargains. See the noun, Dr. Johnson says; where *escheat* is proposed as the etymology, and perhaps justly. But the Sax. *ceatz*, *circumvention*, may be noticed. Serenius gives the old Goth. *kyta*, deceitfully to impose upon.]

1. To defraud; to impose upon; to trick. It is used commonly of low cunning.

It is a dangerous commerce, where an honest man is sure at first of being *cheated*; and he recovers not his losses, but by learning to *cheat* others. *Dryden.*

There are people who find that the most effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures. *Tillotson.*

2. It has of before the thing taken away by fraud.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,

Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,

Deformed, unfinish'd.

Shakspeare.

CHEAT. † *n. s.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from *escheat*, because many fraudulent measures being taken by the lords of manors in procuring *escheats*, *cheat*, the abridgement, was brought to convey a bad meaning. This may be further illustrated. "They call their art [gaming] by a new found name, as *cheating*; themselves, *cheators*; and the dice, *cheters*; borrowing the term from among our lawyers, with whom all such casuals as fall to the lord at the holding of his leets, as waives, straies, and such like, be called *chetes*, and are accustomedly said to be *escheated* to the lord's use." Greene's Michel Munchance, his Discoverie of the Art of Cheating, before 1600.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture.

The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that will ever pass, though so abused by ill men, that I wouder the good do not grow ashamed to use it. *Temple.*

Emp'rick politicians use deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat*.

Dryden.

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit.
Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falsur than the former day;
Lyes worse; and while it says, we shall be blest,
With some new joys cuts off what we possess.

Dryden.

2. A person guilty of fraud.

Disimulation can be no farther useful than it is concealed; for as much as no man will trust a known *cheat*.

South.

Like that notorious *cheat*, vast sums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live.

Dryden.

CHEATABLENESS. * *n. s.* [from *cheat*.] Disposition to deceive.

Not faith, but folly, an easy *cheatableness* of heart; and not confidence, but presumption. *Hammond's Works*, i. 554.

CHEAT-BREAD. * *n. s.* [probably from the Fr. *achet*, bought.] Fine bread; bought bread; in opposition to that of a coarser quality, usually baked at home; or, as we now say, *wheaten*, in contradistinction to *household*. Cotgrave renders "*bis-blanc*, whenten or cheat bread."

Without French wines, *cheat-bread*, or quails.

Com. of Eastward Hoe.

CHEATER. † *n. s.* [from *cheat*.] One that practises fraud.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me. *Shakspeare.*

[It is in the preceding example, by way of joke or quibble, for *eschator*; "with the *es* left out, and so turned *cheater*," as Lord Coke in his Charge at Norwich, in 1607, thus played upon the word.]

They say this town is full of couzenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye;
Disguised *cheaters*, prating mountebanks,
And many such like libertines of sin.

Shakspeare.

He is no swaggerer, hostess; a tame *cheater* i' faith.

Cheater, call you him? I will bar no honest man my house, nor no *cheater*.

Shakspeare.

All sorts of injurious persons, the sacrilegious, the detainers of tithes, *cheaters* of men's inheritances, false witnesses and accusers.

Bp. Taylor's Rule of living holy.

To CHECK. † *v. a.* [from the French *echecs*, chess; from whence we use, at that game, the term *check-mate*, when we stop our adversary from carrying on his play any farther. The Dutch have also the word *schaak*, belonging to the game of chess. But see the remarks on CHECKMATE.]

1. To repress; to curb.

Reserve thy state; with better judgement *check*
This hideous rashness.

Shakspeare.

Fumes may be sown and raised, they may be spread and multiplied, they may be *checked* and laid dead.

Bacon.

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride.

Milton, Comus.

He who sat at a table, richly and deliciously furnished, but with a sword hanging over his head by one single thread or hair, surely had enough to *check* his appetite.

South.

2. To reprove; to chide.

Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,
Did speak these words, now prov'd a prophecy.

Shakspeare.

His fault is much, and the good king his master
Will *check* him for't.

Shakspeare.

The king, which erst kept all the realme in doubt,
The veriest rascall now dare *checke* and flout.

Mir. for Mag. p. 293.

3. To compare a bank note or other bill, with the correspondent paper.

4. To controul by a counter reckoning; to compare the items of an account with vouchers, so as to *check* and controul it, and thus ascertain its justness. This sense seems to have been taken not from the game of chess, as Mr. Malone also has observed, but from the *chequered cloth* on the board of the *Exchequer*, which was used for settling accounts passed before the court. See *Archæologia*, vol. ix. p. 28.

To CHECK. *v. n.*

1. To stop; to make a stop; with *at*.

With what wing the staniel *checks at* it.

Shakspeare.

He must observe their mood on whom he jests,
The quality of the persons, and the time;

And, like the haggard, *check at* every feather
That comes before his eye.

Shakspeare.

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else *checks at* any vigorous undertaking ever after.

Locke.

2. To clash; to interfere.

If love *check* with business, it troubleth men's fortunes.

Bacon.

3. To strike with repression.

I'll avoid his presence;
It *checks* so strong upon me.

Dryden.

CHECK. † *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Repressure; stop; rebuff; sudden restraint.

Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway,
Meeting the *check* of such another day.

Shakspeare.

C H E

We see also, that kings that have been fortunate conquerors in their first years, must have some *check* or arrest in their fortunes.

God hath of late years manifested himself in a very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpose to give a *check* to this insolent impiety.

It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remarkable *check* to the first progress of Christianity.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a *check* to that sacrilege, which had been but too much winked at.

- The great struggle with passions is in the first *check*.
2. Restraint; curb; government; continued restraint. They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their consciences much breaketh their spirit.

The impetuosity of the new officer's nature needed some restraint and *check*, for some time, to his immoderate pretences and appetite of power.

Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or *check*, Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck.

While such men are in trust, who have no *check* from within, nor any views but towards their interest.

3. A reproof; a slight.

Oh! this life Is nobler than attending for a *check*.

I do know, the state, However this may gall him with some *check*, Cannot with safety cast him.

So we are sensible of a *check*, But in a brow, that saucily controuls Our action.

4. A dislike; a sudden disgust; something that stops the progress.

Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects Take *check*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt?

5. In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that cross her flight.

The free haggard (Which is that woman, that hath wing, and knows it, Spirit and plume, will make an hundred *checks*, To shew her freedom.

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be handsome, she is the more subject to go out on *check*.

When whistled from the fist, Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd, And with her eagerness, the quarry miss'd, Straight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind.

6. The person checking; the cause of restraint; a stop.

He was unhappily too much used as a *check* upon the lord Coventry.

A satirical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad priests.

7. Any stop or interruption.

The letters have the natural production by several *checks* or stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath or voice.

8. The corresponding cipher of a bank bill. This word is often corruptly used for the *draft* itself of the person on his banker.

9. A term used in the game of chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

10. Linen cloth fabricated in squares of the same or of different colours.

11. Clerk of the CHECK, in the king's household, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family.

12. Clerk of the CHECK, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is also the name of an officer invested with like powers.

C H E

To CHE'CKER.† } v. a. [from *echecs*, chess, Fr. Dr. To CHE'QUER. } Johnson says. Serenius offers the old Goth. adj. *skiakr*, different; whence, perhaps, both the Dutch *schakercen*, to variegate, and our *checker*.] To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night, Checkering the eastern clouds with streaks of light.

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind, And make a *checker'd* shadow on the ground.

As the snake roll'd in the flow'ry bank, With shining *checker'd* slough doth sting a child, That for the beauty thinks it excellent.

The wealthy spring yet never bore That sweet, nor dainty flower, That damask'd not the *checker'd* floor Of Cynthia's summer bower.

Many a youth and many a maid, Dancing in the *checker'd* shade.

In the chess-board, the use of each chess-man is determined only within that *chequered* piece of wood.

In our present condition, which is a middle state, our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falsehood.

The ocean intermixing with the land, so as to *checker* it into earth and water.

Here waving groves a *checker'd* scene display, And part admit, and part exclude the day.

CHE'CKER. } n. s. Work varied alternately as

CHE'CKER-WORK. } to its colours or materials.

Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars.

CHE'CKER.* } n. s. [from the verb.] A chess-board,

CHE'QUER. } or draught-board.

The *chequers*, at this time a common sign of a publick house, was originally intended, I should suppose, for a kind of draught-board, called *tables*, and shewed that there that game might be played.

CHE'CKER.* n. s. [from the verb to *check*, in the sense of *repress*.] A reprehender; a rebuker; a controller.

CHE'CKLESS.* adj. [from *check*.] Uncontrollable; violent.

The hollow murmur of the *checkless* winds Shall groan again.

CHE'CKMATE.† } n. s. [*echec et mat*, Fr.] The movement on the chess-board, that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving.

Dr. Johnson says. *Checkmate*, or simply *mate*, Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, is the term used when the king is actually made prisoner, and the game finished.

In the East, *scheck-mæt* signifies the king is dead. See Sadler's Rights of the Kingdom, 1649, p. 43.

Love they him called, that gave me *checkmate*, But better might they have behote him Hate.

To CHE'CKMATE.* v. a. [from the noun.] To finish, figuratively.

Our days be datyd To be *checkmated* With drawtys of death.

CHE'CKROLL. n. s. [from *check* and *roll*.] A roll or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay to great personages, as their household servants. It is otherwise called the *chequer-roll*.

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's servants in *checkroll*, lest it should have been too harsh to the gentlemen of the kingdom.

CHEEK. *n. s.* [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The side of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate *cheek*.

Shakspeare.

Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear.

Shakspeare.

I shall survey and spy

Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkness in thy eye.

Donne.

Daughter of the rose, whose *cheeks* unite

The differing titles of the red and white,

Who heaven's alternate beauty well display

The blush of morn'ing and the milky way.

Dryden.

2. A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines and instruments that are double, and perfectly alike.

Chambers.

CHE'EK BONE. † *n. s.* [Sax. ceacban.]

Thou hast smitten all mine enemies upon the *cheekbone*.

Psalms iii. 7.

I cut the tumour, and felt the slug: it lay partly under the
os jugale, or *cheekbone*.

Wiseman.

CHEEK by Jowl.* An old expression, and not yet disused, signifying closeness, proximity: "huxæ à huxæ, side by side, cheek by jowl, face to face, right over against." Cotgrave.

The cobbler, smith, and botcher, that have so often sat
snoring *cheek by jowl* with your signory.

Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.

CHE'EK TOOTH. *n. s.* [from *cheek* and *tooth*.] The hinder tooth or tusk.

He hath the *cheekteeth* of a great lion.

Joel, i. 6.

CHE'EKED. * *adj.* [from *cheek*.] Brought near the cheek.

You'll find your little officer —

Standing at some poor sutler's tent

With his pike *cheek'd*, to guard the tun

He must not taste when he has done.

Cotton, Epist.

To CHEEP. * *v. n.* Not now in use. To pule, *cheep*, or *chirp*, like a sparrow, or young bird. See **CHIRP.**

Cotgrave in V. Pioler, and Sherwood.

CHEER. † *n. s.* [*chere*, Fr. entertainment; *cara*, Sp. the countenance. It seems to have, in English, some relation to both these senses, Dr. Johnson says. It certainly has; and, in that of *countenance*, may be also referred to the old Fr. *chère*, which is *visage*, *mine*, as well as *reception*; low Lat. *cara*; from the Gr. *χάρη* or *χάρις*, the head. See **Menage**.]

1. Entertainment; provisions served at a feast.

But though my cates be mean, take them in good part;

Better *cheer* you may have, but no with better heart.

Shakspeare.

His will was never determined to any pursuit of good *cheer*,
poignant sauces, and delicious wines.

Locke.

2. Invitation to gaiety.

You do not give the *cheer*; the feast is sold

That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis making

'Tis given with welcome.

Shakspeare.

3. Gaiety; jollity.

I have not that alacrity of spirit,

Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have.

Shakspeare.

4. Air of the countenance.

So that the children of Israel might not biholde into the
face of Moises for the glorie of his *cheer*.

Wickliffe, 2 Cor. iii.

Right faithful true he was in deed and word,

But of his *cheer* did seem too solemn sad.

Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad.

Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 2.

A gentlewoman of *cheers* very mild, named Grace.

Transl. of Boccacio, 1587.

Which publick death, receiv'd with such a *cheer*,

As not a sigh, a look, a shrink bewrays

The least felt touch of a degenerate fear,

Gave life to envy, to his courage praise.

Daniel.

He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*

Enlighten'd, and their languish'd hope reviv'd.

Milton, P. L.

At length appear

Her grisly brethren stretch'd upon the bier:

Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her *cheer*.

Dryden.

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general; for we read of heavy *cheer*.

Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they also took some
meat.

Acts, xxvii. 36.

6. Acclamation; shout of triumph or applause; as, he was received with loud *cheers*; the toast was given with three *cheers*.

To CHEER. † *v. a.* [from the noun, Dr. Johnson says; we may also refer to the Fr. verb *cherer*, which is from the Gr. *χαίρω*.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inspirit.

He complained that he was betrayed: yet, for all that, was
nothing discouraged, but *cheered* up the footmen.

Knolles.

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled,

And vow'd revenge on her devoted head.

Dryden, Fables.

2. To comfort; to console.

I grieved, ere I could lend thee aid;

But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd.

Shakspeare.

Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen,

They went to *cheer* the faction of the green.

Dryden.

3. To gladden.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert *cheers*;

Prepare the way, a god, a god appears.

Pope, Messiah.

The sacred sun, above the waters rais'd,

Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,

And wide o'er earth diffus'd his *cheering* ray.

Pope.

To CHEER. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladsome.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers* up;

My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me.

A. Philips.

CHE'ERER. *n. s.* [from *To cheer*.] Gladner; giver of gaiety.

To thee alone be praise,

From whom our joy descends,

Thou *cheerer* of our days.

Wotton.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a
cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet
thoughts.

Walton, Angler.

Saffron is the safest and most simple cordial, the greatest re-
viver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the spirits.

Temple.

Prime *cheerer*, light,

Of all material beings first and best.

Tho son, Summer.

CHE'ERFUL. † *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full*.]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.

The *cheerful* birds of sundry kind

Do chaunt sweet musick to delight his mind.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. Having an appearance of gaiety.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance; but by
sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken.

Proverbs, xv. 13.

3. Causing cheerfulness; applied to liquor, as *audacious* is for causing valour! See **AUDACIOUS**.

He nor hears with pain

New oysters cry'd, nor sighs for *cheerful* ale.

Philips, Splend. Shilling.

CHE'ERFULLY. *adv.* [from *cheerful*.] Without de-
jection; with willingness; with gaiety.

Pluck up thy spirits, look *cheerfully* upon me.

Shakspeare.

To their known stations *cheerfully* they go.

Dryden.

Doctrine is that which must prepare men for discipline; and
men never go on so *cheerfully*, as when they see where they go.

South.

May the man

That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praise,

Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets

Enjoy with honour.

Philips.

CHE'ERFULNESS. *n. s.* [from *cheerful*.]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

C H E

Barbarossa using this exceeding *cheerfulness* and forwardness of his soldiers, weighed up the fourteen galleys he had sunk.

Kneller, History of the Turks.

With what resolution and *cheerfulness*, with what courage and patience did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the first ages of christianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death?

Tillotson.

2. Freedom from gloominess.

I marvelled to see her receive my commandments with sighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulness*.

Sidney.

CHEERILY.* *adv.* [from *cheer*.] Cheerfully; in good spirits.

Come, *cheerily*, boys, about our business.

Beaum. and Fl. Lit. Fr. Lawyer.

Let's go *cheerily* on with the business.

Cowley.

CHEERISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *cheerish*.] State of cheerfulness.

There is no christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with *cheerishness*.

Milton, Doct. and Div. of Divorce.

CHEERLESS. *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness.

For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss,

My cheerful day is turn'd to *cheerless* night.

Spenser, F. Q.

On a bank, beside a willow,

Heav'n her covering, earth her pillow,

Sad Amynta sigh'd alone,

From the *cheerless* dawn of morning

Till the dews of night returning.

Dryden.

CHEERLY.† *adj.* [from *cheer*.] The French phrase *chere lie* expresses this adjective: "dire un chose de *chere lie*, to say a thing with a merry countenance; faire *chere lie*, to be jocund." Cotgrave.]

1. Gay; cheerful.

They are useful to mankind, in affording them convenient situations of houses and villages, reflecting the benign and cherishing sun beams, and so rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter.

Ray on Creation.

2. Not gloomy; not dejected.

CHEERLY. *adv.* [from *cheer*.] Cheerfully.

In God's name, *cheerly* on, courageous friends,

To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,

By this one bloody trial of sharp war.

Shakespeare.

Oft listening how the hounds and horn

Cheerly rouse the slumbering morn.

Milton, L. All.

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome

Their long laborious marches overcome;

Cheerly their tedious travels undergo.

Dryden, Virg.

CHEERY.† *adj.* [from *cheer*.] Gay; sprightly; having the power to make gay: a ludicrous word, Dr. Johnson says; which is a hasty remark. For our old lexicography presents this word without such meaning or imputation: "To say a thing with a merrie countenance, *cheerie* visage, look full of glee." Cotgrave in V. I.]

Come, let us lie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;

Let cider new wash sorrow from thy soul.

Gay, Pastorals.

CHEESE. *n. s.* [*caseus*, Lat. *cese*, Sax.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, the Welchman with my *cheese*, than my wife with herself.

Shakespeare.

CHEESECAKE. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *cake*.] A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter.

Effeminate he sat, and quiet;

Strange product of a *cheese*cake diet.

Prior.

Where many a man at variance with his wife,

With soft'ning mead and *cheese*cake ends the strife.

King.

CHEESMONGER. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *monger*.] One who deals in cheese.

London,

12. Clerk of the is undone,

Plymouth, is also

with like powers.

B. Jonson.

C H E

CHEESEPARING.* *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *parc*.] The rind or paring of cheese.

And now, methinks I scorn these poor repasts, *Cheeseparings*, and the stinking tongues of pilchers.

Beaum. and Fl. Women pleas'd.

I do remember him at Clement's Inn, like a man made after supper of a *cheese*paring.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

CHEESEPRESS. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *press*.] The press in which curds are pressed.

The cleanly *cheese*press she could never turn,

Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the chure.

Gay, Pastorals.

CHEESEVAT. *n. s.* [from *cheese* and *vat*.] The wooden case in which the curds are confined when they are pressed into cheese.

His sense occasions the careless rustick to judge the sun no bigger than a *cheese*vot.

Glanville.

CHEESY. *adj.* [from *cheese*.] Having the nature or form of cheese.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a *cheesy* substance.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

CHE'LY. *n. s.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish.

It happeneth often, I confess, that a lobster hath the *chely*, or great claw, of one side longer than the other.

Brown.

CHYMISE.* *n. s.* [Fr. See CAMIS.]

1. The more common appellation, in modern times, of *shift*; which see.

2. A term, in fortification, for a wall wherewith a bastion, or ditch, is lined, for its greater support or strength.

Chambers.

CHE'MISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHE'QUER. See CHECKER.

CHE'QUER.* *n. s.* [an abbreviation of *exchequer*.] A treasury.

Tribute that the swollen floods render

Into her *chequer*.

Browne, Brit. Past.

CHE'QUER-ROLL.* *n. s.* See CHECKROLL.

The king's servants within his *chequer*-roll.

Bacon, Charge.

CHE'QUER-WORK.* *n. s.* See CHECKER-WORK. Generally speaking, diversity; variegation.

In that variety which God hath chosen to set forth his noblest creatures, which are after his own image, even mankind, in a kind of *chequer*-work of some handsome and others unhandsome, some pallid and others ruddy, every one, I think, ought to content themselves with that colour and complexion, as well as feature, which God hath given them; not only in order to their particular subsisting, but as to the general symmetry of his works.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 35.

There is in divine dispensations a kind of *chequer*-work of black and white days taking place by turns.

Spencer on Prodigies, p. 306.

CHE'QUERS.* See CHECKER, a sign.

CHEQU'N.* *n. s.* See CECCHIN.

Three or four thousand *chequins* were as pretty a proportion to live quietly, and so give over.

Shakespeare, Pericles.

Here are thumpers, *chequens*, golden rogues;

Wit, wit, ye rascals!

Beaum. and Fl. Mait Lover.

TO CHE'RISH.† *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr. See To CHEER.

Spenser, for the sake of a rhyme, has abbreviated this word into *chery* or *cherry*; which, however, is nearer to the Fr. original than *cherish*. "Sweet goddesses all three, which me in mirth do *cherry*," F. Q. vi. x. 23.] To support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to shelter; to nurse up.

No man ever yet hated his own flesh, but nourisheth and *cherisheth* it, even as the Lord the church.

Ephes. v. 29.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate

Upon your grace, and not with courteous love

Doth *cherish* you and yours, God punish me

With hate in those where I expect most love.

Shakespeare.

C H E

I would I were thy bird.—

—Sweet, so would I;

But I should kill thee with too much *cherishing*. *Shakspeare.*

What doth *cherish* weeds but gentle air? *Shakspeare.*

Magistrates have always thought themselves concerned to *cherish* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life. *Tillotson.*

But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth *cherish* her, and still augments her might. *Davies.*

CHE'RISHER.† *n. s.* [from *cherish*.] An encourager; a supporter.

They were both great *cherishers* of scholars and divines.
Wotton, Parall. of Lds. Buckingham and Essex.

One of their greatest praises it is to be the maintainers and *cherishers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true and decent piety. *Sprat.*

CHE'RISHING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Support; encouragement; protection. *Sherwood.*

He, that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own conscience; those, who act by error, have its *cherishings* and encouragements to animate them. *Decays of Piety.*

CHE'RISHINGLY.* *adv.* [from *cherishing*.] In an affectionate or encouraging manner. *Sherwood.*

CHE'RISHMENT. *n. s.* [from *cherish*.] Encouragement; support; comfort. It is now obsolete.

The one lives, her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty and dear *cherishment*,
Supports the praise of noble poesy. *Spenser, Tears of Muses.*

CHE'RN.* See CHURN.

CHE'RRY.† } *n. s.* [*cereise*, Fr. *cerasus*, Lat. from
CHE'RRY-TREE. } *Cerasus*, a town of Pontus, Lat. *Cerasus*.]

The species are; 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazard. 9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spanish cherry. 11. The Flanders cluster cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Cornish cherry. 16. The largest double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. 19. The wild northern English cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The shock or perfumed cherry. 21. The cherry-tree with striped leaves. And many other sorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukeward, corone, Gascoigne, and the morello, which is chiefly planted for preserving.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatick victory, by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *Ann. Dom.* 55; and was soon after spread through most parts of Europe. *Miller.*

Some ask but a pin, a nut, a *cherry stone*; but she, more covetous, would have a chain. *Shakspeare.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow eating cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. *Peacham.*

A little spark of life, which, in its first appearance, might be inclosed in the hollow of a *cherry stone*. *Hale.*

CHE'RRY. *adj.* [from the substantive.] Resembling a *cherry* in colour.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A *cherry* lip, a passing pleasing tongue. *Shakspeare.*

CHE'RRY-BAY. See LAUREL.

C H E

CHE'RRY-BRANDY.* } *n. s.* Brandy, in which cherries
CHE'RRY-WINE. } are infused; wine, of which cherries, mixed with sugar, are the ingredients.

CHE'RRY-CHEEKED.† *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek*.] Having ruddy cheeks.

Rather tall than low
She is of stature, *cherry-cheek'd*, her hair
Inclin'd to red, and of a sprightly air.

Panshawe, Past. Fido, p. 43.

I warrant them *cherry-cheek'd* country girls. *Congreve.*

CHE'RRYPIT. *n. s.* [from *cherry* and *pit*.] A child's play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.

What! man, 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherrypit*.
Shakspeare.

CHE'RSONESE.† *n. s.* [*χερσοννησος*, of *χέρσος*, land, and *νησος*, an isle; Fr. also *chersonesse*.] A peninsula; a tract of land almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus.

The sea so circles there, that it becomes a *chersonesse*.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 35.

From India and the golden *chersonesse*. *Milton, P. R. iv. 74.*

CHERT. *n. s.* [from *quartz*, Germ.] A kind of flint. Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis sometimes found in thin strata, when 'tis called *chert*. *Woodward.*

CHE'RTY.* *adj.* [from *chert*.] Flinty. The clay is found near the town, over the *cherty* stratum. *Pennant.*

CHERUB.† *n. s.* [כרוב *plur.* כרובים] It is sometimes written in the plural, improperly, *cherubims*. Milton gives the plural *cherubs*.] A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. All the several descriptions which the Scripture gives us of *cherubim*, differ from one another; as they are described in the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a composition of all these figures put together. The hieroglyphical representations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the Tabernacle, were called by Moses, *Exod. xxvi. 1.* *cherubim* of cunning work. *Calmet.*

Make one *cherub* on the one end, and the other *cherub* on the other end; even of the mercy seat shall ye make the *cherubims* on the two ends thereof. *Exod. xxv. 19.*

To Thee *cherubim* and seraphim continually do cry. *Ti. Deum.*

The roof o' the chamber
With golden *cherubims* is fretted. *Shakspeare.*

Heaven's *cherubin* hors'd,
Upon the sightless coursers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
That tears shall drown the wind. *Shakspeare.*

Thou sitt'st between the *cherubs* bright,
Between their wings outspread. *Milton, Ps. lxxx.*

Some *cherub* finishes what you begun,
And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHERU'BICAL.* *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelical; relating to the cherubim.

Why did you not call to mind the *cherubical* angel, which, in the form of a crucifix, spoke to St. Francis?

Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 162.

A third hymn of great note in the church was the *cherubical* hymn, or the trisagion, as it was called, because of the thrice repeating, Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts.

Christian Antiquities, ii. 117.

CHERT'ICK. *adj.* [from *cherub*.] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.

Thy words
Attentive, and with more delighted ear,

C H E

Divine instructor! I have heard, than when
Cherubick songs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aerial musick send.

Milton, P. L.

And on the east side of the garden place
Cherubick watch.

Milton, P. L.

CHE'RUBIN. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelical.

This fell whore of thine,
Hath in her more destruction than thy sword,
For all her cherubin look.

Shakspeare.

CHE'RUBIN* *n. s.* A cherub.

O daughter of the rose, whose cheeks unite
The differing titles of the red and white—
Whose face is paradise, but fenc'd from sin;
For God in either eye has plac'd a cherubin.

Dryden to the Duchess of Ormond.

CHE'RVIL.† *n. s.* [Sax. *ceppille*, Dutch *kervill*, from
chærophyllum, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant.

Miller.

To CHE'RUP. *v. n.* [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer*
up; corrupted to *cherip.*] To chirp; to use a
cheerful voice.

The birds——

Frame to thy song their cheerful cheriping;
Or hold their peace for shame of thy sweet lays.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.* June.

CHESE* *n. s.* Often written by our old authors for
CHOSE. See To CHOOSE.

CHE'SIBLE* *n. s.* [old Fr. *casuble*; low Lat. *casula*,
casula. Our old word for this kind of dress was
also sometimes *casule*.] A kind of cope; a short
vestment without sleeves, which a Popish priest
wears at mass.

Phillips.

Manyfold kinds of ornaments, as scopes, corporasses, *chesi-*
bles, tunicles, stoles, &c. Bale on the Revel. P. II. k. vi. b.

CHE'SLIP. *n. s.* A small vermin, that lies under
stones or tiles.

Skinner.

CHESS.† *n. s.* [*echec*, Fr.] A nice and abtruse
game, in which two sets of men are moved in oppo-
sition to each other. The first citation, which Dr.
Johnson gives, ascribes the invention of the game
to the Persian magi. Mr. Bryant says, that "to
the Indo-Cuthites is attributed the most rational
and amusing game, called *chess*; and the names of
the several pieces prove that we received it from
them." *Analys. of Anc. Mythology*, vol. iii. p. 510.

This game the Persian magi did invent,
The force of Eastern wisdom to express;

From thence to busy Europeans sent,
And styl'd by modern Lombards pensive *chess*.

Denham.

So have I seen a king on *chess*,
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and bishops in distress)
Shifting about, grow less and less,
With here and there a pawn.

Dryden.

CHESS-APPLE. *n. s.* A species of Wild Service.

CHESS-BOARD. *n. s.* [from *chess* and *board*.] The
board or table on which the game of chess is played.
And cards are dealt, and chessboards brought,
To ease the pain of coward thought.

Prior.

CHESS-MAN. *n. s.* [from *chess* and *man*.] A puppet
for chess.

A company of chessmen, standing on the same squares of
the chessboard where we left them: we say, they are all in the
same place, or unmoved.

Locke.

CHESS-PLAYER. *n. s.* [from *chess* and *player*.] A
gamester at chess.

Thus like a skilful chessplayer, he draws out his men, and
makes his pawns of use to his greater persons.
Cherubon! follow earth.

Dryden.

C H E

The tender *cheston* and mellow earth is the best, being mere
mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand; especially
if it be not loomy and binding.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

CHEST.† *n. s.* [Celt. *kest*; Goth. and Su. *kista*;
Welsh, *cist*, *cyst*; Sax. *cýrt*; Lat. *cista*;—formerly
used for a coffin, as by Chaucer: "He is now ded,
and nailed in his *cheste*:" whence our verb *to chest*,
in this sense; of which Dr. Johnson has taken no
notice. The Sax. substantive is so used. *Kist* is
our old word, found in manuscripts of Gower; and
is still our Yorkshire word for *chest*. Mr. Tooke
refers to the Sax. *ceaprt*, used for *womb*, in Alfred's
Laws by Lambard, fol. 21. But perhaps the
Hebrew *kis*, as Dr. Jamieson has observed, a little
chest or bag for holding weights or money, is the
root.]

1. A box of wood or other materials, in which things
are laid up.

He will seek there, on my word: neither press, *chest*, trunk,
well, vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of
such places.

Shakspeare.

But more have been by avarice oppress,
And heaps of money crowded in the *chest*.

Dryden.

2. A CHEST of Drawers. A case with moveable boxes
or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders
to the belly.

Such as have round faces, or broad *chests*, or shoulders, have
seldom or never long necks.

Brown.

He describes another by the largeness of his *chest*, and breadth
of his shoulders.

Pope, *Notes on the Iliad*.

To CHEST.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reposit in a chest; to hoard.

2. To place in a coffin; "to chest a dead corpse with
spice and sweet ointments in a coffin."

Hudoc.

He dieth, and is *chested*.

Genesis, l. 26. *Contents of the Chapter.*

That afternoon we *chested* our late commander, putting some
great shot with him into it, that he might presently sink.

Terry, *Voyage to the E. Indies*, (1655,) p. 41.

CHEST-FOUNDING. *n. s.* A disease in horses. It
comes near to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a hu-
man body.

Farricr's Dict.

CHESTED. *adj.* [from *chest*.] Having a chest; as,
broad-chested, narrow-chested.

CHE'STER. See CASTOR.

CHE'STUT.* } *n. s.* [*chastaigne*, Fr. *castanea*,

CHE'STUT-TREE. } Lat. so called from *Castania* in
Asia Minor, whence the *chestnut* was brought into
Europe. The word is frequently pronounced, and
sometimes written, *chesnut*.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote
distances from the fruit, on the same tree. The
outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two
or three nuts included in each husk or covering.
This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be
proved by the old buildings in London, which
were, for the most part, of this timber; which is
equal in value to the best oak, and, for many pur-
poses, far exceeds it, particularly for making vessels
for liquors; it having a property, when once tho-
roughly seasoned, to maintain its bulk constantly,
and is not subject to shrink or swell, like other tim-
ber.

Miller.

2. The fruit of the chestnut tree.

C H E

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half so great a blow to the ear,
As will a *chestnut* in a farmer's fire. *Shakspeare.*

October has a basket of services, medlars and *chestnuts*, and
fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour.

His hair is of a good colour. —

—An excellent colour: your *chestnut* was ever the only colour. *Shakspeare.*

Merab's long hair was glossy *chestnut* brown. *Cowley.*

CHESTON. *n. s.* A species of plum.

CHEVACHIE. ** n. s.* [Fr. low Lat. *chevalchia*.] An expedition with cavalry. Obsolete.

He had been sometime in *chevarhie*,
In Flaunders, in Artois, and in Picardie. *Chaucer, C. T. Prolog.*

CHEVAGE. ** See CHIEFAGE.*

CHEVALIER. *n. s.* [chevalier, Fr.] A knight; a gallant strong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid;

And I am low'd by a traitor-villain,

And cannot help the noble *chevalier*. *Shakspeare.*

CHEVAUX de Frise. *n. s.* [Fr. The singular *cheval de frise* is seldom used.] The Friesland horse, which is a piece of timber, larger or smaller, and traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, stopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to stop the cavalry. It is also called a turnpike, or tourniquet. *Chamber's.*

CHEVEN. *† n. s.* [*chevesne*, Fr. from *chef*, the head; the fish having a large head.] A river fish; the same with chub.

The fishes of this lake were trouts, pikes, *chevins*, and tenches.

Sir T. Brown, Tracts, p. 99.

CHEVERIL. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *cheverel*, from *chevreau*, i. e. petit chevre. V. Roq. This word, now obsolete, was a favourite expression with our ancestors to denote the pliability of certain consciences; and to the solitary instance of a *cheveril* conscience in Shakspeare, given by Dr. Johnson, a pleasant illustration of the phrase may be added from an elder writer. B. Jonson has also *cheveril* conscience, in his Poetaster.] A kid; kid-leather:

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward. *Shakspeare.*

Neither the captains nor souldiers can stand or prevail. And no mervail; for their armour is of *cheverel* leather; and the nature of *cheverel* leather is, that if a man take it by the sides, and pull it in breadth, he may make a little point as brode as both his hands; if he take it by the ends, and pull it in length, he may make it as small as a thread. Moste men now a dayes have *cheverel* consciences! if the matter touch their owne profit or pleasure, they make their consciences wide enough, and large enough; if it touch another man's profit, they make them as small as a thread.

Ep. of Chichester's Sermon at Paul's Cross, (1576.) c. viii.

Which gifts the capacity

Of your soft *cheveril* conscience would receive,

If you might please to stretch it. *Shakspeare.*

O, here's a wit of *cheveril*, that stretches from an inch narrow to a ell broad. *Shakspeare.*

TO CHEVERILIZE. ** v. a.* [from *cheveril*.] To make as pliable as kidleather. Not now in use.

I appeal unto your own, though never so much *cheverillized*, consciences, my good calumniators; can there be inferred a just accusation? *Mountagu, App. to Cas. p. 23.*

CHEVISANCE. *† n. s.* [*chevisance*, Fr.]

1. Enterprize; achievement. A word now not in use.

Fortune, the foe of famous *chevisance*,
Seldom, said Guyon, yields to virtue aid. *Spenser, F. Q.*

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C H E

2. Bargain. [old Fr. *chevisance*, *chevisance*, an agreement between debtor and creditor, in relation to the loan of money. Kelham.]

They maken many a wrong *chevisaunce*,
Heaping up waves of wealth and woe.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

CHEVRON. *† n. s.* [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand.

Harris.

The masquers were placed in a great concave shell, like mother of pearl; — the top thereof was stuck with a *cheveron* of lights, which, indented to the proportion of the shell, struck a glorious beam upon them, as they were seated one above another. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

CHEVRONED. ** adj.* [from *chevron*.] Variegated in the shape of a chevron.

Their bases were of watchet cloth of silver, *cheveroned* all over with lace. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

CHEVRONEL. ** n. s.* A diminutive of, and in size half, the heraldick chevron.

TO CHEW. *v. a.* [ceopan, Sax. *kauwen*, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,
When capital crimes, *chew'd*, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shakspeare.*

Pacing through the forest,
Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy. *Shakspeare.*

This pious cheat, that never suck'd the blood,
Nor *chew'd* the flesh of lambs. *Dryden, Fables.*

The vales

Descending gently, where the lowing herd
Chews verdurous pasture. *Philips.*

By *chewing*, solid aliment is divided into small parts: in a human body, there is no other instrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *chewing*, the spittle and mucus are squeezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a sort of chyle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts.

While the fierce monk does at his trial stand,
He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offences:
Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
He stabs his judge, to prove his innocence. *Prior.*

3. To taste without swallowing.

Heav'n's in my mouth,
As if I did but only *chew* its name. *Shakspeare.*

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested: that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with attention. *Bacon.*

TO CHEW. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;
'Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shakspeare.*

Inculcate the doctrine of disobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chew* upon't. *L'Alfange.*

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to the last. *Pope.*

CHEW. ** n. s.* [from the verb.] That which is chewed; a vulgarism, as a *chew* of tobacco.

CHEWING. ** n. s.* [Sax. *ceopung*.] Mastication.

CHEWET. ** n. s.* [probably from *chew*. See *CHURCH.*]

A pie consisting of various articles chopped, and mixed together. Cotgrave terms the "*chewet* pie, goubelet." There is a receipt for this *olio*, whether fried or baked, in the *Archæologia*, vol. 15. p. 12.

A kind of dainty *chewet*, or minced pie.

Florio, Ital. Dict. in V. Frilingotti.
Men laden with bottles of wine, *chewets*, and currant-custards,
Middleton's Witch, ii. 1.

CHI'BBAL. * *n. s.* [Fr. *ciboule*. In the north of Eng-
land *chibe* is the word; Sax. *cipe*, Lat. *cepa*.] A
small kind of onion.

Ye eating rascals,
Whose gods are beef and brewis, whose brave angers
Do execution upon these, and *chibbals*.

Beaum. and Fl., Bonduca.

CHICA'NE. † *n. s.* [*chicane*, Fr. derived by Menage
from the Spanish word *chico*, little, Dr. Johnson
says. But Morin asserts, that both Menage and
Huet derive the word from the Gr. *δixavixds*, *he*
who loves a suit at law. Others derive it from *σικavds*,
which at first signified a *Sicilian*, and afterwards a
deceiver, because the Sicilians were so esteemed.
V. Morin, Dict. Etym. Fr. and Gr. in V. CHICA-
NEUR.]

1. The art of protracting a contest by petty objection
and artifice.

The general part of the civil law concerns not the *chicane* of
private cases, but the affairs and intercourse of civilized nations,
grounded upon the principles of reason. *Locke.*

His attorneys have hardly one trick left; they are at an end
of all their *chicane*. *Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

2. Artifice in general. This sense is only in familiar
language.

Unwilling then in arms to meet,
He strove to lengthen the campaign,
And save his forces by *chicane*.

Prior.

To CHICA'NE. † *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a
contest by tricks.

Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and
chicane about the motives. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

CHICA'NER. *n. s.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty sophister;
a trifling disputant; a wrangler.

This is the way to distinguish the two most different things
I know, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke.*

CHICA'NERV. *n. s.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophistry; mean
arts of wrangle.

His anger caused him to destroy the greatest part of these
reports; and only to preserve such as discovered most of the
chicanery and futility of the practice. *Arbutnot.*

CHI'CHES. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *chiches*; chich-peas, Sher-
wood; from the Lat. *cicer*.] Dwarf peas, or
vetches. See CHICKPEAS.

Such things as neede not much moisture, as speric, *chick*, and
the other pulses. *B. Googe's Husbandrie*, (1586.) fol. 18. b.

He *chiches* gives, for winter laid aside;
Nor are the long and slender oats denied.

Sir J. Beaumont's Poems, p. 41.

CHI'CHLING VETCH. *n. s.* [*lathyrus*, Lat.] In Ger-
many they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though
neither so tender nor well tasted. *Miller.*

CHICK. *n. s.* } [*cicen*, Sax. *kiccken*, Dutch.
CHI'CKEN. † *n. s.* } *Chicken* is, I believe, the old
plural of *chick*, though now used as a singular noun,
Dr. Johnson says. "The old proverb, however, yet
countenances *chicken* as the regular plural; and we
still say, "a couple of chicken." See Ray's Prov.
"Children and *chicken* must always be picking."]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small
bird.

All my pretty ones!

What all my pretty *chickens*, and their dam,

At one fell swoop!

For when the shell is broke, out comes a *chick*.

Shakespeare.

Davies.

While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor
hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it. *Hale.*

Ev'n since she was a se'en-night old, they say,

Was chaste and humble to her dying day;

Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to disobey. *Dryden, Fables.*

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the
other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam
and *chick*. *Locke.*

On rainy days alone I dine,

Upon a *chick* and pint of wine;

On rainy days I dine alone,

And pick my *chicken* to the bone.

Swift.

2. A word of tenderness.

My Ariel, *chick*;

This is thy charge.

Shakespeare.

3. A term for a young person.

Then, Chloe, still go on to prate

Of thirty-six and thirty-eight;

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,

Your hints, that Stella is no *chicken*.

Swift.

To CHICK. * *v. n.* [from the Sax. *cicen*.] To sprout,
as seed in the ground; to vegetate. A word still
used in some parts of England. "*Chykynge* or
sprowing of corne, *pullulatus*; to *chyken* as corne,
or spyren, *pullulo*." Prompt. Parv.

CHI'CKENHEARTED. *adj.* [from *chicken* and *heart*.]
Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

Now we set up for tilting in the pit,

Where 'tis agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted*,

To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.

Prolog. to Sp. Friar.

The CHI'CKENPOX. *n. s.* An exanthematous distem-
per, so called from its being of no very great danger.

CHI'CKLING. *n. s.* [from *chick*.] A small chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS. *n. s.* [from *chick* and *pea*.] A kind of
degenerate pea. *Miller.*

CHI'CKWEED. *n. s.* [*chick* and *weed*.] The name of a
plant.

Green mint, or *chickweed*, are of good use, in all the hard
swellings of the breast, occasioned by milk. *Wiseman.*

To CHIDE. † *v. a.* preter. *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid*
or *chidden*. [Sax. *chidan*, part. *chid*.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: ap-
plied to persons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,

When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth.

Shakespeare.

And fly like *chidden* Mercury from Jove.

Shakespeare.

Those, that do teach your babes,

Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks;

He might have *chid* me so: for, in good faith,

I am a child to chiding.

Shakespeare.

Scylla wept,

And *chid* her barking waves into attention.

Milton, Com.

Above the waves as Neptune shew'd his face,

To *chide* the winds, and save the Trojan race.

Waller.

You look, as if yon stern philosopher

Had just now *chid* you.

Addison.

If any woman of better fashion in the parish happened to be
absent from church, they were sure of a visit from him, to *chide*
and to dine with her. *Swift.*

2. To drive with reproof.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,

Have *chid* me from the battle.

Shakespeare.

If, rather than to marry county Paris,

Thou hast the strength of will to slay thyself;

Then it is likely, thou wilt undertake

A thing like death to *chide* away this shame.

Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.

3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.

He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,

That caves and womby vaultages of France

Shall *chide* your trespass.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. V.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay,

And fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chide* your stay.

Dryden.

I *chid* the folly of my thoughtless haste;
For, the work perfected, the joy was past.
To CHIDE.† *v. n.* *Prior.*

1. To clamour; to scold.

Therefore the Jews *chidden* togidere, and seyden, how may
this give to us his fleisch to ete? *Wicliffe, St. John, vi.*
What had he to do to *chide* at me? *Shakespeare.*

Next morn, betimes, the bride was missing:
The mother scream'd, the father *chid*,
Where can this idle wench be hid? *Swift.*

2. To quarrel with.

And the people *chode* with Mosés.
Numbers, xx. 3. (Transl. 1578.)

The business of the state does him offence,
And he does *chide* with you. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make a noise.

My duty,
As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours. *Shakespeare.*

CHIDE.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Murmur; gentle
noise.

Nor the *chide* of streams,
And hum of bees, inviting sleep sincere
Into the guiltless breast. *Thomson, Autumn.*

CHIDER.† *n. s.* [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a re-
prover.

Whether any be brawlers, slanderers, *chiders*, scolders, and
sewers of discord between one and another.

Not her that chides, sir, at any hand, I pray.—
I love no *chiders*, sir. *Shakespeare.*

CHIDRESS.* *n. s.* [from *chider*.] She who chides.
Obsolete.

If one be full of wantonnesse,
Another is a *chidresse*. *Chaucer, Rom. of the Rose.*

CHIDING.* *n. s.* [Sax. *cibing*.]

1. Rebuke; contention; quarrel.

He called the name of the place Massuh, and Meribah, be-
cause of the *chiding* [in the margin *strife*] of the children of
Israel, and because they tempted the Lord. *Exod. xvii. 7.*
Well thou know'st what cruel *chidings*
Oft I've from my mother borne.

Bp. Percy, Alcanzor and Zaida.

2. Simply, noise; sound.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
Whence in a wood of Crete they bay'd the boar
With hounds of Sparta: never did I hear
Such gallant *chiding*. *Shakespeare, M. N. Dr.*

CHIDINGLY.* *adv.* [from *chiding*.] After the man-
ner of chiding. *Hulot.*

CHIEF.† *adj.* [*chef*, the head, Fr. from the Gr.
κεφαλη.]

1. Principal; most eminent; above the rest in any
respect.

These were the *chief* of the officers that were over Solomon's
works. *1 Kings, ix. 13.*

My lord *chief justice*, speak to that vain man.
Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this
trespass. *Exra, w. 2.*

Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend;
At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend. *Pope.*

2. Eminent; extraordinary.

A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer separateth
chief friends. *Proverbs, xvi. 28.*

3. Capital; of the first order; that to which other
parts are inferior, or subordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the apostle's main
purpose in writing the epistle, and the *chief* branches of his
discourse wherein he prosecuted it. *Locke.*

4. It is used by some writers with a superlative termi-
nation; but, I think improperly: the comparative
chiefer is never found.

We beseech you, bend you to remain,
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son. *Shakespeare.*
Doeg an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen. *1 Sam. xxi. 7.*

He sometimes denied admission to the *chiefest* officers of the
army. *Clarendon.*

CHIEF. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A military commander; a leader of armies; a
captain.

Is pain to them
Less pain, less to be fled? or thou than they
Less hardy to endure? courageous *chief*!
The first in flight from pain. *Milton, P. L.*

After or before were never known
Such *chiefs*; as each an army seem'd alone. *Dryden.*

A wit's a feather, and a *chief* a rod;
An honest man's the noblest work of God. *Pope.*

A prudent *chief* not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array;
But with th' occasion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

2. In **CHIEF**, in law. *In capite*, by personal service.

All sums demandable, either for licence of alienation to be
made of lands holden in *chief*, or for the pardon of any such
alienation already made without licence, have been stayed in
the way to the hanaper. *Bacon.*

I shall be proud to hold my dependance on you in *chief*, as
I do part of my small fortune in Wiltshire. *Dryden.*

3. In Spenser it seems to signify somewhat like
achievement; a mark of distinction.

Where be the nosegays that she dight for thee?
The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chief*,
The knottish rush-rings, and gilt rosemary. *Spenser.*

4. In heraldry.

The *chief* is so called of the French word *chef*, the head
or upper part: this possesses the upper third part of the escut-
cheon. *Peacham on Drowning.*

CHIEF.* *adv.* [from the *adj.*] Chiefly.

Then, issuing chearful, to thy sport repair,
Chief, should the western breezes curling play,
And light o'er ether bear the shad'wing clouds.
Thomson, Spring.

CHIEF.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *chef*, from *chcoir*; whence
meschcoir, *meschief*; and thence our word *mischief*.

• See also **BONCHIEF.**] Hap; fortune. Prompt.
Parv. Not now in use, except in the compound
mischief.

CHIEFAGE, or CHIEVAGE.* [old Fr. *chevage*, poll-
money paid by a villain to his lord, Kelham; from
chef, the head.] A tribute by the head.

The Jews, allowed to live in England, long paid *chevage*,
or poll-money; viz. three pence per head, at Easter.

CHIEFDOM. *n. s.* [from *chief*.] Sovereignty. Not
in use. *Chambers.*

Zephyrus being in love with Chloris, and coveting her to
wife, gave her for a dowry the *chiefdom* and sovereignty of all
flowers and green herbs. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Gloss.*

CHIEFLESS.* *adj.* [from *chief*.] Wanting a head;
being without a leader.

And *chiefless* armies doz'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

CHIEFLY. *adv.* [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently;
more than common.

Any man who will consider the nature of an epick poem, what
actions it describes, and what persons they are *chiefly* whom it
informs, will find it a work full of difficulty. *Dryden.*

Those parts of the kingdom, where the number and estates
of the dissenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

CHIEFRIE. *n. s.* [from *chief*.] A small rent paid to
the lord Paramount.

They shall be well able to live upon those lands, to yield her majesty reasonable *chiefrie*, and also give a competent maintenance unto the garrisons. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Would the reserved rent at this day be any more than a small *chiefrie*? *Swift.*

CHIEFTAIN. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *chefetain*; and in our ancient language *chevetain* and *cheventeyn*. Chaucer uses the former in the Knight's Tale; and the latter occurs in a ballad of earlier days than his. See Ritson's *Anc. Songs*, p. 19.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That forc'd their *chieftain*, for his safety's sake,
(Their *chieftain* Humber named was aright)

Unto the mighty stream him to betake,
Where he an end of battle and of life did make.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords and *chieftains*
of the Irishry. *Davies on Ireland.*

CHIEFTAINRY.* } *n. s.* [from *chieftain*.] Headship.

The *chieftainship* of the highlandry is a very dangerous influence. *Smollett.*

The laird of Raarsa has sometimes disputed the *chieftainry*
of the clan with Macleod of Skie.

Johnson, Lett. to Mrs. Thrale.

CHIEVANCE. *n. s.* [probably from *achervance*, Fr. purchase.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as discount. Now obsolete.

There were good laws against usury, the bastard use of money; and against unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury. *Bacon.*

To CHIEVE, or CHEVE.* *v. n.* [Fr. *chevoir*.] To turn out; to come to a conclusion; to succeed. Not yet obsolete. *Chieve* in Lancashire is to prosper.

Evil mote he *cheve*.

Chaucer, Chan. Yeom. Tale.

It *chieves* nought with him.

Ray, N. C. Words, p. 14.

CHIEBLAIN. *n. s.* [from *chill*, cold, and *blain*; so that Temple seems mistaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to serve a purpose.] Sores made by frost.

I remembered the cure of *childblanes* when I was a boy,
(which may be called the children's gout,) by burning at the fire. *Temple.*

CHILD. † *n. s.* [Sax. *cild*; Goth. *kilthein*, the womb; *inkiltho*, with child; probably from the Heb. *choul*, to bring forth.] In the plural *children*.

1. An infant, or very young person.

A faire young man,

Of wondrous beauty, and of freshest years:—

Whom when the palmer saw, abasht he was

Through fear and wonder, that he nought could say,

Till him the child bespoke. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 5—7.*

In age, to wish for youth is full as vain,

As for youth to turn a child again. *Denham.*

The young lad must not be ventured abroad at eight or ten,
for fear of what may happen to the tender child; though he
then runs ten times less risque than at sixteen. *Locke.*

The stroke of death is nothing: children endure it, and the
greatest cowards find it no pain. *Wake.*

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent.

Of a truth, against thy holy child Jesus, whom thou hast
anointed, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles
and the people of Israel, were gathered together. *Acts*, iv. 27.

Where children have been exposed, or taken away young,
and afterwards have approached to their parents' presence, the
parents, though they have not known them, have had a secret
joy, or other alteration thereupon. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

I shall see

The winged vengeance overtake such children. *Shakespeare.*

So unexhausted her perfections were,

That for more children, she had more to spare. *Dryden.*

He in a fruitful wife's embraces old,

A long increase of children's children told. *Addison.*

3. The descendants of a man, how remote soever, are called children; as the children of Edom, the children of Israel.

And the Midianites, and the Amalekites, and all the children
of the east, lay along in the valley like grasshoppers for multi-
tude. *Judges*, vii. 12.

4. In the language of scripture.

One weak in knowledge. *Isaiah*, x. 19.

1 Cor. xiii. 11.

Such as are young in grace.

1 John, ii. 13.

Such as are humble and docile.

St. Matthew, xvii. 3, 4.

The children of light, the children of darkness; who follow
light, who remain in darkness.

The elect, the blessed, are also called the children of God.

How is he numbered among the children of God, and his
lot is among the saints! *Wisdom*, v. 5.

In the New Testament, believers are commonly called chil-
dren of God.

Ye are all the children of God, by faith in Jesus Christ.
Gal. iii. 26. *Calmet.*

5. A girl child. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says. But, in some of our inland counties, the contradistinction of a female to a male infant is said to be yet kept up, among the lower orders, by the word *child*. See Steevens's Note on the *Winter's Tale*. Formerly, however, it was just the reverse; *child* being restrained to the young of the male sex; as, "the child Iulus," a translation of "*puer Iulus*;" and the children of the chapel, signify the boys of the royal chapel. See Warton's *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 23.

Mercy on's, a bearne, a very pretty bearne!

A boy, or child, I wonder.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.

6. Any thing, the product or effect of another.

Macduff, this noble passion,

Child of integrity, hath from my soul

Wip'd the black scruples.

Shakespeare.

7. A noble youth; like the Fr. *bachelier*; not a knight, but a young man of noble birth dubbed *esquire*, in his progress to the honour of knight-hood; though, in our old ballads and romances, *child* may certainly be sometimes found for knight. But the sense, best authorized, is that of a youth of noble blood. In Spenser, *child* Tristram is not knight Tristram, as Bp. Percy has asserted; for he is called *child*, not after, but before he was made a knight.

Every knight had after him riding

Three henchmen [each] on him awaiting:—

And every *childe* ware of leaves green

A fresh chapelet upon his haire bright.

Chaucer, Flower and Leaf.

The noble *childe*, preventing his desire,

Under his club with wary boldnesse went,

And smote him on the knee that never yet was bent.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 35.

8. To be with CHILD. To be pregnant.

If it must stand still, let wives with child

Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,

Lest that their hopes prodigiously be crost.

Shakespeare

To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.

The spring, the summer,

The *childing* autumn, angry winter, change

Their wonted liveries.

Shakespeare.

As to *childing* women, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with hæmorrhages.

Arbutnot.

TO CHILD. * *v. a.* To bring forth children.

Whilst ye in durance dwelt, ye to me gave
A little mayde, the which ye *childed* tho:
The same again if now ye list to have,
The same is yonder lady, whom High God did save.

Spenser, *F. Q.* vi. xii. 17.

An hundred plants beside, e'en in his sight,
Childed an hundred nymphs.

Fairfax, *Tasso*, xviii. 26.

CHILDBEARING. *n. s.* [from *child* and *bear*.] The act of bearing children.

To thee,
Pains only in *childbearing* were foretold,
And, bringing forth, soon recompens'd with joy,
Fruit of thy womb.

Milton, *P. L.*

The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred 'till she is past *childbearing*.

Addison.

CHILDBED. *n. s.* [from *child* and *bed*.] The state of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.

The funerals of Prince Arthur, and of Queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower.

Bacon.

Pure, as when wash'd from spot of *childbed* stain.

Milton, *Sonnet*.

Yet these, tho' poor, the pain of *childbed* bear.

Dryden.

Let no one be actually married, 'till she hath the *childbed* pillows.

Spectator.

Women in *childbed* are in the case of persons wounded.

Arbutnot on *Det.*

CHILDBIRTH. *n. s.* [from *child* and *birth*.] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The mother of Pyrocles, after her *childbirth*, died.

Sidney.

A kernel void of any taste, but not so of virtue, especially for women travelling in *childbirth*.

Carew's *Survey*.

In the whole sex of women, God hath decreed the sharpest pains of *childbirth*; to shew, that there is no state exempt from sorrow.

Bp. Taylor, *Holy Living*.

He to his wife, before the time assign'd

For *childbirth* came, thus bluntly spoke his mind.

Dryden.

CHILDED. *adj.* [from *child*.] Furnished with a child.

How light and portable my pain seems now,

When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow;

He *childed*, as I father'd.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

CHILDERMAS DAY. † [Sax. *childamasse-dæg*.]

The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the holy Innocents is solemnized, which weak and superstitious persons think an unlucky day.

To talk of hares, or such uncouth things, proves as ominous to the fisherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *childermas day* fell, doth to the mariner.

Carew.

CHILDHOD. *n. s.* [from *child*, *childhood*, Sax.]

1. The state of children, or, the time in which we are children: it includes infancy, but is continued to puberty.

Now I have stain'd the *childhood* of our joy
With blood, remov'd but little from our own.

Shakspeare.

The sons of lords and gentlemen should be trained up in learning from their *childhoods*.

Spenser on *Ireland*.

Seldom have I ceas'd to eye

Thy infancy, thy *childhood*, and thy youth.

Milton, *P. R.*

The same authority that the actions of a man have with us in our *childhood*, the same, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our superiours.

Rogers.

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and *childhood* demand thin, copious, nourishing aliment.

Arbutnot on *Aliments*.

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began,
And rose as *childhood* ripen'd into man.

Dryden.

CHILDISH. † *adj.* [Sax. *childisc*.]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; simple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almost *childish*: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile.

Bacon, *Essays*.

2. Becoming only children; trifling; puerile.

Musidgrus being elder by three or four years, there was taken away the occasion of *childish* contentions.

Sidney.

The lion's whelps she saw how he did bear,

And lull in rugged arms withouten *childish* fear.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

When I was yet a child, no *childish* play

To me was pleasing; all my mind was set

Serious to learn and know.

Milton, *P. R.*

The fathers looked on the worship of images as the most silly and *childish* thing in the world.

Stillingfleet.

One that hath newly learn'd to speak and go,

Loves *childish* plays.

Roscommon.

They have spoiled the walls with *childish* sentences, that consist often in a jingle of words.

Addison on *Italy*.

By conversation the *childish* humours of their younger days might be worn out.

Arbutnot, *Hist. of J. Bull*.

CHILDISHLY. *adv.* [from *childish*.] In a *childish* trifling way; like a child.

Together with his fame their infamy was spread, who had so rashly and *childishly* ejected him.

Hooker.

Some men are of excellent judgement in their own professions, but *childishly* unskillful in any thing besides.

Hayward.

CHILDISHMINDEDNESS. * *n. s.* [from *childish* and *mind*.] Triflingness.

I have somewhat of the French; I love birds, as the king does; and have some *childishmindedness* wherein we shall consent.

Bacon.

CHILDISHNESS. † *n. s.* [from *childish*.]

1. Pucility; triflingness; state of a child.

Last scene of all,

That ends this strange eventful history,

Is second *childishness*, and mere oblivion.

Shakspeare, *As you Like it*.

The actions of *childishness*, and unfashionable carriage, time and age will of itself be sure to reform.

Locke.

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the superstition, credulity, and *childishness* of the Roman catholic religion.

Addison on *Italy*.

2. Harmlessness.

Speak thou, boy;

Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more

Than can our reasons.

Shakspeare.

CHILDLIENESS. † *adj.* [from *child*.] Without children; without offspring.

As thy sword hath made women *childless*, so shall thy mother be *childless* among women.

1 Samuel, xv. 33.

A man shall see the noblest works and foundation have proceeded from *childless* men; which have sought to express the images of their minds, where those of their bodies have failed: so the care of posterity is most in them that have no posterity.

Bacon, *Essays*.

Childless thou art, *childless* remain: so death

Shall be deceiv'd his glut.

Milton, *P. L.*

She can give the reason why one died *childless*.

Spectator.

So the sad nightingale, when *childless* made

By some rough swain, that steals her young away.

Ld. Mulgrave, *Virg. Georg. iv.*

CHILDLIKE. *adj.* [from *child* and *like*.] Becoming or becoming a child.

Who can owe no less than *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care.

Hooker.

I thought the remnant of mine age

Should have been cherish'd by her *childlike* duty.

Shakspeare.

CHILDLY. * *adj.* [from *child*.] Like a child. Not in use.

In *childly* wyse on her [he] gan to smyle.

Lidgate, *Fall of Princes*, ii. 12.

C H I

CHI'LIAD. *n. s.* [from *χιλιας*.] A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand.

We make cycles and periods of years; as decades, centuries; *chiliads*, for the use of computation in history. *Holder.*

CHILIA'EDRON. *n. s.* [from *χιλια*.] A figure of a thousand sides.

In a man, who speaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct. *Locke.*

CHI'LIARCH.* *n. s.* [*χιλιάρχης*.] A commander of a thousand. *Coles, and Blount.*

CHI'LIAS.* *n. s.* [*χίλιας*.] One of the sect of the millenarians.

To reign with Christ a 1000 years before the ending of the world, was the old error of the *chiliasts*.

Pagitt's Heresiography, p. 20.

This imposture was put upon us by the Hellenists, those among them who affected that ancient heresy of the *chiliasts*.

Gregory's Posthuma, p. 115.

CHILIFA'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *chile*, or rather *chyle*.] This word and the two following should be written *chylifactive*, *chylifactory*, and *chylification*. That which makes chile.

Whether this be not effected by some way of corrosion, rather than any proper digestion, *chylifactive* mutation, or alimential conversion. *Brown, Vulg. Errs.*

CHILIFA'CTORY. *adj.* [from *chile*.] That which has the quality of making chile.

We should rather rely upon a *chylifactory* menstruum, or digestive preparation drawn from species or individuals, whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve lapideous bodies. *Brown.*

CHILIFICA'TION. *n. s.* [from *chile*.] The act of making chile.

Nor will we affirm that iron is indigested in the stomach of the ostrich; but we suspect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendency to *chylification*, by the power of natural heat. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CHILL.† *adj.* [cele, Sax. *kyla*, Su. cold.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I save from nightly ill,
Of noisom winds, and blasting vapours *chill*. *Milton, Arcades.*

2. Cold; having the sensation of cold; shivering with cold.

My heart, and my *chill* veins, freeze with despair. *Rowe.*

3. Dull; not warm; not forward: as, a *chill* reception.

4. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.

5. Unaffectionate; cold of temper.

CHILL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Chilness; cold.

I very well know one to have a sort of *chill* about his precordia and head. *Derham, Physico-Theology.*

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet

So shrunk my sinews, or so *chill'd* my veins,

But conscious virtue in my breast remains. *Dryden.*

Heat burns his rise, frost *chills* his setting beams,

And vex the world with opposite extremes. *Creesh.*

Each changing season does its poison bring;

Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blast the spring.

Now no more the drum

Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor shrill

Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood. *Philips.*

2. To depress; to deject; to discourage.

Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of his spirits, and awakens terrors, which he cannot bear. *Rogers.*

3. To blast with cold.

The fruits perish on the ground,

Or soon decay, by snows immolate *chill'd*,

By winds are blasted, or by lightning kill'd. *Blackmore.*

C H I

CHI'LLINESS. *n. s.* [from *chilly*.] A sensation of shivering cold.

If the patient survives three days, the acuteness of the pain abates, and a *chilliness* or shivering affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LLY.† *adj.* [from *chill*.] Somewhat cold.

Their winters are for the most part sharper than ours — perchance by vicinity to the *chilly* tops of the Alps.

Wotton, Rem. p. 251.

A *chilly* sweat bedews

My shuddering limbs. *Philips.*

CHI'LLY.* *adv.* Coldly. *Sherwood.*

CHI'LLNESS. *n. s.* [from *chill*.] Coldness; want of warmth.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into a shade, there followeth a *chillness* or shivering in all the body. *Bacon.*

This, while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,

A gen'rous *chillness* seizes ev'ry part,

The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart. *Dryden.*

CHIMB. *n. s.* [*kime*, Dut.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME.† *n. s.* [The original of this word is doubtful. Junius and Minshew suppose it corrupted from *cimbal*; Skinner from *gamme*, or *gamut*; Henshaw from *chiamare*, to call, because the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only softened from *chirme*, or *churme*, an old word for the sound of many voices, or instruments making a noise together. But Mr. H. Tooke asks where this old word, *chirm*, is to be found. I am surprised that it escaped his researches. See *To CHIRM*.]

1. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments.

Hang our shaggy thighs with bells;

That, as we do strike a tune,

In our dance, shall make a *chime*. *B. Jonson.*

The sound

Of instruments, that made melodious *chime*,

Was heard, of harp and organ. *Milton, P. L.*

Love virtue, she alone is free;

She can teach you how to climb

Higher than the spherie *chime*. *Milton, Comus.*

2. The correspondence of sound.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,

The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. *Dryden.*

3. The sound of bells, not rung by ropes, but struck with hammers. In this sense it is always used in the plural, *chimes*.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shakespeare.*

4. The correspondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their several degrees of similitude; as in several proportions, one to another: in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reason is often drowned. *Grew's Cosmol.*

To CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To sound in harmony or consonance.

To make the rough recital a *chime*,

Or bring the sum of Gallia's loss to rhyme,

'Tis mighty hard. *Prior.*

2. To correspond in relation or proportion.

Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and through custom, do readily *chime*, and answer one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the discourse. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

4. To suit with; to agree.

Any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, I have been used to, *chime*, of course, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strange and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I am fore'd to *chime*,
And, wanting strength to rise, descend to rhyme. *Smith.*
To CHIME. *v. a.*

1. To move, or strike, or cause to sound harmonically, or with just consonancy.

With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row:
With labour'd anvils, *Etna* groans below. *Dryden, Georg.*

2. To strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIMMER. *n. s.* [from *chima*.] He who chimes the bells. *Sherwood.*

CHIMERA. *n. s.* [*Chimera*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the existence of the poetical chimera, a monster feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In short, the force of dreams is of a piece, *Chimeras* all; and more absurd, or less. *Dryden, Fables.*

No body joins the voice of a sheep with the shape of a horse, to be the complex ideas of any real substances, unless he has a mind to fill his head with *chimeras*, and his discourse with unintelligible words. *Locke.*

CHIMERE. *n. s.* [Ital. *ciamare*, old Fr. *chamarre*.] *Dryden* writes the word *sinar*, or *syamar*, which *Dr. Johnson* has defined "a woman's robe;" and *Henry Wharton*, the eminent antiquary, *samarra*, but not in *Dr. Johnson's* limited and imperfect meaning. See *SIMAR*. This variation of orthography arises, perhaps, from imitating the Dutch word *saniere*, the Span. *samarra*, or the Goth. *samaria*; the last of which denotes the priestly gown; as *chimere*, in some degree, is used by us.] A robe.

The *chimere* [is] the upper robe, to which the lawn sleeves are generally sewed; which before and after the reformation, till Queen Elizabeth's time, was always of scarlet silk; but Bishop Hooper scrupling first at the robe itself, and then at the colour of it; as too light and gay for the episcopal gravity; it was changed for a *chimere* of black satin.

Wheatley on the Comm. Prayer, ii. § 4.

CHIMERICAL. *adj.* [old Fr. *chimerique*.] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantastically conceived; fantastick.

As if the solemnity of this vow had never had beginning! *Chimerical* fancies, fit for a shorn head.

Ep. Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy, p. 312.

Notwithstanding the fineness of this allegory may atone for it in some measure, I cannot think that persons of such a *chimerical* existence are proper actors in an epic poem.

Spectator.

CHIMERICALLY. *adv.* [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wildly; fantastically.

To CHIMERIZE. *v. n.* [from *chimera*.] To entertain wild fancies. Not in use.

What are all these but of chimerical dreams and chimerizing ideas of shallow imaginative scholars?

Transl. of Boccacini, (1626.) p. 226.

CHIMINAGE. *n. s.* [from *chemin*, an old law word for a road.] A toll for passage through a forest.

Cowel.

CHIMNEY. *n. s.* [*cheminée*, French, from the Lat. *caminus*, which also figuratively denotes fire. *Wicliffe* employs *chimney*, where the later translations employ *furnace*. "And they schulen send hem into the chimney of fier; there schal be wepying and beting togidre of teeth. *St. Matt. xiii.*"]

1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house.

Chimnies, with scorn, rejecting smoke. *Swift.*

2. The turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakespeare.*

3. The fireplace.

The chimney
Is south the chamber; and the chimney-piece,
Chaste Dian bathings. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god, is crept into every man's chimney. *Raleigh, Hist.*

Low offices, which some neighbours hardly think it worth stirring from their chimney sides to obtain. *Swift on Sac. Test.*

CHIMNEY-CORNER. *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *corner*.] The fireside; the seat on each end of the firegrate; usually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet some old men
Tell stories of you in their chimney-corner. *Denham.*
Perhaps he had it from an old woman in a chimney-corner, or out of a romance. *Leslie's Short Method with the Deists.*

CHIMNEY-MONKEY. *n. s.* Hearth-money, or a tax imposed by statute, in Charles the Second's time, on fire-hearths and stoves in houses; and abolished in the first year of William and Mary.

CHIMNEYPIECE. *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece of wood, or stone, that is set round the fireplace.

Polish and brighten the marble hearths and chimneypieces with a clout dipt in grease. *Swift.*

CHIMNEYSWEEPER. *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *sweeper*.]

1. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimnies of soot.

To look like her, are *chimneysweepers* black:
And since her time are colliers counted bright. *Shakespeare.*

The little *chimneysweeper* skulks along,
And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng. *Gay.*
Even lying Ned the *chimneysweeper* of Savoy and Tom the Portugal dustman, put in their claims. *Arbutnot.*

2. It is used proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

Golden lads and girls, all must,
As *chimneysweepers*, come to dust. *Shakespeare.*

CHIMNEYTOP. *n. s.* [from *chimney* and *top*.] The summit of a chimney.

Many a time and oft
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
To towers and windows, yea, to chimney-tops. *Shakespeare, Jul. Caesar.*

CHIN. *n. s.* [cinne, Sax. *kin*, Germ. from the Goth. *kinmus*, *kin*. It may be curious to add, that the Pers. *chyosser* is the chin. See Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 316.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was wrying her waist, and thru-ting out her chin. *Sidney.*

With his amazonian chin he drove
The bristled lips before him. *Shakespeare.*

He rais'd his hardy head, which sunk again,
And, sinking on his bosom, knock'd his chin. *Dryden.*

CHINNED. *adj.* [from *chin*.] Used in composition for having a long or short chin; "long-chinned."

Kersey.

CHINA. *n. s.* [from *China*, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glass. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one easily vitrifies; the other resists a very strong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glass, they are completely burnt.

Sneez, vapours, or small-pox, above them all,
And mistress of herself, tho' china fall.

After supper, carry your plate and china together in the same basket. *Pope.*

CHI'NA-ORANGE. *n. s.* [from *China* and *orange*.] The sweet orange; brought originally from China. *Swift.*

Not many years has the *China-orange* been propagated in Portugal and Spain. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHI'NA-ROOT. *n. s.* [from *China* and *root*.] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHI'NCOUGH. *n. s.* [perhaps more properly *kinough*, from *kincken*, to pant, Dutch, and *cough*; Goth. and Su. *kikna*, to have the respiration interrupted. Kersey, in 1702, calls it the "*chine-cough*, vulgò *chin-cough*."] A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject.

It shall ne'er be said in our country

Thou dy'st o' th' *chin-cough*. *Beaum. and Fl. Bonduca.*

I have observed a *chincough*, complicated with an intermitting fever. *Flayer on the Humours.*

CHINE. *n. s.* [*eschine*, Fr. *schiena*, Ital. *spina*, Lat. *cein*, Græc.]

1. The part of the back, in which the spine or backbone is found.

She strake him such a blow upon his *chine*, that she opened all his body. *Sidney.*

He presents her with the tusky head,
And *chine*, with rising bristles roughly spread. *Dryden.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut but the burly boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou sleep. *Shakspeare.*

He had killed eight fat hogs for this season, and he had dealt about his *chine* very liberally amongst his neighbours. *Spectator.*

To CHINE. *v. a.* [from the noun. Fr. *eschiner*, "to *chine*, to divide, or break the back of." Cotgrave.] To cut into *chines*.

He that in his line did *chine* the long rib'd Apennine. *Dryden.*

CHI'NEO. *adj.* [from *chine*.] Relating to the back.

Some hind, that, like another Milo, [can] bear quarters of malt upon his back, and sing with it; thrash all day, and in the evening in his stockings strike up a hornpipe: These be they, these steel-chined rascals. *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

CHINESE. *n. s.* Used elliptically for the language of the people of China; and for the people themselves, having, in our language, for its plural, *Chinases*, a circumstance which requires to be noticed.

The *Chinases* are no quarrellers, albeit voluptuous. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 364.*

The barren plains
Of *Schiana*, where *Chinases* drive
Wag-sails and wind their cany waggons light. *Milton, P. L.*

CHINOLE. *n. s.* [perhaps a corruption of *channel*; which indeed the passage in *Donne* illustrates.] Gravel, free from dirt. It is yet a local word.

In the superficies whereof was represented in a fair work the flood Meander, running with his returns and windings; in the *channel* of which, one might see a splendour of precious stones, representing his rolling waves; which *chingle* was of carbuncles, emeralds, agates, and all other sorts of precious stones, sparkling in their native lustre. *Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 51.*

CHINK. *n. s.* [Goth. *chian*, to gape, Sax.] A small aperture longwise; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thisby did talk through the *chink* of a wall. *Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

Plagues also have been raised by anointing the *chinks* of doors, and the like. *Baron, Nat. Hist.*

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they do contract the *chink* of their larynx, as to prevent the admission of wet or cold air. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Other inventions, false and absurd, that are like so many *chinks* and holes to discover the rottenness of the whole fabric. *South.*

In vain she search'd each cranny of the house,
Each gaping *chink*, impervious to a mouse. *Swift.*

To CHINK. *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from the sound.] To shake so as to make a sound.

He *chinks* his purse, and takes his seat of state
With ready quills the dedicators wait. *Pope, Dunciad.*

To CHINK. *v. n.* To sound by striking such a body.

Lord Strutt's money shines as bright, and *chinks* as well, as 'squire South's. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,
And Atwill's self was drain'd of all his hoards. *Swift.*

To CHINK.* *v. a.* [Sax. *cinan*.] To break into apertures or chinks. "To be *chinked* or crannied."

Hudoc. "To *chink* or chap, as the north wind does, the face." *Cotgrave in V. Cerceus.*

The surface, which is the skin of that great body, is chopped, and *chinked* with drought, and burnt up with heat. *Seasonable Serm. p. 15.*

To CHINK.* *v. n.* "To open, or gape; as, "the boat *chinketh*." *Barret.*

CHINKY. *adj.* [from *chink*.] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

But plaster thou the *chinky* hives with clay. *Dryden, Virgil.*

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn

An everlasting foe, with watchful eye

Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap,

Pretending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice.

Sure ruin. *Philips's Poems.*

CHINTS. *n. s.* Cloath of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.

Let a charming *chints*, and Brussels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face. *Pope.*

CHI'OPINE. *n. s.* [from *chapin*, Span. often written *chapin*, or *chopin*, in our own language.] A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.

Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chiopine*. *Shakspeare.*

Nor are those short-legged ladies thought less goodly, who fly to *chopines*. *Bp. Taylor, Art. and Language, p. 60.*

The queen of Spain took off one of her *chapins*, and clouted Olivarez about the noddle with it, because he had accompanied the king to a lady of pleasure. *Hotell's Lett. ii. 43.*

The woman was a giantess, and yet walked always in *chiopines*. *Cowley.*

To CHIP. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *chop*.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish, by cutting away a little at a time.

His mangled myrmidons
Noseless, handless, hackt and *chipt* come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

To return to our statue in the block of marble, we see it sometimes only begun to be *chipped*; sometimes rough hewn, and just sketched into an human figure.

The critick strikes out all that is not just,
And 'tis ev'n so the butler *chips* the crust. *Indust.*

Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the st.

CHIP, CHEAT, CHIPPING, in the name of, imply a market; from the Sax. *cyppan*, *ceppan*, to buy. *Glosson.*

To CHIP.* *v. n.* [Dutch *kippen*, to hatch, to disclose.] To break, or crack. An egg is said to *chip*, when the young bird cracks the shell. A north country word. *Grose.* Potters also now use the phrase, meaning the flying of small pieces, or the breaking of the edges of earthen ware.

CHIP. *n. s.* [fr]

1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrumen

As children be as it were *chippes* hewen from their parents, so are other things when they are disjoined one of them from another.

Expos. of Solomon's Song, (1585.) p. 232.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and over-drink themselves, which chaff or *chips* forbideth.

That *chip* made iron swim, not by natural power:

Br. Taylor.

The saw was laid below;

Of *chips* and screw-wood was the second row. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. A small piece, however made.

The manganese lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, spar, and *chips* of stone.

Woodward.

CHIP-AXE. * *n. s.* A *chip-axe*, or one-handed plane-axe, wherewith carpenters hew their timber smooth.

Hulot, and Cotgrave in V. Aisciau.

CHIPPING. * *n. s.* [from *To chip.*] A fragment cut off.

I know you were one could keep

The battery-batch still lock'd and save the *chippings*.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

They dug their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

The *chippings* and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary authours.

Felton on the Classics.

CHIRAGRA. * *n. s.* [Lat. and Fr. *chiragra*, from the Gr. *χειρ* the hand, and *αγρος* inert.] The gout in the hands only.

CHIRAGICAL. *adj.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.

Chiragical persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To CHIRK. * *v. n.* [Teut. *circken*, to chirp; and perhaps *chirk* is our true word for *chirp*; which is hardly a contraction of *cheer up*, as Dr. Johnson supposes; but rather a corruption of *chirk*. Dr. Jamieson has connected *chirp* with *cheep* or *chepe*, to peep, or cry as young birds in the nest; and in his illustration of *chirk*, which he defines only "to make a chirping noise," has overlooked the use of the word in Chaucer, where it expresses the brisk or cheerful noise of the bird, not the puling of it in the nest.] To chirp.

This here ariseth up ful curteisly,

And hir embraceth in his armes narowe,

And kisseth hir swete, and *chirketh* as a sparowe

With his lippe.

Chaucer, Somnour's Tale.

To CHIRME. * *v. n.* [Hulot, noticing this old verb, says "to *chirme*, or to *chur*, as birds do, Lat. *gagrio*." *Gagrio*, however, is to gaggle or cackle. But to *chur*, or *chirre*, is to coo. See *To CHIRRE*. Possibly it may mean, generally, to sing, as the example which I bring seems to shew; Lat. *carmen*, whence our *charm*, and Sax. *cipm*, a *charm*; and so *chirme*. The Dutch verb *kermen*, to moan, is hardly applicable to this sense.] To chirp, as a bird.

bird *chirmes* as it is whistled to,

Wedroephe's Fr. Gr. (1623.) p. 505.

CHIROGRAPH. * *n. s.* [Fr. *chirographe*, from *chiro-graphie*, "double copie d'un acte passé entre plusieurs personnes," 1200." Lacombe. Lat. *chirographum*, from *χειρ* the hand, and *γραφω*, to write.]

Formerly, a deed, requiring a counterpart, engrossed twice upon the same piece of parchment, and cut through the middle; the same as *chaper-party*; which see.

2. Formerly also, a fine: a phrase still preserved in the office of the chirographer in the common pleas.

CHIRO'GRAPHER. * *n. s.* [from *chirograph.*] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing; and, by way of distinction, the officer in the common pleas who engrosses fines.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographer's*, to be engrossed.

Bacon, Office of Alienation.

CHIRO'GRAPHERIST. * *n. s.* [See *CHIROGRAPHER.*] This word is used in the following passage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes, by examining the hand: the true word is *chirosofist*, or *chiro-mancer*.

Let the phisiognomists examine his features; let the *chiro-graphists* behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity.

Aburknot, on Pope.

CHIRO'GRAPHY. * *n. s.* [See *CHIROGRAPHER.*] The art of writing.

CHIRO'LOGY. * *n. s.* [Fr. *chirologie*, Gr. *χειρ* and *λογος*.]

What we now call, talking by the hand.

Chirology is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers; which, of all other ways of interpretation, comes nearest to that of the tongue.

Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, (Ox. 1686.)

CHIRO'ROMANCER. * *n. s.* [See *CHIRO'ROMANCY.*] One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle sort, who have not much to spare,

To *chiro-mancers'* cheaper art repair,

Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more fair.

Dryden, Juvenal.

CHIRO'ROMANCY. * *n. s.* [Fr. *chiromancie*, Gr. *χειρ* the hand, and *μαντις*, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand. Sometimes written *chiromanty*.

There is not much considerable in that doctrine of *chiro-mancy* that spots in the top of the nails do signify things past; in the middle, things present; and at the bottom, events to come.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Other signs [of melancholy] there are taken from *physiognomy*, *metoposcopy*, *chiro-mancy*. *Burton, Anal. of Mel. p. 58.*

The thumb, in *chiro-mancy*, we give Venus.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

To CHIRP. * *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheer up*; and the Dutch have *circken*, Dr. Johnson says; but the etymology is more fully shown in *To chirk*, which silences the supposition of *cheer up*.] To make a cheerful noise; as birds, when they call without singing.

She *chirping* ran, he peeping flew away.

Sidney.

And, thinks he, that the *chirping* of a wren

Can chase away the first conceived sound?

Shakespeare.

How cheerfully do these little birds *chirp*, and sing, out of the natural joy they conceive at the approach of the sun.

Bp. Hall, Occ. Medit. 36.

No *chirping* lark the welkin sheer invokes.

Gay, Pastorals.

The careful hen

Calls all her *chirping* family round.

Thomson, Spring.

To CHIRP. * *v. a.* [This seems apparently corrupted from *cheer up*.] To make cheerful.

Let no sober bigot here think it a sin,

To push on the *chirping* and moderate bottle.

Johnson.

Sir Balsam now, he lings like other folks;

He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes.

Pope.

CHIRP. * *n. s.* [from the verb.] The voice of birds or insects.

Winds over us whisper'd, flocks by us did bleat,

And *chirp* went the grasshopper under our feet.

Spectator.

CHIRPER. * *n. s.* [from *chirp*.] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

CHIRPING. * *n. s.* [from *chirp*.] The gentle noise of birds.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not *chirpiage* or pulings. *Bacon.*

To CHIRRE. *v. n.* [ceojuan, Sax.] See CHURME. To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHIRURGEON.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chirurgien*, Gr. *χειρουργος*, from *χειρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *surgeon*, Dr. Johnson says. *Surgeon*, it must be added, was the old word; and not modern, as Dr. Johnson's remark insinuates.

Thou art *surgeon* that cureth *some* deadly. *Old Morality of Every Man.*

When a man's wounds cease to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not seeing his need of a *chirurgion*. *South, Sermons.*

CHIRURGERY.† *n. s.* The art of curing by external applications. This is called *Surgery*, [old Fr. *chirurgie*.]

Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. *Sidney.*

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones. *Wiscam.*

CHIRURGICAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *chirurgical*.] See CHIRURGICK. } CHIRURGEON.

1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the *chirurgical* or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold. *Mortimer.*

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

In the Marchant's second tale, the history of Beryn, falsely ascribed to Chaucer, a *chirurgical* operation of changing eyes is partly performed by the assistance of the occult sciences. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. i. 44.*

3. Manual in general, consisting in operations of the hand. This sense, though the first, according to etymology, is now scarce found.

The *chirurgical* or manual part doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments. *Wilkins.*

CHI'SSEL.† *n. s.* [*ciseau*, Fr.: Ital. *cisello*, of *scissum*, Lat.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

What fine *chisel*

Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me, For I will kiss her. *Shakspeare.*

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs, as if not a *chisel* had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Walton, Architecture.*

Imperfect shapes: in marble such are seen, When the rude *chisel* does the man begin. *Dryden.*

To CHI'SSEL.† *v. a.* [from the noun. Fr. *ciseler*.] To cut with a chisel.

A grace [step] there was, yehesgld all of stone Out of the rock.

Hawes, Hist. of Grande Amoure, (1555.) b. 3.

CHIT.† *n. s.* [according to Dr. *Hickes*, from *kind*, Germ. *child*; perhaps from *chico*, little, Span. To this etymology, given by Dr. Johnson, it may be added, that the dwarf pea, or *chitch-pea*, is called a *chit*. See Sherwood's Dict. 1632. *Citto* is an Italian word, addressed to children in order to make them hold their peace, when noisy. Florio's Ital. Dict. *Citto* is also a low Italian word for a little dirty boy.]

1. A child; a baby. Generally used of young persons in contempt.

These will appear such *chits* in story, 'Till turn all politicks to jest.

Anonymous.

She pinched me, and called me squealing *chit*, and threw me into a girl's arms that was taken in to tend me.

Tatler, No. 89.

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltsters. This is probably a corruption of *chick*. See To CHICK.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to shew the *chit* or sprit at the root-end. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. A freckle. [from *chick-pease*.] In this sense it is seldom used. Hulot denominates "*chits* in the face or body, warts;" and gives the adjective *chitty* also from this word. See CURRY.

To CURT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain: cant.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after it had been thrown forth. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CHIT'CHAT.† *n. s.* [corrupted by reduplication from *chat*.] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the *chitchat club*. *Spectator.*

If Ralph had learning added to the common *chit-chat* of the town, he would have been a disputant upon all topics that ever were considered by men of his own genius.

Tatler, No. 197.

To CHIT'TER.* *v. n.* [Dutch, *citteren*, to tremble for cold.] To shiver. We now use *chatter* in this sense. See To CHATTER. But our old genuine word is this, "*Chyttering*, quivering, or shaking for colde."

Hulot.

CHIT'TERLINGS.† *n. s.* [from *schysterlingh*, Dut. Minshen; from *luteln*, Germ. Skinner.] The guts; the bowels. Dr. Johnson is mistaken in stating the word to be without singular. "A gut or *chitterling* hanged in the smoke." *Burvet.*

Cypresse hatbands shrivelled into black *chitterlins*.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quax. iii. 3.

His warped ear hung o'er the string,

Which was but souze to *chitterlings*. *Hudibras, i. ii.*

CHIT'TERLING.* *n. s.* The frill to the breast of a shirt, which appears to have been a very ancient, as it is still a fashionable, part of dress.

We Englishmen can mocke and scoffe at all countryes for their defectes; but, before they have many times mustred before us, we can learne by lytle and lytle to exceede and pass them all: — of an Italian waist, we make an English *payeate*; of a French ruffe, an English *chytterling*, &c.

Gascoigne, Delicate Diet for Droonkards, (1576.)

CHIT'TY.† *adj.* [from *chit*.]

1. Childish; like a baby; as, a *chitty* face; still a common expression. Sherwood, in his old dictionary, parallels "a *chittie-face* with *chichie-face*," old Fr. *chicheface*, which however means one of a sneaking or miserable appearance.

2. Full of chits or warts. *Hulot.*

CHIVALROUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *chevalereux*, Gower writes our word *chevalcrous*, Conf. Am. B. 1.] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. A word now out of use, Dr. Johnson says; but this is surely not the case.

And noble minds of yore allied were

In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise.

Spenser, F. Q.

I'll answer thee in any fair degree,

Or *chivalrous* design of knightly trial. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. II.*

The duc de Mantua, Count Spadassin, and captain Mardaille, persude him, [king Microcholo] that he is the most puissant and *chivalrous* prince that ever appeared since Alexander the great!

Louth, Lett. to Warburton.

The Spaniards, from temper and constitution, were extravagantly fond of *chivalrous* exercises.

Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

CHIVALRY.† *n. s.* *chevalerie*, Fr. knighthood, from *cheval*, a horse; as *equis* in Latin.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which, nevertheless, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and no soldiers. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour; dexterity in arms.

Thou hast slain
The flow'r of Europe for his *chivalry*. *Shakspeare.*

I may speak it to my shame,
I have a trust been to *chivalry*. *Shakspeare.*

3. The general system of knighthood.

Solemnly he swore,
That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And what'er else to *chivalry* belongs,
He would not cease 'till he reveng'd their wrongs. *Dryden.*

4. An adventure; an exploit. Not now in use.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous,
because they were but private *chivalries*. *Sidney.*

5. The body, or order, of knights.

And by his light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move
To do brave acts. *Shakspeare.*

Arthur, with all his *chivalry*. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. in.*

6. In law.

Servitium militare, of the French, *chevalier*; a tenure of land by knights service. There is no land but is holden immediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *jeuda*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, so they parcelled out their lands, so received for rents and services as they thought good; and those services are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and socage. The one is martial and military; the other, clownish and rustick. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord, and is of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold only of the king; or such as may also hold of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king is properly called sergeantry, and is again divided into grand or petit, *i. e.* great or small. *Chivalry* that may hold of a common person as well as of the king, is called scutagium. *Crovel.*

7. It ought properly to be written *chevalry*. It is a word not much used, but in old poems or romances, Dr. Johnson says; which is so far from being the case, that few words have been more forcibly employed by writers both of his own time, and since.

We find the divinity lectures of Don Quixote, and the penance of his squire, are both of them in the ritual of *chivalry*.

Warburton, on *Lanc's Lab. Lost.*

I look upon *chivalry* on some mighty river, which the fables of the poets have made immortal. It may have sprung up amidst rude rocks, and blind deserts. But the noise and rapidity of its course, the extent of country it adorns, and the towns and palaces it ennobles, may lead a traveller out of his way, and invite him to take a view of those dark caverns,

unde superne

Plurimus Eridani per sylvam volvitur amnis.

Hurd, *Lett. on Chiv. and Rom. L. 2.*

I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. But the age of *chivalry* is gone.

Burke, on the *Fr. Revolution.*

Cin'ves.† *n. s.* [*cive*, Fr. Skiuner.]

1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end.

The masculine or prolific seed contained in the *chives*, or apices of the stamina. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A species of small onion. [old Fr. *ceves*, ciboule, oignon; *cepa*, Lat. V. Roq. Gloss.]

CHLORO'SIS. *n. s.* [from *χλόη*, green.] The green-sickness.

CHLORO'TICK.* *adj.* [Fr. *chlorotique*, from *chlorosis*.] Affected by chlorosis; subject to it.

The extasies of sedentary and *chlorotick* nuns. *Ballie.*

To **CHOKE.** See **CHOKER.**

CHOCK.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *choc*, a shock, a brunt, a violent encounter. Cotgrave: "*Choquer sa teste contre le muraille*, to run his head against a wall."] An encounter; an attack.

One of the kings of France died miserably by the *chock* of an hog. *Rp. Patrick, Divine Arithmetick, p. 27.*

CHOCOLATE. *n. s.* [*chocolate*, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao-trees.

The tree hath a rose flower, of a great number of petals, from whose emplacement arises the pointal, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained several seeds, collected into an oblong heap, and slit down, somewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in several places between the Tropicks, and grows wild. See **COCOA**.

Miller.

2. The cake or mass, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao-nut with other substances, to be dissolved in hot water.

The Spaniards were the first who brought *chocolate* into use in Europe, to promote the consumption of the cacao-nuts, achiot, and other drugs, which their West Indies furnish, and which enter the composition of *chocolate*.

Chambers.

3. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the best of these three exotic liquors: its oil seems to be both rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall glow,

And tremble at the sea that froths below. *Pope.*

CHOCOLATE-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*chocolate* and *house*.] A house where company is entertained with chocolate.

Ever since that time, Lisander has been twice a day at the *chocolate-house*. *Tatler.*

CHODE. [the old preterite, from *chide*.] See **CHIDE**.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban. *Genesis, xxxi. 36.*

CHOICE.† *n. s.* [*choix*, French, according to Dr. Johnson; but it is rather from the Sax. *ceorun*, *ciran*, to choose.]

1. The act of choosing; determination between different things proposed; election.

If you oblige me suddenly to chuse,
The *choice* is made; for I must both refuse. *Dryden.*

Soft elocution doth thy style renown,
Gentle or sharp, according to thy *choice*,
To laugh at follies, or to lash at vice. *Dryden, Persius.*

2. The power of choosing; election.

Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take to be so in our power, that we might have refused it. If fire consume the stable, it chooseth not so to do, because the nature thereof is such that it can do no other. *Hooker.*

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own *choicer*, whether I will live to the world, or to myself.

L'Estrange.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no *choice*. Whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will. *Grew's Cosmol.*

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his *choice*. *Locke.*

3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction.

Julius Caesar did write a collection of apophthegms: it is pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

4. The thing chosen; the thing taken or approved, in preference to others.

Your *choice* is not so rich in birth as beauty: That you might well enjoy her, *Shakspeare.*

Take to thee, from among the cherubim, Thy *choice* of flaming warriors. *Milton, P. L.*

Now Mars, she said, let fame exalt her voice; Nor let thy conquests only be her *choice*. *Prior.*

5. The best part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.

The *choicer* and flower of all things profitable in other books, the psalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly also express. *Hooker.*

Thou art a mighty prince: in the *choice* of our sepulchres bury thy dead. *Genesis, xxiii. 6.*

Their riders, the flower and *choicer* Of many provinces, from bound to bound. *Milton, P. R.*

6. Several things proposed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

A braver *choicer* of dauntless spirits, Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakspeare.*

7. To make CHOICE of. • To choose; to take from several things proposed.

Wisdom, of what herself approves, makes *choicer*, Nor is led captive by the common voice. *Denham.*

CHOICE. *adj.* [*choisi*, French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After having set before the king the *choicest* of wines and fruits, he told him the best part of his entertainment was to come. *Guardian.*

Thus in a sea of folly toss'd, My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

2. Chary; frugal; careful. Used of persons.

He that is *choicer* of his time, will also be *choicer* of his company, and *choicer* of his actions. *Bp. Taylor's Holy Diving.*

CHOICE-DRAWN. * *part. adj.* [from *choice* and *draw*.]

Selected with particular care.

For who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd With one appearing hair, that will not follow These cull'd and *choice-drawn* cavaliers of France? *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

CHO'ICELESS. *adj.* [from *choice*.] Without the power of choosing; without right of choice; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter, of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead *choiceless* creature, than the first motion of it; and, therefore, it cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconcilableness of fate with choice. *Hammond.*

CHOI'CELY. *adv.* [from *choicer*.]

1. Curiously; with exact choice.

A band of men, Collected *choicely* from each county some. *Shakspeare.*

2. Valuably; excellently.

It is certain it is *choicely* good. *Wallon's Angler*

CHO'ICENESS. † *n. s.* [from *choice*.] Nicety; particular value.

Make exact animadversion where style hath degenerated, where flourished and thrived in *choiceness* of phrase.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Carry into the shade such auriculas, seedlings, or plants, as are for their *choiceness* reserved in pots. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

CHOIR. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *choeur*, Sax. *chop*, Lat. *chorus*.]

1. An assembly or band of singers.

They now assist the *choir*, Of angels, who their songs admire. *Waller.*

2. The singers in divineworkship.

The *choir*, With all the choicest musick of the kingdom, Together sung *Te Deum*. *Shakspeare.*

3. The part of the church where the choiristers or singers are placed.

The lords and ladies, having brought the queen To a prepar'd place in the *choir*, fell off At distance from her. *Shakspeare.*

CHOIR-SERVICE. * *n. s.* [from *choir* and *service*.] The duty performed by the choir of a cathedral.

That part of our *choir-service* called the motet or anthem. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 183.*

To CHOKE. † *v. a.* [accocan, Sax. from *ceoca*, the *check* or *mouth*. According to Minshew, from *CH*; from whence, probably, the Spanish, *ahogar*. From the Goth. *huck*, the throat; according to Sere-nius.]

1. To suffocate; to kill by stopping the passage of respiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue, I'll *choke* myself. *Shakspeare.*

The herd ran violently down a steep place into the sea, and were *choked* in the sea. *St. Mark, v. 13.*

While you thunder'd clouds of dust did *choke* Contending troops. *Waller.*

2. To stop up; to obstruct; to block up a passage.

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court, Whose porticos were *chok'd* with the resort. *Chapman.*

They are at a continual expence to cleanse the ports, and keep them from being *choked* up, by the help of several engines. *Addison on Italy.*

While prayers and tears his destin'd progress stay, And crowds of mourners *choke* their sovereign's way. *Tickell.*

3. To hinder by obstruction, or confinement.

As two spent swimmers, that do cling together, And *choke* their art. *Shakspeare.*

She cannot lose her perfect pow'r to see, Tho' mists and clouds do *choke* her window light. *Davies.*

It seemeth the fire is so *choked*, as not to be able to remove the stone. *Baron, Nat. Hist.*

You must make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greatest; for else you will *choke* the spreading of the fruit. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The fire, which *chok'd* in ashes lay, A load too heavy for his soul to move, Was upward blown below, and brush'd away by love. *Dryden.*

4. To suppress.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propos'd *Chok'd* the respect of likely peril fear'd. *Shakspeare.*

Confess thee freely of thy sin: For to deny each article with oath, Cannot remove nor *choke* the strong conception That I do groan withal. *Shakspeare.*

5. To overpower.

And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are *choked* with cares, and riches, and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. *St. Luke, viii. 14.*

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return; But oats and darnel *choke* the rising corn. *Dryden, Past.*

CHIOKE.† *n. s.* [from the verb, or perhaps from the Ital. *ciocco*, a lock of hair. See **ARTICHOKE**.] The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. A cant word.

CHIOKE-FULL.* *adj.* [from *choke* and *full*. Corruptly pronounced *chuck-full*.] Filled, so as to leave no more room.

We filled the skins *choke full*. *Bruce's Travels*, iv. 549.

CHIOKE-PEAR.† *n. s.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]

1. A rough, harsh, unpalatable pear.
2. Any aspersion or sarcasm, by which another is put to silence. A low term, Dr. Johnson says, in citing the passage from Richardson's *Clarissa*. But it is a phrase of a century's date, at least, beyond Richardson.

After your goodly and vain-glorious banquet,
I'll give you a *choke-pear*. *Webster, Trag. of the White Devil*.
Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*.
Clarissa.

CHIO'KER.† *n. s.* [from *choke*.]

1. One that chokes or suffocates another.
2. One that puts another to silence.
3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHIO'KE-WFED. *n. s.* [*eryngina*.] A plant.

CHIO'KY. *adj.* [from *choke*.] That which has the power of suffocation.

CHIO'LAGOGUES. *n. s.* [*χολαγ*, *bile*.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

CHOLER. *n. s.* [*cholera*, Lat. from *χολή*.]

1. The bile.

There would be a main defect, if such a feeding animal, and so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for *choler*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Marellius Tacimus increase these proportions, adding two more of pure *choler*. *Wotton on Education*.

2. The humour, which, by its super-abundance, is supposed to produce irascibility.

It engenders *choler*, planteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did fast,
Since, of ourselves, ourselves are choleric,
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. *Shakspeare*.

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *choler* straight: he hath been used
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Of contradiction. *Shakspeare*.

He, methinks, is no great scholar,
Who can mistake desire for *choler*. *Prior*.

CHOLERA-MORBUS.* *n. s.* [Gr. *χολή*, *bile*, *ἔμω*, *to flow*; and the Lat. *morbis*, a disease.] In medicine, a sudden overflowing of the bile, or bilious matter, both upwards and downwards; a dangerous disease.

CHOLERICK. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden*.

2. Angry; irascible: of persons.

Bull, in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow, *choleric*, bold, and of a very unconstant temper. *Arbuthnot*.

3. Angry; offensive: of words or actions.

There came in *choleric* haste towards me about seven or eight knights. *Sidney*.

Bechanus threatneth all that read him, using his confident, or rather *choleric* speech. *Rawley, Hist. of the World*.

CHOLERICKNESS. *n. s.* [from *choleric*.] Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

CHOLIA'MBICKS.* *n. s.* [Lat. *choliambi*, from *χολός*, *lame*.] Verses differing from the true Iambick, having an Iambick foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the sixth, or last. They are the same as *scanzons*.

After him came one Babrius, that gave a new turn of the fables into *choliambicks*. *Bentley, Diss. on Phalaris*.

To CHOOSE.† *v. a.* I chose, I have chosen or chose. [*choisir*, Fr. *ceopan*, Sax. *kiesen*, Germ. *kiesan*, M. Goth. *kesa*, old Goth. Often written, in our old language, *chese*.]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject.

Did I *choose* him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest. *1 Sam. ii. 28*.

I may neither *choose* whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. *Shakspeare*.

If he should offer to *choose*, and *choose* the right casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shakspeare*.

2. To take; not to refuse.

Let us *choose* to us judgement; let us know among ourselves what is good. *Job. xxxiv. 4*.

The will has still so much freedom left as to enable it to *choose* any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil. *South, Sermon*.

3. To select; to pick out of a number.

How much less shall I answer him, and *choose* out my words to reason with him? *Job. ix. 14*.

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predestinate to life. A term of theologians.

To CHOOSE.† *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and signifies must necessarily be, Dr. Johnson says. This is indeed the modern construction; but, formerly, it was otherwise; as in the Book of Homilies, "who can choose but marvelle?" p. 280. The word thus occurs in a passive form, "as it cannot be chosen but we must needs fall often." *Ib.* p. 260.

Without the influence of the Deity supporting things, their utter annihilation could not *choose* but follow. *Hooker*.

Knave abroad,
Who having by their own importunate suit,
Convinced or supplied them, they cannot *choose*
But they must blab. *Shakspeare*.

When a favourite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *choose* but prosper. *Hacon*.

Thaw down a golden apple in her way;
For all her haste, she could not *choose* but stay. *Dryden*.

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot *choose* but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillotson*.

CHIO'SFR. *n. s.* [from *choose*.] He that has the power or office of choosing; elector.

Come all into this unit, quoth she;
Come closely in, be ruled by me;
Each one may here a *choicer* be,
For room you need not wrestle. *Drayton*.

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooser*. *Hammond's Procl. Catechism*.

This generality is not sufficient to make a good *chooser*, without a more particular contraction of his judgement. *Wotton*.

CHIO'SING.* *n. s.* [Sax. *ceorung*.] Choice; election. Wieland writes it *chesyng*.

To CHOP.† *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dut. *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What shall we do, if we perceive
Lord Hastings will not yield to our complots?
— *Chop* off his head, man. *Shakspeare*.

Within these three days his head is to be *chopt* off.

Shakspeare.

And where the cleaver *chops* the heifer's spoil,
Thy breathing nostril hold.

Gay, Trivia.

2. To devour eagerly: with *up*.

You are for making a hasty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment, like an hungry clown.

Dryden.

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast,
which the fox presently *chopp'd up*.

L'Estrange

3. To mince: to cut into small pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot.

Milch, iii. 3.

Some grannaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* straw, mulch, and such like.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

By dividing of them into chapters and verses, they are so *chopped* and minced, and stand so broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different aphorisms.

Locke.

4. To break into chips.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chopt* hands had milked.

Shakspeare.

To *CHOP*. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we say, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes suddenly.

If the body repurching be near, and yet not so near, as to make a concurrent echo, it *choppeth* with you upon the sudden.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. To catch with the mouth.

Out of greediness to get both, he *chops* at the shadow, and loses the substance.

L'Estrange.

3. To light or happen upon a thing suddenly: with *upon*.

To *CHOP*. *† v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dut. to buy, *kaupan*, Goth.]

1. To purchase generally by way of truck: to give one thing for another. "To chop and change, *mercor*."

Hudoc.

To have her husband in another country,

Within a month after she is married,

Chopping for rotten raisins.

Beaumont and Fl. The Captain.

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

My chance was great, for, from a poore man's son,

I rose aloft, and *chopt and chang'd* degree.

Mir. for Mag. 1607.

Sets up communities and senses,

To *chop* and change intelligencies.

Hudibras.

Affirm the Trigon *chopp'd* and chang'd,

The watry with the fiery rang'd.

Hudibras.

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horses.

L'Estrange.

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the counsel at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himself into the bandying of the cause a-new, after the judge hath declared his sentence.

Bacon.

To *CHOP in*. *†* To become modish; to come in.

He that cometh lately out of France will talk French English, and never blush at the matter. Another *choppes in* with English Italianated

Wilson's Rhetorick, (1553.) B. iii.

To *CHOP out*. *†* To give vent to; to come out.

Who has brought

A merry tale about him, to raise a laughter

Amongst our wine? Why Strato, where art thou?

Thou wilt *chop out* with them unseasonably

When I desire them not.

Beaumont and Fl. Maud's Tragedy.

CHOP. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See *CHIP*.

Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds, yet *Chop* on would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died.

Bacon.

2. A small piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Cross condemns all persons to be fops,

That can't regale themselves with mutton *chope*.

King's Cook.

3. A crack; or cleft.

Water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water.

Bacon.

CHOP-FALLEN. *†* See *CHAP-FALLEN*.

Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lip,—

Alas! how *chop-fall'n* now!

R. Blair, The Grave.

CHOP-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*chop* and *house*.] A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold.

I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or *chop* of meat, in silence.

Spectator.

(CHOPIN). *† n. s.* [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

My landlord, who is a pert smart man, brought up a *choppin* of white wine; and, for this particular, there are better French wines here than in England, and cheaper; for they are but a groat a quart.

Howell's Lett. i. vi. 38.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart, of wine measure.

CHOPPER. *† n. s.* [from *chop*.] A butcher's cleaver; a word now used more frequently than cleaver.

CHOPPING. *† n. s.* [from *chop*.]

1. Act of merchandizing; "*chopping* and changing, *mercatus*."

Hudoc.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys, not to hold, but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller and the buyer.

Bacon.

2. Altercation.

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick, 'till your skin is turned over your ears for prating.

L'Estrange.

CHOPPING. *participial adj.* [In this sense, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by Skinner to signify *lusty*, from cap, Sax.; by others, to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild,

Would own the fair and *chopping* child.

Fenton.

CHOPPING-BLOCK. *n. s.* [*chop* and *block*.] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The strait smooth elms are good for axle-trees, boards, *chopping-blocks*.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

CHOPPING-KNIFE. *n. s.* [*chop* and *knife*.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a sword by his side, a forrest-bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle.

Sidney.

CHOPPY. *adj.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You seem to understand me,

By each at once her *choppy* finger laying

Upon her skinny lips.

Shakspeare.

CHOPS. *n. s.* without a singular. [corrupted probably from *CHAPS*, which see.]

1. The mouth of a beast.

So soon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours must be walking too, for company.

L'Estrange.

2. The mouth of a man, used in contempt.

He ne'er shook hands, nor bid farewell to him,
'Till he unseam'd him from the nape to the *chops*.

Shakspeare.

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river; of a smith's vice.

CHORAGUS. *† n. s.* [Lat.] The superintendant of the ancient chorus.

He scruples not to affirm, that in this fantastick farce of life, in which the scene is ever changing and inconstant, the whole machinery is of human direction; and the mind the only *choragus* of the entertainment.

Warburton on Proludies, p. 93.

CHORAL. *† adj.* [old Fr. *choral*, from *chorus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire
Temper'd soft tunings intermix'd with voice,
Choral or unison.

Milton, *P. L.*
Milton, *P. L.*

Choral symphonies.

2. Singing in a choir.

And choral seraphs sung the second day.

Amhurst.

CHO'RALLY.* *adv.* [from *choral*.] In the manner of a chorus.

When the words are attended to by the eye, there is a plaintive cast in the strain which makes the well-known anthem, "I call and cry," somewhat affecting; I think, however, a modern composer would judge ill if he chose to set the same words *chorally*.

Mason, *Ch. M.* p. 116.

CHORD. *n. s.* [*chorda*, Lat.] When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive signification is preserved, the *h* is retained.

1. The string of a musical instrument.

Who mov'd

Their stops and chords, was seen; his volant touch
Instinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursu'd transverse the resonant fuge.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. [In geometry.] A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with strings or chords: to string.

What passion cannot music raise and quell?
When Jubal struck the chorded shell,
His listening brethren stood around.

Dryden.

CHORDE'F *n. s.* [from *chorda*, Lat.] A contraction of the freemum.

CHOREPISCOPAL.* *adj.* [from *chorepiscopus*.] Relating to the power of a suffragan or local bishop.

Desiring his scene of several passages therein contained, relating to the Valentinian heresy, episcopal and chorepiscopal power, and some emergent difficulties concerning them.

Farr, *Life of Haimon*, § 1.

CHOREPISCOPUS.* *n. s.* [Lat. from *choros*, a district or country, and *ἐπίσκοπος*, a bishop.] Formerly, a suffragan or local bishop, delegated to exercise episcopal jurisdiction within certain districts.

CHORIA'MBICK.* *n. s.* [Fr. *choriamb*; Lat. *choriambus*, Gr. *χοριαμβος*.] The foot of a verse consisting of four syllables, as *anictas*; two long at each end of the word, and two short in the middle.

CHO'RION. *n. s.* [*χῶρῖον*, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHO'RIST.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *choriste*; our parent word of *chorister*.] A singing man in a choir. Cotgrave.

CHO'RISTER.† *n. s.* [from *choriste*, Fr. See **CHO'RIST**.]

1. A singer in cathedrals; usually a singer of the lower order; a singing boy.

And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praises of the Lord in lively notes;
The whiles, with hollow throats,
The choristers the joyous anthem sing.

Spenser.

2. A singer in a concert. This sense is, for the most part, confined to poetry.

The new-born phoenix takes his way;
Of airy choristers a numerous train
Attend his progress.

Dryden.

The musical voices and accents of the aerial choristers.

Ray on the Creation.

CHOROGRAPHER.† *n. s.* [from *choros*, a region, and *γράφω*, to describe.] He that describes particular regions or countries.

Places unknown, better harped at in Camden and other chorographers.

Milton, *Hist. of Eng.* B. 4.

Nurcia, situated in Umbria, which our modern chorographers call Spoleto.

Twissden, p. 5.

CHOROGRAP'HICAL.† *adj.* [See **CHOROGRAPHER**.]

Descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a chorographical description of this terrestrial paradise.

Raleigh, *Hist. of the World*.

Methinks it would well please any man to look upon — chorographical, topographical delineations; to behold, as it were, all the remote provinces, towns, cities of the world.

Barton, *Ant. of Mel.* p. 276.

The muse, yet observing her begun course of chorographical longitude, traces eastward the southern shore of the isle.

Selden, on Drayton's *Polyolb.* S. 2.

CHOROGRAP'HICALLY.† *adv.* [from *chorographical*.]

In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

I may perhaps be found fault withal, because I do not chorographically place the funeral monuments in this my book.

Waver, *Funeral Monum.*

CHOROGRAPHY.† *n. s.* [See **CHOROGRAPHER**.] The

art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

For most of what I use of chorography, join with me in thanks to that most learned source of antiquity, my instructing friend, Mr. Camden.

Selden on Drayton's *Polyolb.* Pref.

This I have described to your lordship, because I think there might be good use made of it for chorography; for, otherwise, to make friendships by it were liberal.

Watson, *Rem.* p. 300.

We have some evidences of it in our first entrance into it, in this part of the chorography of Egypt.

Stillingft. *Orig. Sac.*

In delightful raptures we descry,

As in a map, Sion's chorography.

Bp. H. King on Sandys's *Psalms*.

CHO'RUS.† *n. s.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of singers; a concert.

Parrus, commenting on the Revelation, divides the whole book as a tragedy, into acts distinguished each by a chorus of heavenly harpings and song between.

Milt. n. *Introd. to Samson Agonistes*.

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of singers; afterwards one actor was introduced.

Dryden.

Never did a more full and unspotted chorus of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion.

Addison.

In praise so just let every voice be join'd,
And fill the general chorus of mankind!

Pope.

2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing their sentiments between the acts.

For supply,

Admit me chorus to this history.

Shakspeare.

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.

Sophocles, the genius of his age,
Increas'd the pomp and beauty of the stage,

Engag'd the chorus song in every part.

Sir A. Somers's and Dryden's *Art of Poetry*.

4. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE. [the preter tense, and sometimes the participle passive, from *To choose*.]

Our sovereign hereabove the rest might stand,
And here he chose again to rule the land.

Dryden.

CHO'SEN. [the participle passive, from *To choose*.]

If king Lewis vouchsafe to furnish us
With some few bands of chosen soldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coast.

Shakspeare.

CHOUGH. *n. s.* [ceo, Sax. *chouca*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea side, like a jackdaw, but bigger. *Hammer.*

In birds, kites and kestrels have a resemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws, and *choughs*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To crows the like impartial grace affords,
And *choughs* and daws, and such republick birds. *Dryden.*

CHOULE. *n. s.* [commonly pronounced and written *jowl*.] The crop of a bird.

The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower side of the bill, and so descending by the throat, is a bag or sachel.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

To CHOUSE. *† v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted by Skinner, who tries to deduce it from the French *gossier*, to laugh at; or *joncher*, to wheedle; and from the Teutonic *kosen*, to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology, Dr. Johnson says. Skinner might have given the old Fr. *joucher*, as well as *joncher*, which signifies to cog, that is, to cheat. V. Cotgrave in *JOUCHER*. But Serenius and Iire consider the Goth. *kinsa*, to fascinate, as the original of this word; and connect it with the verb *cozen*, to trick or cheat. It was formerly written *chiause* or *chiauze*; which countenances Henshaw's opinion, that the word is Turkish. Coles gives to *chouse* for *cozen* or *deceive*, and notices the similarity of sound with the Turkish *chiaur*.] See **CHOUSE**.

1. To cheat; to trick; to impose upon.

Long practisers in the art, who make themselves sport at others' follies and their own delusions: but our barber on the place is *chiaur'd*, a very pigeon, a younger brother.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quæ. iv. 18.

Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er;
Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryden.*

Our islanders however they may pretend to *chouse* one another, they make but very awkward rogues. *Tatler, No. 213.*

From London they came, silly people to *chouse*,
Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geese and pullen are seduc'd,
And sows of sucking pigs are *chous'd*. *Hudibras.*

CHOUSE. *† n. s.* [from the verb. This word is derived by Henshaw from *kiaus*, or *chiaus*, a messenger of the Turkish court; who, says he, is little better than a fool. Dr. Johnson might have added, that the Turkish *chiaus* or *chiaous* is a title of various character. The *alai chiaous* is a buffoon, who carries a baton tipped with silver, and plays a thousand monkey-tricks, fitter for the entertainment of children than of sensible men. Drummond's Travels, p. 151.]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A sottish *chouse*,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his house,
Applies himself to cunning men. *Hudibras.*

2. A trick or sham.

To CHO'WTER. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Phillips.*

CHRISM. *† n. s.* [*χρίσμα*, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction: it is only applied to sacred ceremonies.

One act never to be repeated, is not the thing that Christ's eternal priesthood, denoted especially by his unction or *chrism*, refers to.

Hammond, Pract. Catechism.

O Lord, the God of our fathers, do thou bless this oil with power, energy, and illumination of the Holy Spirit, that it may be the *chrism* against all filthiness.

Ricaut, Greek Church, p. 166.

He solicited the favour of England, by sending Henry a sacred rose, perfumed with musk, and anointed with *chrism*.

Hume, Hist. of E. II. 8.

CHRISMAL.* *adj.* [from *chrism*.] Relating to *chrism*.

Having thus conjured and prayed, he falls upon singing the praises of this *chrismal* oil.

Brevint, Saul and Sam. at Endor, p. 316.

CHRISMATORY.* *n. s.* [old Fr., *chrismatoire*.] A little vessel for the oil intended for *chrism*; and generally, a cruet or vessel.

Censers, *chrismatories*, corporasses, and chalices, which for thy whorish holiness might not sometime be touched, but will for thy sake be abhorred of all men.

Bale on the Revel. P. II. Bb. viii.

The word is sometimes translated *lenticula*, a *chrismatory*, or cruet, or vessel to contain oil; sometimes *orbis*, a spherical body encompassing others.

Smith's Old Age, p. 215.

CHRISM. *† n. s.* [See **CHRISM**.]

1. A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the *chrism*-cloth, a cloth anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were christened.

When the convulsion were but few, the number of *chrisms* and infants was greater.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

2. The cloth itself; with which also women used to shroud the child, if dying within the month.

The godfathers and godmothers shall take and lay their hands upon the child, and the minister shall put upon him his white vesture, commonly called the *chrism*.

Order of Baptism in K. Edw. VI. time.

As undiscerned as are the phantasms that make a *chrism* child to smile.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, i. §. 3.

CHRIST-CROSS-ROW.* *n. s.* An old term for the alphabet, probably from the cross usually set before it. It is corruptly written, as it is pronounced, *chriss-cross-row*. Dr. Ash so prints it; and Mr. Mason, *criss-cross-row*, who absurdly also calls it a cant word.

The cross of Christ, in its second and metaphorical acceptation, is the Christian's burden and badge; that which he is to take up, that which he is to glory in. The one is a paradox, and a smart one, to the flesh; the other to the world; but both, truths to be learnt before ever a letter in the Christian's *Christ-cross-row*; as being indeed, though none of the letters, as instructive as all the four and twenty.

Whitlock Mann, of the Eng. p. 527.

To CHRISTEN. *† adj.* [chriſtman, Sax. *chrestienner*, old Fr.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.

The minister of the parish, where the child was born or *christened*, shall examine whether the child be lawfully baptized or no.

Private Baptism, Com. Pr. Rubrick.

I am most certain this is the first example in England, since it was first *christened*.

Bp. Taylor, Discourse on Prayer.

2. To name; to denominate.

Where such evils as these reign, *christen* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenium.

Burnet.

Ere yet the morning shall new *christen* day.

For. P's Love's Sacrifice.

CHRISTENDOM. *n. s.* [from *Christ* and *dom*.] The collective body of christianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of *Christendom* most afflicted can best testify.

Hooker.

An older and a better soldier, none.

That *Christendom* gives out.

Shakspeare.

His computation is universally received over all *Christendom*.

Holder on Time.

CHRISTENING. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity.

The queen was with great solemnity crowned at Westminster, about two years after the marriage; like an old *christening*, that had staid long for godfathers. *Bacon.*

We shall insert the causes, why the account of *christenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt.*

The day of the *christening* being come, the house was filled with gossipa. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

CHRISTENING.* *adj.* [from the subst.] Relating to the christening.

My thoughts no *christening* dinners' crost,
No children cry'd for butter'd toast.

T. Warton, Progr. of Discontent.

CHRISTIAN.† *n. s.* [*Christianus*, Lat. *clupren*, Sax. old Fr. *christian*, *christien*.] A professor of the religion of Christ.

The disciples were called *christians* first in Antioch.

Acts, xi. 26.

We *christians* have certainly the best and the holiest, the wisest and most reasonable religion in the world. *Tillotson.*

CHRISTIAN.† *adj.* Professing the religion of Christ.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-ey'd fool,

To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield

To *christian* intercessors.

Shakspeare.

2. Ecclesiastical.

In briefly recounting the various species of ecclesiastical courts, or, as they are often styled, courts *Christian*, I shall begin with the lowest. *Blackstone.*

To **CHRISTIAN.*** *v. a.* The same as To **CHRISTEN**, which see.

You allege the practice of all churches *christianed* to the contrary. *Falke against Allen, (1586,) p. 252.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME. *n. s.* The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilitious name, or surname.

CHRISTIANISM.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *christianism*, from *christianismus*, Lat.]

1. The christian religion.

That I may not seem, rather forcibly, to break out here out of Platonism into *Christianism*. *More, Song of the Soul, Pref.*
Herein the worst of kings, professing *christianism*, have by far exceeded him. *Milton, Eiconoclast, ch. 1.*

To believe antichristianity *christianism*, and christianity anti-christian.

Chillingworth, Pref. to the Auth. of Charity Maintained.

2. The nations professing christianity.

CHRISTIANITY. *n. s.* [*chrétienté*, French.] The religion of christians.

God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted into *christianity*, this should not make separation. *Hooker.*

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *christianity*. *Addison.*

To **CHRISTIANIZE.†** *v. a.* [old Fr. *christianizer*.] To make christian; to convert to christianity.

Good dispositions and natural graces, more ready to be advanced by impressions from above, and *christianized* unto pieties. *Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 12.*

Till this excellent piece of philosophy be, as Clemeus saith of the Pagan school, *παινημένη διὰ Χριστοῦ*, baptized by that Baptist, *christianized* by the addition of repentance.

Hammond, Serm. iv.

To *christianize* them, [the Psalms,] as Dr. Watts has done, would, I presume, deviate too far from the present practice of our establishment. *Mason on Church Music, p. 194.*

The principles of platonick philosophy, as it is now *christianized*. *Dryden.*

CHRISTIANLIKE.* *adj.* [from *christian* and *like*.]

Befitting a Christian.

Although the duke was enemy to him,
Yet he, most *christianlike*, laments his death.

Shakspeare, Henry VI. P. II.

In the managing of quarrels you may say he is wise; for either he avoids them with great discretion, or undertakes them with a most *christianlike* fear. *Shakspeare, Much Ado, &c.*

CHRISTIANLY.* *adj.* [from *christian*.] Becoming a Christian.

To inbreed in us this generous and *christianly* reverence one of another. *Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov. b. 2.*

CHRISTIANLY.† *adv.* [from *christian*.] Like a christian; as becomes one who professes the holy religion of Christ.

That they may see their children *christianly* and virtuously brought up. *Office of Matrimony.*

Those deep and retired thoughts, which, with every man *christianly* instructed, ought to be most frequent of God, and of his miraculous ways and works amongst men.

Milton, of Reform. in Eng. b. 1.

CHRISTIANNESS.* *n. s.* [from *christian*.] The profession of christianity.

It is very irregular and unreasonable to measure any action by a rule that belongs not to it, to try the exactness of the circle by the square, which should be done by the compass; and in like manner to judge the *christianness* of an action by the law of natural reason, which can only be judged by its conformity with the law of Christ, superior to that of nature.

Hammond, of Conscience, § 26.

CHRISTIANOGRAPHY.* *n. s.* [from *christianus* and *γράφω*, to describe.] A general description of the nations professing christianity.

In my *christianography* you may see divers liturgies.

Pagitt's Heresiography, p. 64.

CHRISTMAS.† *n. s.* [from *Christ* and *mass*.]

1. The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church.

Canons were made by several councils to oblige men to receive the Holy Communion three times a year at least, viz. at *Christmas*, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

Whalley on the Comm. Prayer.

2. The season of Christmas; the festivity relating to it; the twelve days succeeding Christmas day.

Here was a consent,

(Knowing aforehand of our merriment)

To dash it like a *christmas* comedy. *Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.*

Is not a commonly a *Christmas* gambol, or a tumbling trick?

Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.

At *Christmas* I no more desire a rose,
Than wish a snow in May's new-fangled shows;
But like of each thing, that in season grows.

Shakspeare, Love's L. Lost.

The festivity of *Christmas* was observed much after the same manner, ceremonies, and solemnities, as in Italy.

Brown, Travels, (1685,) p. 151.

CHRISTMAS-BOX. *n. s.* [from *christmas* and *box*.] A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

• When time comes round, a *Christmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year. *Gay's Trivia.*

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER. *n. s.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'S-THORN.† *n. s.* [So called, as Skinner fancies, because the thorns have some likeness to a cross.] A plant.

It hath long sharp spines: the flower has five leaves, in form of a rose: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into several segments, rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit, shaped like a bonnet, having a shell almost globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundish seed. This is by many persons supposed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed. *Miller.*

The plains, in the finest cultivation, are divided by hedges of aloe, *christthorn*, or wild pomegranate.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, Lett. 1.

CHROMATICK. † *adj.* [*χρῶμα*, colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring. *Dryden, Dufrenoy.*

2. Relating to a certain species of ancient musick, now unknown.

It was observed he never touched his lyre in such a truly *chromatick* and enharmonick manner. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. Relating to a particular style in musick moving by semitones or half notes.

Those harsh *chromatick* jars
Of sin that all our musick mars.

Milton, Ode at a Sol. Musick, MS. Reading.

Musick is not designed to please only *chromatick* ears, but all that are capable of distinguishing harsh from disagreeable notes.

Addison, Spect. No. 29.

CHRONICAL. } *adj.* [old Fr. *chronique*, periodical;
CHRONICK. } from *χρόνος*, time.]

A *chronical* distemper is of length; as dropsies, asthmas, and the like. *Quint.*

Of diseases some are *chronical*, and of long duration; as, quartane agues, scurvy, wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous seasons. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The lady's use of these excellencies is to divert the old man, when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* distemper.

Spectator, No. 449.

CHRONICLE. *n. s.* [*chronique*, Fr. from *χρόνος*, time.]

1. A register or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;

For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day,

Not a relation for a breakfast.

Shakspeare.

2. A history.

You lean too confidently on those Irish *chronicles*, which are most fabulous and forged. *Spenser on Ireland.*

If from the field I should return once more,

I and my sword will earn my *chronicle*.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know

My faculties nor person, yet will be

The *chronicles* of my doing.

Shakspeare.

I give up to historians the generals and heroes which crowd their annals, together with those which you are to produce for the British *chronicle*.

Dryden.

To **CHRONICLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle, or history.

This to rehearse, should rather be to *chronicle* times than to search into reformation of abuses in that realm.

Spenser on Ireland.

2. To register; to record.

For now the devil, that told me I did well,

Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell.

Shakspeare.

Love is your master; for he masters you:

And he that is so yoked by a fool,

Methinks, should not be *chronicled* for wise.

Shakspeare.

I shall be the jest of the town; nay, in two days I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and sung in woeful ballad.

Cong.

CHRONICLER. *n. s.* [from *chronicle*.]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Here gathering *chroniclers*, and by them stand

Giddy fantastick poets of each land.

Donne.

2. A historian; one that keeps up the memory of things past.

I do herein rely upon these bards, or Irish *chroniclers*.

Spenser.

This custom was held by the Druids and bards of our ancient Britons, and of latter times by the Irish *chroniclers*, called rimmers.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

CHRONIQUE. * *n. s.* [Fr.] A chronicle.

The best *chronique* that can be now compiled of their late changes, must for the most part be collected from some aged grandsire's memory; a frail foundation to support an historical credit.

L. Addison, West Barbary, p. 74.

CHRONOGRAM. † *n. s.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *γράφω*, to write.] An inscription including the date of any action. Of this kind the following is an example.

Gloria lausque Deo, sæcLorVM in sæcLla sunt.

A *chronogrammatical* verse, which includes not only this year 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thousand years further, until the year 2867.

Howell.

The Spaniards took it [Breda] again; as by inscriptions and *chronograms* are to be seen in divers places.

Brown, Travels, (1685,) p. 105.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL. *adj.* [from *chronogram*.] Belonging to a chronogram. See the example from *Howell* in *chronogram*.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST. *n. s.* [from *chronogram*.] A writer of chronograms.

There are foreign universities, where, as you praise a man in England for being an excellent philosopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatist*.

Addison on Medals.

CHRONOGRAPHER. * *n. s.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *γράφω*, to describe.] He that describes circumstance of past times; a chronologist.

The common printed chronicle — is indeed but an epitome, or defloration, made by Robert of Lorraine, and the numerous rest of our monkish and succeeding *chronographers*.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. Pref.

The author had before related, out of Pausanias the *chronographer*, that Sosibius an Antiochian had left, as a legacy to the city of Antioch, the yearly revenue of fifteen talents of gold.

Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 106.

CHRONOGRAPHY. * *n. s.* [Fr. *chronographic*, from the Gr. See **CHRONOGRAPHER**.] The description of past time; the arrangement of historical events.

CHRONOLOGER. † *n. s.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, doctrine.] He that studies or explains the science of computing past time, or of ranging past events according to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themselves about most great epochs.

Holder on Time.

Among the Arabians there hath as yet come to my hands one only *chronologer* of these times. *Gregory's Posthuma, p. 8.*

This publication, [his chronology,] bearing the name of the immortal Newton, though highly built upon by subsequent *chronologers*, is so unspeakably inferior to that great man's other works, that I am almost unwilling to believe its authenticity; and can hardly be persuaded he ever would have published it himself. *Richardson on the Languages, &c. of the East, i. 1.*

CHRONOLOGICAL. *adj.* [from *chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of some times and things past, without confining myself to the exactness of years.

Hale, Origin of Mankind.

CHRONOLOGICALLY. † *adv.* [from *chronological*.] In a chronological manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology; according to the exact series of time.

Follow them politically, *chronologically*, and geographically.

Lt. Chesterfield.

CHRONOLOGICK. * *adj.* [from *chronology*.] Denoting periods of time.

May *chronologick* spouts

Retain no cypher legible! *T. Warton, Epist. from T. Hearne.*

The *chronologick* classing of those histories which my most sanguine wishes went to.

Pownall on Antiquities, p. 127.

CHRONOLOGIST. *n. s.* [See **CHRONOLOGER**.] One that studies or explains time; one that ranges past events according to the order of time; a *chronologer*.

According to these *chronologists*, the prophecy of the Rabin that the world should last but six thousand years, has been long disproved.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

All that learned noise and dust of the *chronologist* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke on Education.*

CHRONOLOGY. *n. s.* [*χρόνος*, time, and *λόγος*, doctrine.] The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time; as the revolution of the sun and moon; and of computing time past, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the measure of the year not being so perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to transmit a true *chronology* to succeeding ages. *Holder on Time.*

Where I allude to the custom of the Greeks, I believe I may be justified by the strictest *chronology*; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an historian. *Prior.*

CHRONOMETER. *n. s.* [*χρόνος* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for the exact measurement of time.

According to observation made with a pendulum *chronometer*, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds. *Derham.*

CHRY'SALIS. *n. s.* [from *χρῆς*, gold, because of the golden colour in the nymphæ of some insects.] A term used by some naturalists for aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects. *Chambers.*

CHRY'SOLITE. *n. s.* [*χρῆς*, gold, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow. *Woodward.*

Such another world,
Of one nature and perfect *chrysolite*,
I'd not have sold her for. *Shakspeare.*

If metal, part seem'd gold, part silver clear:
If stone, carbuncle most, or *chrysolite*. *Milton, P. L.*

CHRYSO'PRASUS. *n. s.* [*χρῆς*, gold, and *πράσινος*, green.] A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chrysoprasus*. *Rev. xxi. 20.*

CHUB. *n. s.* [from *cop*, a great head, Skinner.] A river fish. The chevin.

The *chub* is in prime from Midmay to Candlemas, but best in winter. He is full of small bones: he eats waterish; not firm, but limp and tasteless: nevertheless, he may be so dressed as to make him very good meat. *Walton, Angler.*

CHUBBED. *adj.* [from *chub*.] Big-headed like a *chub*.

CHUBBY.* } *adj.* [from *chub*.] We still use the
CHUBFACED. } expression, "a *chubby* boy," for one
having a large or fat face.

I never saw a fool lean; the *chub-faced* fop
Shines sleek with full-cream'd fat of happiness. *Marston, Antonio's Revenge.*

To CHUCK. *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the sound that it expresses; or perhaps corrupted from *chick*.] To make a noise like a hen, when she calls her chickens.

To CHUCK.† *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young.
Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together. [This is probably from *chock*, a blow. See **CHOCK**, and the subst. **CHUCK**.]

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a smile, and cry, Ah, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Congreve.*

To CHUCK.* *v. n.* [Ital. *scuccherare*; Dutch, *scachen*.] To jeer; to laugh. The parent of our better known word, *chuckle*.

But, bold-fac'd Satyr, strain not over high,
But laugh and *chuck* at meaner gullery. *Marston, Sat. ii.*

To CHUCK.* *v. a.* To throw, by a quick and dexterous motion, any heavy weight, so that it shall

nicely fall in a given place. So carmen and waggoners say, "*chuck* that sack or parcel down here."

This use of the verb seems to be taken from *chuck-farthing*.

CHUCK.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them. *Temple.*

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promise. — What promise, *chuck*? *Shakspeare.*

3. A sudden small noise.

4. A little blow under the chin; written "*chock* under the chin," in Sherwood's old dictionary. See **To CHUCK**, in this sense; and also **CHOCK**.

CHUCK-FARTHING. *n. s.* [*chuck* and *farthing*.] A play, at which the money falls with a *chuck* into the hole beneath.

He lost his money at *chuck-farthing*, shuffle-cap, and all fours. *Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

To CHUCKLE.† *v. n.* [Ital. *scuccherare*, Dutch *schachen*.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulsively.

What tale shall I to my old father tell?
'Twill make him *chuckle* thou'rt bestow'd so well. *Dryden.*

She to intrigues was e'en hard hearted;
She *chuck'd* when a bawd was carted. *Prior.*

To CHUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck*.]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am sure; and if these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden.*

2. To cocker; to fondle.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he must *chuckle* you, and moan you. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

To CHUD.* [perhaps from *To chere*.] To chaup or bite.

When she rides, the horse *chuds* his bit so cheerfully, as if he wished his burthen might grow to his back.

Stafford's Noble dissolv'd into a Nilus, p. 119.

CHUET. *n. s.* [probably from *To chere*.] An old word, as it seems, for forced meat. See **CHEWER**.

As for *chucks*, which are likewise minced meat, instead of butter and fat, it were good to moisten them partly with cream, or almond or pistachio milk. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CHUFF.† *n. s.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from *chub*, or derived from *kaf*, Welsh, a stock, Dr. Johnson says. Dr. Jamieson

considers the Scottish *coof* or *cufe* the same as our *chuff*; and thinks that the Su. Goth. *kufia*, to keep under, to insult, or the Iceland. *kueif*, one who is cowardly or feeble, may be akin to this word. I differ from this. *Chuffi*, in our old lexicography, is a *countryman*; rusticus, as in the Prompt. Parv. The Su. *kuffe*, from the old Goth. *kofi*, is a cottage. This seems to suggest in some degree, the etymology of *chuff*. The phrase says Mr. Steevens, of *fat chuffs* in Shakspeare, "is a term of contempt always applied to rich and avaricious people, and *chuff* is probably a corruption of *chough*, a thievish bird that collects his prey on the sea-shore." This will not be received; and "a *rich chuff*," and "a *fat chuff*," which are both mentioned in our old lexicography, are also interpreted "a good rich yeoman," as well as a "big or fat *chuff*." The old Fr. *joffu* must not be

forgotten, which Cotgrave translates, "*chuffie*, fat-cheeked, or putt up in the face," which hitherto has been overlooked; and this meaning of *bloated* or *fat* may countenance the Teut. *kuffe* and the Sax. *cýr*, a barrel, as the original.] A coarse, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here. *Shakspeare.*

A less generous *chuff* than this in the fable, would have hugged his bags to the last. *L'Estrange.*

CHUFFILY. *adv.* [from *chuffy*.] Surlily; stomach-fully. John answered *chuffily*. *Richardson, Charissa.*

CHUFFINESS. *n. s.* [from *chuffy*.] Clownishness; surliness.

CHUFFY. *† adj.* [from *chuff*; old Fr. *joffu*. But see **CHUFF.**] Blunt; surly; fat.

The goddess drank; a *chuffy* lad was by,

Who saw the liquor with a grudging eye,

And grinning cries, she's greedily more than dry.

Manwaring, Ovid's Met. B. 5.

CHUM. *n. s.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow; a term used in the universities.

CHUMP. *n. s.* A thick heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

When one is battered, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themselves with another. *Morson.*

CHURCH. *† n. s.* [Sax. *cýrce*, *cýric*: Germ. *kirche*; Gr. *εκκλησία*, from *ἐκ*, the Lord, and *αἰα*, house.]

1. The collective body of christians, usually termed the catholick church.

The *church* being a supernatural society, doth differ from natural societies in this; that the persons unto whom we associate ourselves in the one, are men, simply considered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men. *Hooker.*

2. The body of christians adhering to one particular opinion or form of worship.

The *church* is a religious assembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and sometimes the same word means a synod of bishops, or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and a general council. *Watts, Logick.*

3. The place which christians consecrate to the worship of God.

It comprehends the whole *church*, viz. the nave or body of the *church*, together with the chancel which is even included under the word *church*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

That *churches* were consecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth sufficiently shew: *church* doth signify no other thing than the Lord's house. *Hooker.*

Though you unty the winds, and let them fight Against the *churches*. *Shakspeare.*

4. Ecclesiastical authority or power, in contradistinction to the civil power of the state.

Lest I should grow tedious about small matters at a time when such great and weighty concerns are under consideration in *church* and state, I will come to a conclusion.

Sir G. Wheeler, Descript. of Anc. Churches, p. 128.

The same criminal may be absolved by the *church*, and condemned by the state; absolved or pardoned by the state, yet censured by the *church*. *Leslie.*

5. It is used frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority.

TO CHURCH. *† v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

It was the ancient usage of the church of England for women to come veiled, who came to be *churched*.

Wheatly on the Common Prayer.

CHURCH-ALE. *† n. s.* [from *church* and *ale*.] A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church. See **ALE**.

For the *church-ale*, two young men of the parish are yearly chosen to be wardens, who make collection among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow. *Carew.*

The *church-war* leens or quest-men, and their assistants, shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, *church-ales*, drinkings, temporal courts, or leets, lay-injuries, musters, or any other profane usage, to be kept in the church; chapel, or churchyard. *Const. and Canons Ecclesiastical, § 88.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *n. s.* The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

These and such like were their discourses, touching that *church-attire*, which with us for the most part is used in public prayer. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-AUTHORITY. *n. s.* Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

In this point of *church-authority*, I have sifted all the little scraps alleged. *Atterbury.*

CHURCH-BENCH. ** n. s.* The seat in the porch of a church.

Let us go sit here upon the *church-bench* till two, and then all to bed. *Shakspeare, Much Ado, &c.*

CHURCH-BURIAL. *n. s.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The bishop has the care of seeing that all christians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial* according to the usage and custom of the place. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

CHURCHING. ** n. s.* [from *To church*.] The act of returning thanks in the church. See **TO CHURCH**.

The absurdity, which some would introduce, of stifling their acknowledgments in private houses, and in giving thanks for their recovery and enlargement in no other place than that of their confinement and restraint; is a practice inconsistent with the very name of the office, which is called the *churching* of women, and consequently implies a ridiculous solecism of being *churched at home*. *Wheatly on the Common Prayer.*

CHURCHIDOM. ** n. s.* [from *church* and *dom*.] Establishment; government.

Whatsoever church pretendeth to a new beginning, pretendeth at the same time to a new *churchdom*; and whatsoever is so new, is none. So necessary it is to believe the holy catholick church. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 9.*

CHURCH-FOUNDER. *n. s.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperours or bishops in those days were *church-founders*, the solemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superstitious. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-LAND. ** n. s.* Land belonging to churches, religious houses, and benefices.

I shall not here enter into the religious account of *church-lands*. *Sir H. Yelveston's Pref. to Bp. Morton's Episcopacy.*

CHURCHLIKE. ** adj.* [from *church* and *like*.] Becoming a churchman.

Nor shall proud Lancaster usurp my right,
Nor hold his scepter in his childish fist,
Nor wear the diadem upon his head,
Whose *church-like* humours fit not for a crown.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

CHURCHMAN. *n. s.* [from *church* and *man*.]

1. An ecclesiastick; a clergyman; one that ministers in sacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and *churchmen*, or church-government, rely not only upon yourself. *Bacon.*

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and that was so ill filled by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*. *Clarendon.*

Patience in want, and poverty of mind,
These marks of church and *churchmen* he design'd,
And living taught, and dying left behind. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-MUSICK.* *n. s.* The service of chant and anthem in churches and cathedrals.

It was anciently customary for men and women of the first quality, ecclesiasticks, and others, who were lovers of *church-musick*, to be admitted into this corporation, [of parish-clerks.]
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 396.

CHURCH-PREFERMENT.* *n. s.* Benefice in the church.

For any *church-preferment* thou hast a mind to.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

He possessed some *church-preferments* in the reign of Edward the sixth.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 240.

CHURCHSHIP.* *n. s.* Institution of the church.

The Jews were his own also by right of *churchship*, as selected and inclosed by God, from amidst all other nations, to be the seat of his worship, and the great conservatory of all the sacred oracles, and means of salvation.

South, Sermon on John, i. 11.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *n. s.* [See **WARDEN?**] Officers yearly chosen, by the consent of the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or censure of the ecclesiastical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their parish. *Cowell.*

There should likewise *church-wardens*, of the gravest men in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England.

Spenser on Ireland.

Our *church-wardens*

Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings.

Gay.

CHURCHWAY.* *n. s.* The road that leads to the church.

Now it is the time of night,
That the graves, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his sprite,
In the *church-way* paths to glide.

Shakespeare, Mids. Night's Dream.

CHURCHWORK.* *n. s.* An expression applied to work which is carried on slowly.

This siege was *church-work*; and therefore went on slowly.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 111.

Contrary to the proverb, *church-work* went on the most speedily.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 36.

CHURCHYARD. *n. s.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almost afraid to stand alone

Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure.

Shakespeare.

In *churchyards*, where they bury much, the earth will consume the corps in far shorter time than other earth will.

Bacon.

No place so sacred from such fops is barr'd;

Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's *churchyard*.

Pope.

CHURL.* *n. s.* [ceopl, Sax. *carl*, in German, is strong, rusticks being always observed to be strong bodied, Dr. Johnson says. This may apply to the first and second senses which he has given, but not to the third; which belongs to the Goth. *karl*, an old, and a poor, and mean, man. See also **CARLE**.]

1. A rustick; a countryman; a labourer.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work or use any hard labour, which he saith is the life of a peasant or *churl*.

Spenser on Ireland.

One of the baser sort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his oath, answered confidently, that his lord commanded him.

Spenser on Ireland.

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw

All the power this charm doth owe.

Shakespeare

From this light cause the infernal maid prepares

The country *churls* to mischief, hate, and wars.

Dryden.

2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man.

A *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falshood.

Sidney.

3. A miser; a niggard; a selfish or greedy wretch.

The vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor the *churl* said to be bountiful.

Isaiah, xxxii. 5.

Poison, I see, hath been his timeless end!

O *churl* drink all, and leave no friendly drop

To help me after!

Shakespeare.

CHURLISH.* *adj.* [Sax. ceoplisc.]

1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; sour; merciless; unkind; uncivil.

A sea of melting pearl, which some call tears,

Those at her father's *churlish* feet she tender'd.

Shakespeare.

The interruption of their *churlish* drums

Cuts off more circumstance; they are at hand

To parly, or to fight.

Shakespeare.

A lion in love with a lass, desired her father's consent. The answer was *churlish* enough, He'd never marry his daughter to a brute.

L'Estrange.

He the pursuit of *churlish* beasts,

Prefer'd to sleeping on her breasts.

Waller.

2. Selfish; avaricious.

The man was *churlish* and evil in his doings.

I Sam. xxv. 3.

This sullen *churlish* thief

Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef.

King.

3. [Of things.] Unpliant: cross-grained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding.

If there be emission of spirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churlish*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The Cornish were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churlish*, and that would sooner break than bow.

Bacon, Henry VII.

Iron, in a quick fire, relents and melts; but, take it out of the furnace, and it grows hard again, nay worse, *churlish* and unmalleable.

Abp. Sancroft's Sermon, p. 103.

In the hundreds of Essex they have a very *churlish* blue clay.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

4. Vexatious; obstructive.

Will you again unknit

This *churlish* knot of all abhorred war?

Shakespeare.

Spain found the war so *churlish* and longsome, as they found they should consume themselves in an endless war.

Bacon.

Spreads a path clear as the day,

Where no *churlish* rub says nay.

Crashaw.

CHURLISHLY.* *adv.* [from *churlish*.] Rudely; brutally.

A fool will upbraid *churlishly*.

Eccles. xviii. 18.

How *churlishly* I chid Lucetta hence,

When willingly I would have had her here!

Shakespeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

He was known to have borne himself *churlishly* and proudly towards Emma his sister

Milton, Hist. of Eng. b. 6.

After he had breathed out a thousand fruitless threats, he assaults the walls with violence; but by Rustan as *churlishly* answered, and with great loss compelled to retreat.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 88.

To the oak, now remnant, the olive did *churlishly* put over the son for a reward of the service of his sire.

Howell.

CHURLISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *churlish*; cypliceneffe, Saxon.]

1. Brutality; ruggedness of manner.

Better is the *churlishness* of a man than a courteous woman.

Eccles. xlii. 14.

In the *churlishness* of fortune, a poor honest man suffers in this world.

L'Estrange.

2. Difficulty of management. See the third sense of **CHURLISH**.

I do find, Mr. Speaker, that when kingdoms and states are entered into terms and resolutions of hostility, one against the other, yet they are many times restrained from their attempts by four impediments. — The third, when they have conceived an apprehension of the difficulty, and *churlishness* of the enterprise, and that it is not prepared to their hand.

Bacon, Speech in Parl. 39. Eliz.

C H Y

CHURLY.* *adj.* [from *churl*.] Rude; boisterous; violent.

The ship, where Jonah sleeps,
Is vexed sore, and batter'd on the deeps,
And well nigh split upon the threatening rock,
With many a boisterous brush and *churl* knock.

Quarles, Feast for Worms, (1620.) § 2.

CHURME. *n. s.* [more properly *chirm*, from the Saxon *cýrme*, a clamour or noise; as to *chirre* is to coo as a turtle.] A confused sound; a noise.

He was conveyed to the Tower with the *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches. *Bacon.*

CHURN.† *n. s.* [properly *chern*, from *kern*, Dut. *ciern*, *cepe*, Sax. Goth. *kerna*, to churn. See **QUERN**. The Sax. *cepe* is considered a derivative of *cýpan*, to turn. All these words, however, may be referred to the Lat. *gicus*, or the Gr. *γυρος*.] The vessel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and separated from the serous parts of the milk.

Her aukward fist did ne'er employ the *churn*.

Gay, Pastorals.

To CHURN.† *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch, *cepan*, Sax. *kerna*, Goth. Our elder authors write it *cherne*. And *kern* is yet a local word.]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Shakspeare, in proof of this meaning; but he reads *churning on* for *German one*, the true reading. The passage had been sophisticated by Pope and Warburton, and Johnson preferred erring with them to the adoption of the old and genuine lection, as the alteration here furnished a fancied illustration of this verb.

Froth fills his chaps, he sends a grunting sound,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. *Dryd. v.*
Churn'd in his teeth, the foamy venom rose. *Addison.*

The mechanism of nature, in converting our aliment, consists in mixing with it animal juices, and, in the action of the solid parts, *churning* them together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

Skim milk: and sometimes labour in the *quern*;
And bootless make the breathless housewife *churn*.

Shakspeare, Midw. N. Dream.

Have you any *churn'd* milk, or new cheese.

Wadroepe's Fr. Gr. p. 211.

CHURNING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of making butter.

The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter. *Prov. xxx. 33.*

This is Mab, the mistress fairy,

That doth nightly rob the dairy,

And can hurt or help the *churning*,

As she please, without discerning. *B. Jonson, Entertainments.*

You may try the force of imagination, upon staying the coming of butter after the *churning*. *Eucom, Nat. Hist.*

I ne'er hurt their *churnings*.

Middleton's Watch, i. 2.

CHURNSTAFF.* *n. s.* [from *churn* and *staff*.] The instrument employed for churning. *Sherwood.*

CHURRWORM. *n. s.* [from *cýrpan*, Sax.] An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fancricket.

Skinner. Philips.

To CHUSE. See **To CHOOSE.**

CHYLA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaceous* mass, it has the state of drink, not ripened by fermentation. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CHYLE. *n. s.* [*χύλος*.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts,
The ley'd mass to milky *chyle* converts. *Blackmore.*

C H Y

The *chyle* cannot pass through the smallest vessels.

Arbuthnot.

CHYLIFA'CTION. *n. s.* [from *chyle*.] The act or process of making chyle in the body.

Drinking excessively during the time of *chylifaction*, stops perspiration. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *chylus* and *facio*, to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPŒ'TICK. *adj.* [*χύλος*, and *ποιέω*.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the *chylopœtick* organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'LOUS. *adj.* [from *chyle*.] Consisting of chyle: partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already prepared.

Arbuthnot.

CHY'MICAL. } *adj.* [Lat. *chymicus*.]
CHY'MICK. }

1. Made by chymistry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this *chymick* gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their natures, whether *chymical* or Galenical preparations. *Watts.*

2. Relating to chymistry.

Metlinks already, from this *chymick* flame,
I see a city of more precious mold. *Dryden.*

With *chymick* art exalts the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick souls of flowers. *Pope.*

CHY'MICK.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *chymique*, a chymist. Cotgrave.] A chymist. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson says. While in use, it seems to have been employed rather contemptuously.

Galen mentions in his time but three sects of physicians — we have now a fourth, that go under the name of *chymicks*, hermeticks, or Paracelsians. *Hakewill on Providence, p. 244.*

He is turned *chymick*, sirrah; it seems so by his talk. — Here's old turning; these *chymicks*, seeking to turn lead into gold, turn away all their own silver. *Brewer, Tongue, iv. 1.*

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, seem to have resolved it into nobler use; an art now utterly lost, or perchance kept up by a few *chymicks*. *Wotton.*

CHY'MICALY.† *adv.* [from *chymical*.] In a chymical manner.

Burgavius — specifies a lump to be made of man's blood, *lucerna vitæ et mortis* index, so he terms it; which, *chymically* prepared 20 days, and afterward kept in a glass, shall shew all the accidents of his life. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 281.*

I need no muse to give my passion vent,

He brews his tears that studies to lament.

Verse *chymically* weeps; that pious rain,

Distill'd with art, is but the sweat o' the brain.

Cleveland, Eleg. on Abp. Laud.

CHY'MIST. *n. s.* [See **CHYMISTRY**.] A professor of chymistry: a philosopher by fire.

The starving *chymist*, in his golden views
Supremely blest. *Pope, Essay on Man.*

CHY'MISTICAL.* *adj.* [old Fr. *chymistique*.] Relating to chymistry.

Paracelsus, and his *chymistical* followers, as so many Promethci, will fetch fire from heaven, will cure all manner of diseases, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 377.*

CHY'MISTRY.† *n. s.* [derived by some from *χύμος*, juice, or *χύω*, to melt; by others from an oriental word, *kema*, black. According to the supposed etymology, it is written with *y* or *e*. Some deduce it from the name of a person eminently skilled in the science; whose name, however, is written both *Χύμης* and *Χίμης*. Others consider *Chémi*, the Coptick name of Egypt, which was the cradle of this science, as the original. V. Morin, Dict. Etm. Fr. et Gr. "It is derived originally from *chemia*, and

that word from *Cham*.—The Egyptians were deeply skilled in astronomy, and geometry; also in *chymistry*, and physick." Bryant, *Anc. Myth.* vol. iii. p. 299.]

An art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels, or capable of being contained therein, are so changed, by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy, or medicine. *Boerhaave.*

Operations of *chymistry* fall short of vital force: no chymist can make milk or blood of grass. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

CIBARIOUS. *adj.* [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus*, food.] Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

CIBOL. *n. s.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] See **CHIBBAL**. A small sort of onion used in sallads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *l* is not pronounced.

Ciboules, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions.

CICATRICE, or CICATRIX. *n. s.* [*cicatrix*, Lat.]

1. The scar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. *Shakspeare.*

2. A mark; an impression: so used by *Shakspeare* less properly.

Lean but upon a rush,
The *cicatrice* and capable impressure
Thy palm some moments keeps.

Shakspeare.

CICATRISANT. *n. s.* [from *cicatrice*.] An application that induces a *cicatrice*.

CICATRISIVE. *adj.* [from *cicatrice*.] Having the qualities proper to induce a *cicatrice*.

CICATRIZATION. *n. s.* [from *cicatrice*.]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein bursted, or corroded in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the motion and coughing of the lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the vein. *Harvey.*

2. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

The first stage of healing or the discharge of matter is called digestion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, incarnation; and the last or skimming over *cicatrization*. *Sharp, Surgery.*

To CICATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix*.]

1. To apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and skin them over. *Quincy.*

The apothecary, or chirurgion, giveth, with a cruel bill, the lately *cicatrized* wound a new gash.

Moral State of England, (1670,) p. 54.

2. To heal and induce the skin over a sore.

We incarned, and in a few days *cicatrized* it with a smooth *cicatrix*. *Wiceman on Tumors.*

CICELY. *n. s.* [*myrrhis*.] A sort of herb.

CICERONE.* *n. s.* [Ital.] plur. *cicroni*. A word of modern introduction into our speech for a guide.

He had not proceeded many steps from the monument before he beckoned to our *cicrone*. *Shenstque.*

One of the greatest vexations a curious person experiences in travelling through Spain, is the scarcity, the non-existence, of tolerable *ciceroni*; those you meet with are generally cobblers, who throw a brown cloak over their ragged apparel, and conduct you to a church or two, where they cannot give you the least satisfactory information concerning antiquities or curiosities. *Swimburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 37.*

CICERO'NIANISM.* *n. s.* An imitation of the style of Cicero.

Dwelling too much on *cicronianisms*. *Milton, Arcopagitica.*

CICHORACEOUS. *adj.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of succory.

Diureticks evacuate the salt serum; as all acid diureticks, and the testaceous and bitter *cichoraceous* plants. *Floyer.*

CICH-PEASE. *n. s.* [*cicer*.] A plant.

To CICURATE. *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Lat.] To tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tame and tractable.

Poisons may yet retain some portion of their natures; yet are so refracted, *cicuated*, and subdued, as not to make good their destructive malignities. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CICURATION. *n. s.* [from *cicurate*.] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

This holds not only in domestick and manumete birds; for then it might be the effect of *cicuration* or institution; but in the wild. *Ray on the Creation.*

CID.* *n. s.* [Span.] A chief; a commander.

CYDER. *† n. s.* [*cidre*, Fr. *sidre*, Ital. *sicera*, Lat. *σικέρα*, *שכר*. Dr. Johnson might have added, that the word is supposed to be originally of Egypt, and denoting an *inebriating liquor*. In old Fr. *cisere* is used for *ale*. The Saxons had the word *cibep*.]

1. All kind of strong liquours, except wine. This sense is now wholly obsolete.

He schal not drinke wyn ne *cydy*. *Wicliffe, St. Luke, i.*

2. Liquour made of the juice of fruits pressed.

We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleasing and refreshing drink. *Bacon.*

5. The juice of apples expressed and fermented. This is now the sense.

To the utmost bounds of this

Wide universe Silurian *cider* borne,

Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine. *Philips.*

CYDERIST. *n. s.* [from *cider*.] A maker of *cider*.

When the *ciderists* have taken care for the best fruit, and ordered them after the best manner they could, yet hath their *cider* generally proved pale, sharp, and ill tasted. *Mortimer.*

CYDERKIN. *n. s.* [from *cider*.]

A low word used for the liquor made of the muck or gross matter of apples, after the *cider* is pressed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infusing for about forty-eight hours. *Philip, World of Words.*

Cyderkin is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

CEILING. *n. s.* See **CEILING**.

CERGE. *n. s.* [French.] A candle carried in processions.

CILIARY. *adj.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The *ciliary* processes, or rather the ligaments, observed in the inside of the sclerotick tunicle of the eye, do serve instead of a muscle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye.

Ray on the Creation.

GILICIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair: that is, made of some texture of that hair, a coarse garment, a *gilicious* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his life. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CIMA'R. *†* See **CHIMERE**, and **SIMAR**.

CIMBRICK.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Cimbricus*.] The language of the Cimbri, people of Jutland and Holstein.

Nor have our old poets borrowed phrases and a multitude of words from the *Cimbri* only, but from the Franks too.

Wotton's View of Hucker's Thes. by Shelton, p. 17.

CIME'LMARCH. *n. s.* [from *κειμελιαρχης*.] The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Dict.*

CY'METER. *n. s.* [*cimitarra*, Span. and Portug. from *chimeter*, Turkish. Bluteau's Portuguese Dictionary.] A sort of sword used by the Turks; short; heavy; and recurvated, or bent backward. This

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word is sometimes erroneously spelt *scimitar*, and *scymiter*; as in the following examples.

By this *scimitar*,
That slew the sophy and a Persian prince,
That won three fields of sultan Solymán. *Shakespeare.*
Our armours now may rust, our idle *scymiters*
Hang by our sides for ornament, not use. *Dryden.*

CIMISS.* *n. s.* [Lat. *cimex*, pl. *cimices*.] A noisome little worm, which raiseth wheals where it biteth; if it be broken, it yieldeth a stinking smell; the bug. *Bullockar.*

CIMMERIAN.* *adj.* [from *Cimmerii*, people of Italy, living in a valley between hills, which the sun, it is pretended, never visited; or, who lived in caves.] Extremely dark.

Let *cimmerian* darkness be my only habitation. *Shelley, Arcad. l. 3.*

Hence, loathed melancholy,—
In dark *cimmerium* d'sart ever dwell. *Milton, L'Al.*

CINCTURE. *n. s.* [*cinctura*, Lat.]

1. Something worn round the body.
Now happy he, whose cloak and *cincture*
Hold out this tempest. *Shakespeare.*
Columbus found the American, so girt
With feather'd *cincture*, naked else, and wild. *Milton, P. L.*
He binds the sacred *cincture* round his breast. *Pope.*

2. An inclosure.
The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

3. [In architecture.] A ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column; separating the shaft at one end from the base, at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used, to strengthen and preserve the primitive wood-columns. *Chambers.*

CINDER. *n. s.* [*ceindie*, Fr. from *cineres*, Latin.]

1. A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes.

I should make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to *cinders* burn up modesty,
Did but I speak thy deeds! *Shakespeare.*

There is in smiths *cinders*, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown.*
So snow on *Aetna* does unmelted lie,
Whose rolling flames and scatter'd *cinders* fly. *Waller.*

2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.
If from adown the hopeful chops
The fat upon a *cinder* drops,
To stinking smoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*

CINDER-WENCH. } *n. s.* [*cinder* and *woman*.] A
CINDER-WOMAN. } woman whose trade is to rake in
heaps of ashes for cinders.

'Tis under so much nasty rubbish laid,
To find it out's the *cinder-woman's* trade. *Essay on Satire.*
She had above five hundred suits of fine cloaths, and yet
went abroad like a *cinder-wench*. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*
In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came,
When love, the hour, the place had banish'd shame. *Guy.*

CINERATION. *n. s.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A term of chymistry.

CINEREOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *cinereus*.] Of ash colour.

The hair is red at the tips, *cinereous* beneath. *Pennant.*

CINERITIOUS.* *adj.* [*cinericus*, Lat.] Having the form or state of ashes.

The nerves arise from the glands of the *cineritious* part of the brain, and are terminated in all parts of the body. *Chayne.*

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Broken and burnt rocks, ruins of buildings, and *cineritious* earth. *Delany, Rev. Exam. ii. 126.*

CINERULENT. *adj.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] Full of ashes. *Dict.*

CINGLE. *n. s.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horse. *Dict.*

CINNABAR.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cinnabre*, or *cinabre*; from the Gr. *κιννάβαρι*, Lat. *cinnabaris*. It is an Indian word, according to Pliny. V. Morin, *Dict. Etym.* Fr. and Gr.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quicksilver is drawn, and consists partly of a mercurial, and partly of a sulphureo-ochreous matter. *Woodward's Met. Fossils.*

The particles of mercury, uniting with the particles of sulphur, compose cinnabar. *Newton, Opt.*

CINNABAR of Antimony, is made of mercury, sulphur, and crude antimony.

CINNAMON.* *n. s.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat. through the Greek, from the Heb. *kinnamon*.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon. Its leaves resemble those of the olive, both as to substance and colour. The fruit resembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the smell nor taste of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the smell of which is agreeable in candles. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours. *Chambers.*

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet anionum boast. *Dryden, Fables.*

CINNAMON Water is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley water, in spirit of wine or white wine. *Chambers.*

CINQUE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A Five. It is used in games alone; but is often compounded with other words, Dr. Johnson says. *Cinque*, however, is not confined to games. It signifies simply a five.

These five *cinques*, or these 25 round spots, in arms do signify numbers, as some writers have observed.

Potter on the Number 666, (1647,) p. 176.

CINQUE-FOIL. *n. s.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PAVE. *n. s.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance.

Wooring, wedding, and repenting is a Scotch jig, a measure, and a *cinque pace*. The first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, manfully and modest, as a measure, full of state and gravity; and then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque pace* faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave. *Shakespeare.*

CINQUE-PORTS.* *n. s.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.]

Those havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be such as ought most vigilantly to be observed against invasion. In which respect the places where they are have a special governour or keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque ports*; and divers privileges granted to them, as a particular jurisdiction, their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and sending out writs in his own name. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Seaford, Winchelsea, Rummey, and Hith; some of which, as the number exceeds five, must either be added to the first institution by some later grant, or accounted as appendants to some of the rest. *Cowel.*

They, that bear
The cloth of state above her, are four barons
Of the *cinque ports*. *Shakespeare.*
Temptations come in by those *cinque-ports*, the senses.

Junius, Sin Stigmatized, (1639,) p. 297.

CINQUE-SPOTTED. *adj.* Having five spots.

On her left breast

A mole, *cinque spotted*, like the crimson drops

I th' bottom of a cowslip.

Shakespeare.

C'ON. *n. s.* [*signy* or *scion*, Fr.]

1. A sprout; a shoot from a plant.

We have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts; whereof I take this that you call love, to be a sect or *cion*. *Shakespeare.*

The stately Caledonian oak, newly settled in his triumphant throne, begirt with *cions* of his own royal stem. *Howell.*

2. The shoot engrafted or inserted on a stock.

The *cion* over-ruleth the stock; and the stock is but passive, and giveth alimment, but no motion to the graft. *Bacon.*

CIPHER. *† n. s.* [*chifre*, Fr. *zifra*, Ital. *cifra*, low Lat. from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures.

The *cipher* of itself implies a privation of value; but when disposed with other characters on the left of it, in the common arithmetick, it serves to augment each of their values by ten; and in decimal arithmetick, to lessen the value of each figure to the right of it, in the same proportion. *Chambers.*

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To find the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor.

Shakespeare.

If the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation or translation. *Bacon.*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and figures pass for real sums, so names pass for things. *South.*

3. An intertexture of letters engraved usually on boxes or plate.

Troy flami'd in burnish'd gold; and o'er the throne,

Arms and the Man in golden *ciphers* shone.

Pope.

Some mingling stir the melted tar, and some

Deep on the new-shorn vagrant's heaving side,

To stamp the master's *cipher*, ready stand.

Thomson.

4. A character in general.

In succeeding times this wisdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

5. A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

To brachygraphy may be added the writing by *zifers*, or notæ furtivæ, secret marks for the hiding of the writer's mind from others, save him to whom he writes it; as also the witty invention of dezifring or discovering the most difficult of those secret characters. *Hakewill on Providence, p. 261.*

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new-made idioms.

Donne.

He was pleased to command me to stay at London, to send and receive all his letters; and I was furnished with nine several *ciphers*, in order to it. *Denham.*

6. A species of juggling.

That body, wheresoever that it light,

May learned be by *ciphers*, or by magicke might.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. ii. 45.

With that he circles draws, and squares,

With *ciphers*, astral characters.

Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,

Although set down hab-nab at random.

Hudibras, ii. iii.

To CIPHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise arithmetick.

You have been bred to business; you can *cipher*: I wonder you never used your pen and ink.

Arbutnot.

To CIPHER. *† v. a.*

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1. To write in occult characters.

He frequented sermons, and penned notes: his notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters. *Hayward.*

2. To designate; to characterise.

The face of either *cipher'd* either's heart.

Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Some loathsome dash the herald will contrive
To *cipher* me, how fondly I did dote.

Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

CIRC.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cirque*, Lat. *circus*. See **CIRCUS**.]

An amphitheatrical circle for sports.

Circs of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall, so famous at this day for the athletic art.

Marlton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. Diss. 1.

CIRCE'NSIAL, or CIRCE'NSIAN.* *adj.* [Lat. *ludi circenses*, from the *circus*, in which the sports were exhibited.] Relating to the exhibitions in the amphitheatres of the Romans.

If the Romans had well known this airy chase, they would have left or less regarded their *circensian* recreations.

Sir T. Brown's Tracts, p. 117.

The *circensian* plays may very well include the representations of sea-fights, and sports performed in the amphitheatres.

Kennet, Rom. Antiq. ii. v. 2.

To CIRCINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle; to compass round, or turn round.

Bailey.

CIRCINA'TION. *n. s.* [*circinatio*, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round; a measuring with the compasses.

Bailey.

CIRCLE. *† n. s.* [*cipcol*, *cipcul*, Sax. *circulus*, Lat.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidistant from a common center.

Any thing, that moves round about in a *circle*, in less time than our ideas are wont to succeed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but seems to be a perfect intire *circle* of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a *circle* in motion.

Locke.

By a *circle* I understand not here perfect geometrical *circle*, but an orbicular figure, whose length is equal to its breadth; and which as to sense may seem circular.

Newton, Opt.

Then a deeper still,

In *circle* following *circle*, gathers round

To close the face of things.

Thomson, Summer.

2. The space included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth.

Isaiah, xi. 22.

4. Compass; inclosure.

A great magician,

Obscured in the *circle* of the forest.

Shakespeare.

5. An assembly surrounding the principal person.

To have a box where eunuchs sing,

And, foremost in the *circle*, eye a king.

Pope, Horace.

6. A company; an assembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of beauties that are disposed among the boxes.

Addison.

Ever since that time, Lisander visits in every *circle*.

Tatler.

7. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be fruit trees in hot countries, which have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding one another; but this *circle* of ripening cannot be but in succulent plants, and hot countries.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain,

And the year rolls within itself again.

Dryden, Virg.

8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following proposition is inferred from the foregoing.

That heavy bodies descend by gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body descends, is an imprudent *circle*, and teacheth nothing.

Glanville, Scriprie.

That fallacy called a *circle*, is when one of the premises in a syllogism is questioned and opposed, and we intend to prove it by the conclusion. *Watts, Logic.*

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lie
In *circle* or oblique, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel? You must challenge him.

Fletcher, Q. of Corinth.

10. CIRCLES of the German empire. Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets.

Trevour.

To CIRCLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords that were appointed to *circle* the hill, had some days before planted themselves in places convenient. *Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other suns. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. To inclose; to surround.

What stern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments,
Whose *circling* shadows kings have sought to sleep in?
Shakspeare.

While these fond arms, thus *circling* you, may prove
More heavy chains than those of hopeless love. *Prior.*

Unseen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darkness *circled*, and an ambient cloud. *Pope.*

3. To CIRCLE in. To confine: to keep together.

We term those things dry which have a consistence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and *circle* them in. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CIRCLE. *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.

The well fraught bowl
Circles incessant; whilst the humble cell
With quavering laugh, and rural jests resounds. *Philips.*

Now the *circling* years disclose,
The day predestin'd to reward his woes. *Pope, Odyssey.*

CIRCLED. *adj.* [from *circle*.] Having the form of a circle; round.

The inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb. *Shakspeare.*

CIRCLE. ** n. s.* [from *circle*.] "Scriptor *cyclicus*,"

Hor. Ar. Poet.] A mean poet; a circular poet.

See CIRCULAR.

Nor so begin, as did that *circle* late,
I sing a noble war, and Priam's fate. *B. Jonson, Art of Poetry.*

CIRCLE. *† n. s.* [from *circle*.] A circle; an orb: properly a little circle. Formerly, a wreath, ring, or *circlet* of wicker, to set under a dish, in order to guard the table. *Shakspeare.*

Certain ladies or countesses, with plain *circlets* of gold without flowers. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII. Order of Procession.*

Then take repast, till Hesperus displayed
His golden *circlet* in the western shade. *Pope, Odys.*

CIRCLING. *part. adj.* [from *To circle*.] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood
So high above the *circling* canopy
Of night's extended shade. *Milton, P. L.*

CIRCLY. ** adj.* [from *circle*.] In the form of a circle or compass. *Huloet.*

CIRCUIT. *† n. s.* [circuit, Fr. *circuitus*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

There are four moons also perpetually rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical circuit round the sun. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. The space inclosed in a circle.

He led me up
A woody mountain, whose high top was plain
A *circuit* wide inclosed. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Space; extent; measured by travelling round.

He attributeth unto it smallness, in respect of circuit. *Hooker.*

The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one and twenty miles in circuit. *Addison on Italy.*

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
'Till the golden *circuit* on my head
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw. *Shakspeare.*

5. The visitations of the judges for holding assises.

The *circuits*, in former times, went but round about the pale; as the circuit of the cynosura about the pole. *Davies.*

6. The tract of country visited by the judges.

Nobles, bishops, and judges, that have great dioceses, and jurisdictions, and *circuits*, must read much in God's Book; for they need much honey to feed the people under them with.

Bp. of Chichester, Sermon, before the Queen, 1576.
He went from year to year in *circuit* to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeth; and judged Israel in all those places.

1 Sam. vii. 16.

7. Long deduction of reason; circumlocution.

Thou hast used no *circuit* of words. *Huloet.*

Up into the watch tower get,
And see all things despoil'd of fallacies;
Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By *circuit* or collections to discern. *Donne.*

CIRCUIT of action. [In law.] Is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for, than is needful. *Cowel.*

To CIRCUIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting*. *Philips.*

To CIRCUIT. ** v. a.* [from the noun.] To move round; to travel round.

He went from year to year in circuit to [in the margin, he *circuited*] Bethel, and Gilgal, &c. *1 Sam. vii. 16.*

At length Geryon, having *circuited* the air like a falcon towering without prey, deposits his burthen and vanishes.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. iii. 246.

CIRCUITER. *† n. s.* [from *circuit*.] One that travels a circuit. Formerly written *circuitier*.

Whether the thieves condemned by any *circuitier* corrupted have done more villainies than their judge.

Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. (1654), p. 513.
Like your fellow *circuitier* the sun: you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens.

Pope.

CIRCUITION. *† n. s.* [circuitio, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.

Kimchi testifieth, that all words which come from the root **כס** signify encompassing or *circuitio*.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. iii.

2. Compass; maze of argument.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in show, though not indeed repugnant one to another, requireth more sharpness of wit, more intricate *circuitious* of discourse, and depth of judgement, than common ability doth yield. *Hooker.*

CIRCUITOUS. ** adj.* [from *circuit*.] Round about.

There is no way to make a connection between the original constituent and the representative, but by *circuitous* means.

Burke.

CIRCUITOUSLY. ** adv.* [from *circuitous*.] In a circuitous manner.

CIRCULABLE. ** adj.* [from *circle*.] That which may be circulated.

CIRCULAR. *† adj.* [circularis, Lat.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle.

The frame thereof seem'd partly *circular*,
And part triangular. *Spenser, F. Q.*

He first inclos'd for lists a level ground;
The form was *circular*. *Dryden, Fables.*

Nero's port, composed of huge moles running round it, in a kind of *circular* figure. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Successive in order; always returning.

The life of man is a perpetual war,
In misery and sorrow *circular*. *Sandys, Job, p. 12.*
From whence the innumerable race of things,
By *circular* successive order springs. *Roscommon.*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

4. Ending in itself, used of a paralogism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it.

One of Cartes's first principles of reasoning, after he had doubted of every thing, seems to be too *circular*, to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God. *Baker, Reflect. on Learning.*

5. Perfect; complete. Not now used.

In this, sister,
Your wisdom is not *circular*. *Massinger, Emp. of the East.*

6. CIRCULAR Letter. A letter directed to several persons who have the same interest in some common affair; as in the convocation of assemblies. Modern affectation has changed this expression into the substantive; and we now hear of nothing but *circulars* from publick offices, and *circulars* from superintendants of a feast or club.

7. CIRCULAR Lines. Such strait lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale and sector.

8. CIRCULAR Sailing, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARITY. *n. s.* [from *circular*.] A circular form.

The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeeding each other; so that from what point soever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity*. *Brown.*

CIRCULARLY. *adv.* [from *circular*.]

1. In form of a circle.

The internal form of it consists of several regions, involving one another like orbs about the same centre, or of the several elements cast *circularly* about each other. *Burnet.*

2. With a circular motion.

Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow, Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost. *Dryden.*
Every body, moved *circularly* about any centre, recedes, or endeavours to recede, from that centre of its motion. *Ray.*

CIRCULARY.* *adj.* [*circularis*, Lat.] Ending in itself.

Which rule must serve for the better understanding of that, which Damascene hath, touching cross, and *circulary* speeches, wherein there are attributed to God such things as belong to manhood, and to man such as properly concern the duty of Christ Jesus. *Hooker, Ecc. Pol. v. § 53.*

To CIRCULATE. *v. n.* [from *circulus*.]

1. To move in a circle; to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a constant course.

If our lives motions theirs must imitate,
Our knowledge, like our blood, must *circulate*. *Denham.*
Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the universe *circulates* without any interval or repose. *L'Estrange.*

2. To be dispersed.

As the mints of calumny are perpetually at work, a great number of curious inventions issued out from time to time, grow current among the party, and *circulate* through the whole kingdom. *Addison.*

To CIRCULATE.† *v. a.*

1. To travel round.

May I not conclude for certain that this man hath been in the moon, where his head hath been intoxicated with *circulating* the earth.

Bp. H. Croft, Animadv. on Burnet's Theory, (1685,) Pref.

2. To put about.

In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was *circulated* at home; no publick debts contracted. *Swift.*

CIRCULATION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *circulation*.]

1. Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than the *circulation* of the blood, unknown till the last age? *Burnet, Theory.*

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the *circulation* is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state.

As for the sins of peace, thou hast brought upon us the miseries of war; so for the sins of war, thou seest fit to deny us the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries. *K. Charles.*

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual *circulation* of human things. *Swift on Modern Education.*

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apostle saith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the son of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the son of man was in heaven at the same instant, there is in these two speeches that mutual *circulation* before-mentioned. *Hooker.*

4. Currency of a substitute for money.

It comes with something solid in aid of the credit of the paper *circulation*. *Burke.*

CIRCULATORIOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *circulatorius*.] One that travels in a circuit; one that shows tricks from house to house and from town to town.

Jesus did never make use of such unaccountable methods or instruments, as magical enchanters, diviners, *circulatorious* jugglers, and such emissaries of the devil, or self seeking impostors are wont to use. *Barrow, Sermon ii. 20.*

CIRCULATORY. *n. s.* [from *circulate*.] A chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.CIRCULATORY. *adj.* [from *circulate*.] Circulatory Letters are the same with CIRCULAR Letters.CIRCULATORY.* *adj.* The same as circulatorious, in its low sense.

Borde's *circulatory* peregrinations, in the quality of a quack-doctor, might have furnished more ample materials for an English topography. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 76.*

CIRCUMAMBIENCY. *n. s.* [from *circumambient*.] The act of encompassing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto the surface it conercteth, or the *circumambieny* which conformeth it. *Brown.*

CIRCUMAMBIENT.† *adj.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompassing; enclosing.

Some impute it to the quality of the *circumambient* air that hangs over the place. *Howell's Lett. i. i. 28.*

The *circumambient* coldness towards the sides of the vessel, like the second region, cooling and condensing of it. *Wilkins.*

To CIRCUMAMBULATE.† *v. n.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about. *Dict.*

Why should he *circumambulate* the vocabulary for another couplet, to talk in harsher diction about glades of turf?

Seward's Letters, i. 345.

CIRCUMCELLIGNES.* *n. s.* A set of illiterate savage peasants, and desperate ruffians, who adhered to the party of the Donatists, in the fourth century. V. Chambers. The word has passed into our language for an expression of contempt; for in

Cockeram's old dictionary, "a *circumcellion*" is defined "a tavern-hunter."

To CIRCUMCISE. † *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Latin. And our own word was formerly *circumcide*. "A doubt arose, whether those which came to the faith of the Gentiles should be *circumciled*." Stapleton's Fort. of Faith, 1565, fol. 139. b.] To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews.

They came to *circumcise* the child. *St. Luke*, i. 59.

One is alarmed at the industry of the whigs, in aiming to strengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circumcised*. *Swift*, *Examiner*.

CIRCUMCISER.* *n. s.* [from *circumcise*.] He who circumcises.

This concising punishment of *circumcisers* became a penal law among the Visigoths. *Milton*, of *Cir. Power in Ec. Cases*.

Having gained a competent skill and experience, they set up for *circumcisers*. *L. Addison*, *State of the Jews*, p. 61.

CIRCUMCISION. *n. s.* [from *circumcise*.] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

They left a race behind

Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce

From Gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain. *Milton*, *P. R.*

CIRCUMCURSATION.* *n. s.* [from Lat. *circum* and *cursor*.] The act of running up and down.

The address of Felicissimus and Fortunatus to Pope Cornelius was but a factious *circumcursion* of desperate wretches.

Barrow, *Serm.* i. p. 252.

To CIRCUMDUCT. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify: a term of civil law.

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the judge; as also by the consent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given sentence. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

CIRCUMDUCTION. † *n. s.* [from *circumduct*.]

1. Nullification; cancellation.

The citation may be *circumducted*, though the defendant should not appear; and the defendant must be cited, as a *circumduction* requires. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

2. A leading about.

By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker*.

But thou scorn'st to stay

Under one title: thou hast made thy way

And flight about the isle, well near, by this

In thy admired Periegesis,

Or universal *circumduction*

Of all that read thy Poly-Olbion.

B. Jonson, *Epigrams*.

CIRCUMFERENCE. *n. s.* [*circumferentia*, Latin.]

1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing.

Extend thus far thy bounds,

This be thy just *circumference*, O world!

Milton, *P. L.*

Because the hero is the center of the main action, all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryden*.

Fire, moved nimbly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. *Newton*.

2. The space inclosed in a circle.

So was his will

Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,

That shook heav'n's whole *circumference*, confirm'd.

Milton, *P. L.*

He first inclos'd for lists a level ground,

The whole *circumference* a mile around.

Dryden, *Fables*.

3. The external part of an orbicular body.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue. *Newton*, *Opticks*.

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

His pond'rous shield, large and round,
Behind him cast; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon.

Milton, *P. L.*

To CIRCUMFERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a circular space. Not proper.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itself, or *circumferenced* by its surface; but diffused at indeterminate distances. *Brown*, *Vulg. Err.*

CIRCUMFERENTIAL.* *adj.* [from *circumference*.] Belonging to the circumference; circular; that which surrounds.

How much must the influence of such an authority be upon the *circumferential* parts of its æccumenical sphere.

Barrow on the *Pope's Supremacy*.

CIRCUMFERENTOR. *n. s.* [from *circumfero*, Lat. to carry about.] An instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles, consisting of a brass circle, an index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a staff, with a ball and socket. *Chambers*.

To CIRCUMFLECT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *circumflecto*.] To place the accent, called circumflex, on words.

CIRCUMFLEX. *n. s.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave.

The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holder*.

CIRCUMFLUENCE. *n. s.* [from *circumfluent*.] An inclosure of waters.

CIRCUMFLUENT. *adj.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing.

I rule the Paphian race,

Whose bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace,

A duteous people, and industrious isle.

Pope, *Odys.*

CIRCUMFLUOUS. *adj.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters.

He the world

Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide

Crystalline ocean.

Milton, *P. L.*

Laertes' son girt with *circumfluous* tides.

Pope, *Odys.*

CIRCUMFORANEAN.* *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Travelling about; wandering from house to house.

Not borrowed from *circumforanean* rogues and gipsies.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* p. 58.

CIRCUMFORANEUS. † *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.]

Wandering from house to house. As a *circumforaneous* fidler; one that plays at doors.

Those *circumforaneous* wits, whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it likes best. In Holland they are termed Pickled Herrings; in France, Jeau Pottages; in Italy, Maccaronies; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings.

Addison, *Spect.* No. 47.

To CIRCUMFUSE. *v. a.* [*circumfusio*, Lat.] To pour round; to spread every way.

Men see better, when their eyes are against the sun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring sun, or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light *circumfused*, is enough for the perception. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

His army, *circumfus'd* on either wing.

Milton, *P. L.*

Earth, with her nether ocean *circumfus'd*,

Their pleasant dwelling-house.

Milton, *P. L.*

This nymph the God Cephissus had abus'd,

With all his winding waters *circumfus'd*.

Addison, *Ovid*.

CIRCUMFUSILE. *adj.* [*circum* and *fusilis*, Lat.] That which may be poured or spread round any thing.

Artist divine, whose skilful hands insold

The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold.

Pope, *Odys.*

CIRCUMFUSION. † *n. s.* [from *circumfuse*.] The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

The natural suit—was of daily creation and *circumfusion*!

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*.

CIRCUMGESTATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *circumgesto*.] The act of carrying about.

There are very many more things, in which the church of Rome hath greatly turned aside from the doctrines of scripture, and the practice of the catholic, apostolick, and primitive church. Such are these: the invocation of saints: *circumstation* of the eucharist to be adored, &c.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, i. § 13.

To CIRCUMGYRATE. † *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round.

The soul about itself *circumgyrates*.

Her various forms.

More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 43.

* All the glands of the body be longeries of various sorts of vessels, curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together.

Ray on Creation.

CIRCUMGYRATION. † *n. s.* [*from circumgyrate.*] The act of running round.

The dervis, and other santouns or enthusiasticks, being in the croud, express their zeal by *turning round*, so long together, and with such swiftness, as will hardly be credited: — others I have seen in this vertiginous exercise; — a *circumgyration* we beheld with admiration.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 326.

The heavenly bodies are said to delight in movement and *circumgyration*. *Howell, Instruct. For Travels, (1642.) p. 11.*

The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, from his first being put into such a *circumgyration*.

Cheyne.

To CIRCUMGYRE. * *v. n.* [*from circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll about.

A sweet river, — which after 20 little miles *circumgyring*, or playing to and fro, discharges itself into the ocean.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 43.

CIRCUMJACENT. † *adj.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every side.

The Euxine forced its way through the Thracian Bosphorus, overflowed the Archipelago, and made dreadful havoc on the *circumjacent* coasts.

Drummond's Trav. p. 132.

CIRCUMITION. *n. s.* [*from circumeo, circumitum*, Lat.] The act of going round.

Dict.

CIRCUMLIGATION. *n. s.* [*circumligo*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding round.

2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCUTION. † *n. s.* [*circumlocutio*, Latin.]

1. A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis.

Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without *circumlocutions*.

Dryden.

I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by *circumlocution*.

Swift.

2. The use of indirect expressions.

My lord hath therefore declared rhetorically, by a *circumlocution*, what manner of baggage it is, even a very satchel.

Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543.) fol. 45. b.

These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of mystery and *circumlocution*.

L'Estrange.

CIRCUMLOCUTORY. * *adj.* [*from circumlocution.*] Expressing the sense of one word in many; periphrastical.

Circumlocutory; that not to be expressed in many words, which may be as fully in one.

Instruct. for Oratory, (Oxford, 1682.) p. 31.

Periphrase is another great aid to prolixity, being a diffused, *circumlocutory* manner of expressing a known idea.

Arbutnot and Pope, Martin Scrib.

CIRCUMMUR'D. *adj.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummur'd* with brick.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE. *adj.* [*from circumnavigate.*] That which may be sailed round.

The being of Antipodes, the habitableness of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable*.

Ray on the Creation.

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE. † *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To sail round.

Our commander landed here, in his *circumnavigating* the globe.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 392.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION. *n. s.* [*from circumnavigate.*] The act of sailing round.

What he says concerning the *circumnavigation* of Africa, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable.

Arbutnot on Coins.

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR. † *n. s.* One that sails round.

Magellan's honour of being the first *circumnavigator* has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake.

Guthrie, Geogr.

CIRCUMPLICATION. *n. s.* [*circumplifico*, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every side.

2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR. *adj.* [*from circum* and *polar.*] Stars near the north pole, which move round it, and never set in the northern latitudes, are said to be *circumpolar stars*.

CIRCUMPOSITION. *n. s.* [*from circum* and *position.*] The act of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your season for *circumposition*, by tiles or baskets of earth.

Evelyn's Kalendar.

CIRCUMRASION. *n. s.* [*circumrasio*, Latin.] The act of shaving or paring round.

Dict.

CIRCUMROTATION. † *n. s.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel. *Circumvolution*; *circumgyration*.

He reckoned upon the way 17024 *circumrotations* of the wheel.

Gregory's Posthuma, (1650.) p. 317.

2. The state of being whirled round.

CIRCUMROTATORY. * *adj.* [*from circumrotation.*] Whirling round.

A great many tunes, by a variety of *circumrotatory* flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground.

Shenstone.

To CIRCUMSCRIBE. † *v. a.* [*circum* and *scribo*, Latin.] Dr. Johnson places the accent on the last syllable, which the first citation from Shakspeare exemplifies; but the other poetical examples present the accent on the first syllable.]

1. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries.

2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus,

• With honour and with fortune is return'd;
From whence he *circumscrib'd* with his sword,
And brought to yoke the enemies of Rome.

Shakspeare.

Therefore must his choice be *circumscrib'd*
Unto the voice and yielding of that body,
Whereof he's head.

Shakspeare.

He form'd the powers of heaven
Such as he pleas'd, and *circumscrib'd* their being!

Milton, P. L.

• The action great, yet *circumscrib'd* by time;

The words not forc'd, but sliding into rhyme.

Dryden.

The external circumstances which do accompany men's acts,
are those which do *circumscribe* and limit them.

Stillingfleet.

You are above

The little forms which *circumscribe* your sex.

Southern.

3. To write around.

The verge of the marble is also lined with brass, and thereon is *circumscrib'd* this epitaph.

Ashmole, Berk. i. 180.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE. * *adj.* [*from circumscription.*] That which may be limited or contained within bounds.

Bullockar.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION. † *n. s.* [*circumscriptio*, Latin.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

In the *circumscription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature affects a regular figure.

Ray on the Creation.

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unhoused free condition,

Put into *circumscription* and confine.

Shakspeare.

God hath encompassed all the kingdoms of the earth with a threefold *restraint*; to wit, a limitation of their powers,

a *circumscription* of their bounds, and a predefinition of their periods.

By such *circumscriptions* of pleasure the 'contemned philosophers reserved unto themselves the secret of delight.

Brown, Christ. Mor. ii. 1.

The soul thus existing after death, and separated from the body, though of a nature spiritual, is really and truly in some place; if not by way of *circumscription*, as proper bodies are, yet by way of determination and indistancy.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 5.

3. A writing round; a circular inscription.

The *circumscription* [of a grave-stone] cut likewise upon brass is much defaced.

Ashmole, Berk. i. 142.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE. *adj.* [from *circumscribe*.] Inclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside.

Stones regular, are distinguished by their external forms: such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eagle-stone, is properly called the figure.

Grw.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY. ** adv.* [from *circumscriptive*.] In a limited or confined manner.

The nature of a soul is not to be *circumscriptively* in place.

Mountagu, Appeal to Cæs. p. 231.

CIRCUMSPECT. *adj.* [*circumspectus*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all sides.

None are for me,

That look into me with considerate eyes.

High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*.

Shakspeare.

Men of their own nature *circumspect* and slow, but at the time discountenanced and discontent.

Haywood.

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and *circumspect*, to keep himself from being imposed upon.

Boyle.

To CIRCUMSPECT. ** v. a.* [from the adjective, the accent of which Dr. Johnson places upon the last syllable; though his poetical example presents it on the first. This is now perhaps the more usual pronunciation.] To examine carefully; to watch.

To *circumspect* and note daily all defaults.

Newswort's Repertorium Londin. p. 233.

CIRCUMSPECTION. *n. s.* [from *circumspect*.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness, from want of care and *circumspection* in the first impressions.

Clarendon.

So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,

But with sly *circumspection*.

Milton, P. L.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE. *adj.* [*circumspicio*, *circumspectum*, Latin.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No less alike the politick and wise,

All sly slow things, with *circumspective* eyes.

Pope.

CIRCUMSPECTIVELY. *adv.* [from *circumspective*.] Cautiously; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way; watchfully.

CIRCUMSPECTLY. *adv.* [from *circumspect*.] With watchfulness every way; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent suffrages of a thousand eyes, who never examined the thing so carefully and *circumspectly*.

Ray on the Creation.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS. *n. s.* [from *circumspect*.] Caution; vigilance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel forces *circumspectness* on those abroad, who at home are nursed in security.

Wotton.

CIRCUMSTANCE. *† n. s.* [*circumstantia*, Latin.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumstances* of contempt, they do kindle their anger much.

Bacon, Essays.

Our confessing or concealing persecuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumstances* of time, place, and persons.

South.

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; or make an accusation more or less probable.

Of these supposed crimes give me leave
By *circumstance*, but to acquit myself.

Shakspeare.

3. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered.

Sense outside knows, the soul thro' all things sees:

Sense, *circumstance*; she doth the substance view.

Davies.

4. Incident; event: generally of a minute or subordinate kind.

He defended Carlisle with very remarkable *circumstances* of courage, industry, and patience.

Clarendon.

The sculptor had in his thoughts the conqueror weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstance* in history.

Addison.

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempest.

Addison, Spect.

5. Condition; state of affairs. It is frequently used with respect to wealth or poverty; as good or ill *circumstances*. In this sense it is rarely in the singular number; but an example is offered.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances*.

Bacon.

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumstances* of our world.

Bentley.

When men are easy in their *circumstances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations.

Addison, Freeholder.

Who does the best his *circumstance* allows.

Young, Night Th. ii. 91.

6. Circumlocution. "To use great *circumstances* of words, to go about the bush." Barret.

Leaving all *circumstances*, to speak the truth; "positis ambagibus vera loqui."

Barret.

I will not use many words to persuade you to continue in your fidelity and loyalty; neither long *circumstance* to encourage you to play the men.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

And therefore, without *circumstance*, to the point.

Masinger's Picture.

To CIRCUMSTANCE. *† v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

To worthiest things,

Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see,

Rareness or use, not nature, value brings,

And such as they are *circumstance'd*, they be.

Donne.

The poet took the matters of fact as they came down to him, and *circumstance'd* them after his own manner.

Addison, Spect. No. 351.

CIRCUMSTANT. *adj.* [*circumstans*, Lat.] Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to visit the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumstant* bodies.

Digby on the Soul.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL. *adj.* [*circumstantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not essential.

This fierce abridgment

Hath to it *circumstantial* branches, which

Distinction would be rich in.

Shakspeare.

This jurisdiction, in the essentials of it, is as old as christianity; and those *circumstantial* additions of secular encouragement, christian princes thought necessary.

South.

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the *circumstantials*, before one that differs from it in the essentials?

Addison, Freeholder.

2. Incidental; happening by chance; casual.

Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis several,

By occasion wak'd, and *circumstantial*.

Donne.

3. Full of small events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumstantial* recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied questions about his own.

Prior, Dedication.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY. *n. s.* [from *circumstantial*.] The appendage of *circumstances*; the state of any thing as modified by *circumstances*.

C I R

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY. *adv.* [from *circumstantial*.]

1. According to circumstance; not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanville, Scepria.*

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumstantially*. *Broome.*

To CIRCUMSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [from *circumstance*.]

1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely, which now it wills freely. *Bp. Bramhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely superior, and the best *circumstantiated* imaginable, are for the succession of Hanover. *Swift.*

CIRCUMTERRANEOUS.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *circum* and *terra*.] About the earth; round the earth.

Celsus writes, *χωρὶς γὰρ*, &c. we ought to give credit to wise men, who affirm, that most of these lower and *circumterraneous* demons delight in geniture, blood, &c. And Origen agrees with him. *Hallywell, Melamp. p. 101.*

To CIRCUMVALLATE. *v. a.* [from *circumvallo*, Lat.]

To inclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION. *n. s.* [from *circumvallate*, Lat.]

1. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the siege of a town in Livonia. *Watts.*

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged.

This gave respite to finish those stupendous *circumvallations* and barricadoes, reared up by sea and land. *Howell.*

CIRCUMVECTION. *n. s.* [from *circumvectio*, Latin.]

1. The act of carrying round.
2. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT. *v. a.* [from *circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon; to delude.

He fearing to be betrayed, or *circumvented* by his cruel brother, fled to Barbarossa. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

As his malice is vigilant, he resteth not to *circumvent* the sons of the first deceived. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Should man
Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud. *Milton, P. L.*

Obstinately bent
To die undaunted, and to *circumvent*. *Dryden.*

CIRCUMVENTION. *n. s.* [old Fr. *circonvention*, *chicanerie*.]

1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion.

The inequality of the match between him and the subtlest of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention*: there must be a wisdom from above to over-reach this hellish wisdom. *South.*

If he is in the city, he must avoid haranguing against *circumvention* in commerce. *Collier of Popularity.*

2. Prevention; pre-occupation. This sense is now out of use.

Whatever ~~has~~ been thought on in this state,
That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome
Had *circumvention*. *Shakspeare.*

CIRCUMVENTIVE.* *adj.* [from *To circumvent*.] De-luding; cheating; imposing upon.

To CIRCUMVEST. *v. a.* [from *circumvestio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.

Who on this base the earth did'st firmly found,
And mad'st the deep to *circumvest* it round. *Wotton, Poems.*

Every where all greatness of power and favour is *circum-vested* with much prejudice.

Wotton, Life and Death of the Duke of Buckingham.

C I S

CIRCUMVOLATION. *n. s.* [from *circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVOLVE. *v. a.* [from *circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round; to put into a circular motion.

This coast is safeguarded from sand and stealth by a defensive wall, so high as hinders the affrighting sight of a *circumvolving* wilderness. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 169.*

Could solid orbs be accommodated to phenomena, yet to ascribe each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphilosophical. *Glanville, Scepria.*

CIRCUMVOLUTION. *n. s.* [from *circumvolutus*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.

Stable, without *circumvolution*;
Eternal rest. *More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 36.*

2. The state of being rolled round.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The thing rolled round another.

Consider the obliquity or closeness of these *circumvolutions*; the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument. *Wilkins.*

CIRCUS. *n. s.* [from *circus*, Lat.] An open space or

CIRQUE. *n. s.* [from *circa*, Lat.] A place for sports, with seats round for the spectators.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses*, which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses. *Sidney.*

The one was about the *cirque* of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain. *Stillingfleet.*

See the *cirque* falls! the unpillar'd temple nods;
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber chok'd with gods. *Pope.*

CISALPINE.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *cis* and *Alpes*.] On this side the Alps.

CISSOID.* *n. s.* In geometry, an algebraick curve.

CISSOR.* *n. s.* See **CIZAR** and **SCISSOR**.

CIST. *n. s.* [from *ciste*, old Fr. *cist*, bas Bret. *cist*, Welsh; a chest or coffer, Lat. *cista*.]

1. A case; a tegument; commonly used in medicinal language for the coat or inclosure of a tumour.

2. An excavation.

These oval pits, or *cists*, were about four feet long; — they were neatly cut into the chalk, and were, with the skeletons, covered with the pyramid of flints and stones. *Archæologia, xv. 340.*

CISTED. *adj.* [from *cist*.] Inclosed in a cist, or bag.

CISTERCIAN.* *n. s.* [from *Cisteux*, in Burgundy, where they were first assembled; Lat. *Cistercium*.]

The abbot of *Cisteux* is called the forinsecal abbot of *Cistins*, in one of the surrenders of monasteries, in 1535.] A monk of the Cistercian order; a reformed Benedictine.

To-morrow we are to pay a visit to the abbot of the *Cister-cians*. *Gray's Letters.*

CISTERN. *n. s.* [from *cisterna*, Lat.]

1. A receptacle of water for domestick uses.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into his own *cistern*, that must relieve him. *South.*

2. A reservoir; an inclosed fountain.

Had no part as kindly staid behind,
In the wide *cisterns* of the lakes confin'd;
Did not the springs and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderness of sand. *Blackmore.*

3. Any receptacle or repository of water.

So haR my Egypt were submerg'd, and made
A *cistern* for scald snakes. *Shakspeare.*

But there's no bottom; none
In my voluptuousness: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons and your maids, could not fill up
The *cistern* of my lust. *Shakspeare.*

CISTUS. *n. s.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. The same with Rockrose.

C I T

CIT. *n. s.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill sense. A pert low townsman; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to shew what different things,
The *cits* or clowns are, from the courts of kings. *Johnson.*

Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into
cits or squires, or run up into wits or madmen. *Taller.*

Barnard, thou art a *cit* with all thy worth;
But Bug and D—l, their honours, and so forth. *Pope.*

CITADEL. *n. s.* [*citadelle*, Fr.] A fortress; a castle, or place of arms in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjust means, as unjustly he kept it; by force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the nests of tyranny, and murderers of liberty. *Sidney.*

I'll to my charge, the *citadel*, repair. *Dryden.*

CITAI. *n. s.* [from *cite*.]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a blushing *citai* of himself,
And chid his truam, youths. *Shakspeare.*

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.

3. Quotation; citation.

CITATION. *n. s.* [*citatio*, Latin.]

1. The calling a person before the judge, for the sake of trying the cause of action commenced against him. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. Quotation; the adduction of any passage from another author; or of another man's words.

3. The passage or words quoted; a quotation.

The letter-writer cannot read these *citations* without blushing, after the charge he hath advanced. *Atterbury.*

View the principles in their own authors, and not in the *citations* of those who would confute them. *Watts.*

4. Enumeration; mention.

These causes effect a consumption, endemick to this island: there remains a *citation* of such as may produce it in any country. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CITATORY.† *adj.* [from *To cite*.] Having the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

In their letters *citatory*, they were warned to come and give an account to the synod of the doctrine which they had delivered in their schools and pulpits.

Balcanqual's Lett. from the Syn. of Dort, Hales, Rem. p. 136.

To CITE. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To summon to answer in a court.

He held a late court, to which
She oft was *cited* by them, but appear'd not. *Shakspeare.*

Forthwith the *cited* dead
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten. *Milton, P. l.*

This power of *citing*, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; to summon.

I speak to you, Sir Thurio;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it. *Shakspeare.*

This sad experience *cites* me to reveal,
And what I dictate is from what I feel. *Prior.*

3. To quote.

Demonstrations in scripture may not otherwise be shewed than by *citing* them out of the scripture. *Hooker.*

That passage of Plato, which I *cited* before. *Bacon.*

In banishment he wrote those verses which I *cite* from his letter. *Dryden.*

CITER. *n. s.* [from *cite*.]

1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I must desire the *citer* henceforward to inform us of his citations too. *Atterbury.*

C I T

CITE'SS. *n. s.* [from *cit*.] A city woman. A word peculiar to Dryden.

Cits and *citeesses* raise a joyful strain;

'Tis a good omen to begin a reign.

Dryden, Prolog. to Alb. and Albanus.

CITHERN.† *n. s.* [Sax. *cýcepe*; Dutch *cyter*; Su. *zitra*; Germ. *cither*; Lat. *cithara*.] Our word is more frequently written *cittern*; and has been also converted into *gittern* or *guittern*; whence the more modern word, *guitar*. A kind of harp; a musical instrument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with songs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals.

1 Mac. iv. 54.

The *cythron*, the pandore, and the theorbo strike.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 4.

CITICISM.* *n. s.* [from *city*.] The behaviour of a citizen.

Although no bred courtling, yet a most particular man, of goodly havings, — reformed and transformed from his original *cityism*. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

CITIED.* *adj.* [from *city*.] Belonging to a city; having the quality of a city.

Whereas the hermit leads a sweet retired life,
From villages replete with ragged and sweating clowns,
And from the loathsome airs of smoky *citied* towns.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

Where *citied* hill to hill reflected blaze.

Thomson, Liberty, P. i.

CITIZEN. *n. s.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, French.]

1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a slave.

All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens*, but only such as are called freemen.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he speaks not like a *citizen*,

You find him like a soldier. *Shakspeare.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

Far from noisy Rome, secure, he lives;

And one more *citizen* to Sibyl gives. *Dryden.*

CITIZEN. *adj.* [This is only in Shakspeare.] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanness.

So sick I am not, yet I am not well;

But not so *citizen* a wanton as

To seem to die ere sick. *Shakspeare.*

CITIZENSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *citizen*.] The quality of a citizen; "the freedom of a city." *Sherwood.*

They taking it otherwise, and refusing the good through an implanted evil disposition, and always prone to mischief, have not only rejected the *citizenship* as dishonourable, but also abhor both openly and secretly, the few among them who are well affected to us. *Bp. Wilson's Bible, 3 Maccab. iii. 16.*

Our *citizenship*, as saith the apostle, is in heaven.

Bp. Horne, Occas. Sermon. p. 158.

CITRINATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *citrinatio*. "Citrinatio nihil aliud est quam completa albedinis digestio," Arnoldus de Nov. Vill. Charpentier, Gloss.] An old chymical expression.

Our silver *citrination*

Our cementing and fermentation. *Chaucer, Man. Yeom. Tale.*

The urine of manne, being whityshe, sheweth imperfect digestion: but when he hath well rested and slept after the same, and the digestion perfected, the urine becometh *citrine*, or of a deep yellowe color: so is it in alchymys: which made Arnoldo call this *citrination* perfect digestion, or the color proving the philosopher's stone brought almoste to the height of perfection. *Fr. Thynne, Animado, on Speghel's Chaucer.*

CITRINE. *adj.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow.

The butterfly, papilio major, has its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long streaks and spots. *Grew.*

By *citrine* urine of a thicker consistence, the saltness of phlegm is known. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CITRINE. *n. s.* [from *citrinus*, Lat.]

A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is ever found in a long and slender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewellers have learned to call it *citrine*; and cut stones for rings out of it, which are mistaken for topazes. *Hill on Fossils.*

CITRON-TREE. *n. s.* [from *citrus*, Lat.]

It hath broad stiff leaves, like those of the laurel. The flowers consist of many leaves, expanded like a rose. The pistil becomes an oblong, thick, fleshy fruit, very full of juice. Genoa is the great nursery for these trees. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in so great esteem, that the single fruits are sold in Florence for two shillings each. *Miller.*

May the sun
With citron groves adorn a distant soil. *Addison.*

CITRON-WATER. *n. s.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.

Like citron-waters matrons cheeks inflame. *Pope.*

CITRUL. *n. s.* The same with *pumpion*, so named from its yellow colour.

CITY. *n. s.* [cité, Fr. *civitas*, Lat.]

1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

Men seek safety from number better united, and from walls and fortifications; the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many: this is the original of cities. *Temple.*

City, in a strict sense, means the houses inclosed within the walls: in a larger sense, it reaches to all the suburbs. *Watts.*

2. [In the English law.] A town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church. *Coxwell.*

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.

What is the city but the people? —

- True, the people are the city. *Shakspeare.*

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems disgracious in the city's eye. *Shakspeare.*

CITY. *adj.*

1. Relating to the city.

His enforcement of the city wives. *Shakspeare.*

He I accuse,

The city ports by this hath enter'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. Resembling the manners of the citizens.

Make not a city feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the first cut. *Shakspeare.*

In thee no wanton ears, to win with words,
Nor lurking toys, which city life affords.

Lodge, Pleas. Hist. of Glaucus, &c. (1610.)

CIVET. *n. s.* [civette, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabick, signifying scent.] A perfume from the civet cat.

The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal not unlike our cat. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Brasil, Guinæa. The perfume is formed like a kind of grease, in a bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed. *Dict. Trevant.*

Civet is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shakspeare.*

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as civet and musk, and, as some think, ambergrease.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

CIVICAL.* *adj.* [Lat *civicus*.] Belonging to civil honours.

Their honorary crowns, triumphal, ovary, *civil*, obsidional, had little of flowers in them. *Sir T. Brown, Tracts, p. 91.*

CIVIC. *adj.* [civicus, Lat.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully shone:

Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civic* crowns,
And the great father of his country owns.

Pope, Temp. of Fame.

CIVIL. *adj.* [civilis, Lat.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, and would not permit their common weal to be governed by any other laws than his own. *Hooker, iii. § 11.*

Part such as appertain
To *civil* justice; part, religious rites

Of sacrifice.

Milton, P. L.

But there is another unity, which would be most advantageous to our country; and that is, your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation. *Sprat.*

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community. Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power.

Bp. Taylor.

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudest minds with harmony were caught,
And *civil* life was by the muses taught.

Roscommon.

4. Not foreign; intestine.

From a *civil* war, God of his mercy defend us, as that which is most desperate of all others. *Bacon to Villiers.*

5. Not ecclesiastical; as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the *civil*.

Unto whom the chief government of all estates in this realm, whether they be ecclesiastical or *civil*, in all causes doth appertain. *Articles of Religion, Art. 37.*

6. Not natural; as, a person banished or outlawed is said to suffer *civil*, though not natural death.

In case any estate be granted to a man for his life generally, it may determine by his *civil* death; as, if he enter into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law. *Blackstone.*

7. Not military; as, the *civil* magistrate's authority is obstructed by war.

But let grave annals paint the warrior's fame;
Fair shine his arms in history enroll'd;

Whilst humbler lyres his *civil* worth proclaim. *Shenstone.*

8. Not criminal; as, this is a *civil* process, not a criminal prosecution.

Private wrongs are an infringement of the rights belonging to individuals, considered as individuals; and are thereupon frequently termed *civil* injuries. *Blackstone.*

9. Civilised; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew *civil*. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Ho! who's here?

If any thing that's *civil*, speak. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

Kent, in the commentaries Caesar writ,
Is term'd the *civil* place in all this isle.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. II.

10. Complaisant; civilised; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.

I heard a mermaid on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew *civil* at her song.

Shakspeare.

He was *civil* and well natured, never refusing to teach another. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where *civil* speech and soft persuasion hung?

Prior.

11. Grave; sober; not gay, or shewy.

A *civil* habit

Of covers a good man.

Bacon, and Fl. Beggar's Bush.

Thus night oft see me in thy pale career,
Till civil suited morn appear.

Milton, *Il Pens.*

12. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, *civil law*.

No woman had it, but a *civil doctor*.

Shakspeare.

CIVILIAN.† *n. s.* [*civilis*, Lat.]

1. One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The professors of that law, called *civilians*, because the civil law is their guide, should not be discountenanced nor discouraged.

Bacon, *Advice to Villiers*.

A depending kingdom is a term of art, unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government.

Suett.

2. A student in civil law at the university.

He [Shenstone] kept his name in the college books, and changed his commoner's gown for that of a *civilian*.

Graves, *Recollect. of Shenstone*, p. 36.

CIVILISATION.† *n. s.* [from *civilize*.]

1. A law, act of justice, or judgement, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary.

Harris.

2. The act of civilizing barbarous people.

It had the most salutary consequences in assisting the general growth of refinement and the progression of *civilisation*.

Warton.

America was not peopled by any nation of the ancient continent, which had made considerable progress in *civilisation*.

Robertson.

3. The state of being civilized or reclaimed from barbarism.

CIVILIST.* *n. s.* [from *civil*.] A civilian.

If as a religionist he entered into society, it was for a reason different from that for which, as a *civilist*, he invented a commonwealth. Warburton, *All. of Ch. and State*, (1st edit.) p. 34.

CIVILITY.† *n. s.* [from *civil*.]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilised.

The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as ever the Irish; and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation excelleth them in all goodly conversation, and all the studies of knowledge and humanity.

Spenser on Ireland.

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin.

Davies on Ireland.

Wheresoe'er her conquering eagles fled,

Arts, learning, and *civility* were spread.

Denham, *Poems*.

2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress;

Or else a rude despiser of good manners,

That in *civility* thou seem'st so empty?

Shakspeare.

He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people.

Clarendon, b. viii.

I should be kept from a publication, did not what your *civility* calls a request, your greatness, command.

South.

We, in point of *civility*, yield to others, in our own houses.

Swift.

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

Love taught him shame; and shame, with love at strife,

Soon taught the sweet *civilities* of life.

Dryden.

4. Partaking of the nature of a civilized state; growing out of the civil law.

As matrimony hath something in it of nature, something of *civility*, something of divinity, as instituted by God and by Him to be regulated; so sure this last interest ought to over-
sway the other two.

Bp. Hall, *Cases of Consc.* iii. 10.

If there were nothing in marriage but meer *civility*, the magistrate might be meet to be employed in this service.

Ibid. iv. 8.

To CIVILIZE.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *civilizer*.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

We send the graces and the muses forth,

To *civilize* and to instruct the North.

Waller.

Musæus first, then Orpheus *civilize*

Mankind, and give the world their deities.

Denham.

Amongst those who are accounted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place.

Locke.

Osiris, or Bacchus, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two years.

Arbuthnot on *Cons.*

CIVILIZER.† *n. s.* [from *civilize*.]

He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs of civility.

The *civilizers*! — the disturbers, say; —

The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!

Philips, *Briton*.

CIVILLY. *adv.* [from *civil*.]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally.

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing; for this is *civilly* to live; or should manage community of life, is not possible.

Hooker, b. i.

2. Not criminally.

That accusation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment.

Ayliffe.

3. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without brutality.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead.

Dryden, *Pref. to his Fables*.

I would have had Almeria and Osmyn parted *civilly*; as it was not proper for lovers to do so.

Collier of the Stage.

He thought them folks that lost their way,

And ask'd them *civilly* to stay.

Prior.

4. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished *civilly*.

Baron, *New Atlantis*.

CIZAR.* *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson observes under *scissor*, that the word is also variously written *cisars*, *cizars*, and *scissars*; from the Fr. *ciseaux*. The spelling of *cizars*, *cissers*, and *cisclets*, for the little pair of sheers, or blades, is that of our old lexicography.

Huloet and Sherwood.

An operation of art, produced by a pair of *cizars*.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, &c. edit. 1705. p. 293.

To CIZAR.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clip; to trim with a pair of scissars.

Let me know,

Why mine own barber is unblest; with him

My poor chin too; for 'tis not *cizard* just

To such a favourite's glass.

Beaumont and Fl. *Two Nob. Kinsm.*

CIZE.† *n. s.* [perhaps from *incisa*, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain magnitude.] The quantity of any thing with regard to its external form; often written *size*.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to some other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the *cize* and figure which they have.

Grew, *Cosmol.*

CLACK.† *n. s.* [*klatschen*, Germ. to rattle; to make a noise, Dr. Johnson says; but we may refer, more plausibly, to the old Fr. *clac*, *clacquet*; or rather to the Teut. *klack*, a shrill noise. Mr. Tooke pronounces it the past participle of the verb *click*. But see *To CLACK*.]

1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise; generally used, in contempt, for the tongue.

But still his tongue ran on,

And with its everlasting *clack*,

Set all men's ears upon the rack.

Hudibras.

Can any sober person think it reasonable, that the publick devotions of a whole congregation should be under the conduct and at the mercy, of a pert, empty, conceited holderforth, whose chief (if not sole) intent is to vaunt his spiritual *clack*?

South, *Serm.* ii. 117.

Fancy flows in, and muse flies high;

He knows not when my *clack* will lie.

Prior.

2. *The CLACK of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in; or, that which strikes the hopper, and promotes the running of the corn.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,
And mark the *clack* how justly it will sound. *Betterton.*

To CLACK.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *cliquer*, *claqueter*, *cliquer*; but some refer it to the Gr. *κλάγω*, whence the Lat. *clangicare*; and some to the old Goth. *klaka*, to make a noise like birds.]

1. To make a chinking noise.

2. To let the tongue run.

To CLACK.† *v. a.* [qui *clachent* laines, who *clack* wool. *Kelham, Norm. Dict.*] As to *clack* wool, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it to weigh less, and so yield the less custom to the king.

Cowell.

CLACK-DISH. n. s.* [from *clack* and *dish*.] A beggar's dish; a wooden dish with a moveable cover, which they clacked, to excite the notice of passengers, or to signify the dish was empty. A custom in some parts of Oxfordshire is not yet extinct for the poor people and children, about Easter, to go a *clucking*, that is, with wooden bowls, and the like, to make a noise at the houses of their betters, in order to obtain the accustomed donations of money or meat. But see *CLAP-DISH*.

His use was, to put a duet in her *clack-dish*.
Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.

CLACKER. n. s.* The same as the clack of a mill.

This they find by the noise of those boat mills;—their *clackers* beat much slower at those times than else.

Blount's Voyage into the Levant, (1650,) p. 18.

CLACKING. n. s.* [from the verb.] Prating.

Any thing rather than to weary the world with his foolish *clacking*.
Rp. Hall, Hor. of the Mar. Clergy, § 19.

CLAD.† *part. pret.* [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, seems originally to have belonged to *cleden*, or some such word, like *klerden*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says. But *clad* is the Sax. *clæd*, *ge-clæsed*, clothed.] Clothied; invested; garbed.

So oft in feasts with costly changes *clad*,
Sidney.

To crammed maw, a spratt new stomach brings.
Kings, xi. 29.

He had *clad* himself with a new garment. *Beyond*

The flowery dale of Sibma, *clad* with vine, *Milton, P. L.*

Their prayers *clad*

With incense, where the golden altar fum'd

By their great intercessor. *Milton, P. L.*

But virtue too, as well as vice, is *clad*

In flesh and blood. *Waller.*

To her the weeping heavens become serene;

For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryden.*

The courtiers were all most magnificently *clad*. *Swift.*

To CLAIM.† *v. a.* [*clamer*, Fr.]

1. To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, nobody can *claim* that obedience but he that can shew his right.

Locke.

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it.

Locke.

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*

If not the greatest, the most lasting name. *Congreve.*

2. To call; to name. Written by Spenser, who also uses the substantive in a similar sense, *clame*. [old Fr. *clamer*, nommer, appeller.]

Nor all, that else through all the world is named
To all the heathen gods, might like to this be *claimed*.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 30.

CLAIM.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,

May then make all the *claim* that Arthur did. *Shakspeare.*

Forsworn thy self! The traitor's odious name

I first return, and then disprove thy *claim*. *Dryden.*

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuse the least, by submitting to a master, who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another, who hath already revived several *claims* upon him. *Swift.*

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.

Either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family hath been as good a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty as these. *Locke.*

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own: as *claim* by charter, *claim* by descent. *Cowell.*

4. The phrases are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim*.

The king of Prussia *lays* in his *claim* for Neuf-Châtel, as he did for the principality of Orange. *Addison on Italy.*

If God, by positive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can *lay* no *claim* to it, unless God ordained.

Locke.

5. A call. Written by Spenser *clame*.

I knockt, but no man answerd me by name;

I calld, but no man answerd to my *clame*. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 11.*

CLAIMABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *clamable*.] That which may be demanded as due; challengeable. *Cotgrave.*

CLAIMANT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *clamant*.] He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

Such *claimants* might have the true right, but yet, by the death of witnesses or other defect of evidence, be unable to prove it to a jury. *Blackstone.*

CLAIMER.† *n. s.* [from *claim*.] He that makes a demand: he that requires any thing, as unjustly withheld from him.

His funeral was fain to be deferred till an agreement was made, and the value of the ground paid to the *claimer*.

Temple, Introduction to Hist. of Eng. p. 296.

CLAIR-OBSCURE. n. s. See *CLARE-OBSCURE*.

CLAIMANT. adj.* [from *clamo*, Lat. to cry. A word perhaps coined by Thomson.] Crying; beseeching earnestly.

Instant o'er his shivering thought

Comes winter unprovided, and a train

Of *claimant* children dear. *Thomson, Autumn, ver. 349.*

To CLAM.† *v. a.* [in some provinces, to *cleam*, from *clæman*, Sax. to glew together. Written also sometimes *clém*. Germ. *klemmen*, to tie. Somner gives the Sax. *clain*, a band or tie. Old Goth. *kleima*, to besmear. *Clammed up* is, in some of our provinces, clogged or choaked up. To *clém*, though sometimes written and pronounced *clam*, is to hunger-starve. See *To CLÉM*.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themselves, 'till there was no getting out again.

L'Estrange.

The sprigs were all dawbed with lime, and the birds

clammed and taken. *L'Estrange.*

To CLAM. v. n.* To be moist.

A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousy,

Hangs on my brows, and *clams* upon my limbs. *Dryden, Amphitryon.*

To CLAM.* *v. n.* [perhaps from *clamour*. See **To CLAMOUR.**] A term in ringing, which Dr. Johnson, in his remarks on Shakspeare, confounds with *buffeting*; for, to clam a bell, he says, is to cover the clapper with felt, which drowns the blow and hinders the sound. This is, however, to buffet. See **To BUFFET.** To clam, is to unite certain sounds in the peal.

Clamming is when each concord strikes together, which being done true, the eight will strike but as four bells, and make a melodious harmony. *School of Recreation, 1684.*

To CLAMBER. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber*, *clamber*.] To climb with difficulty; as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakspeare.*

When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the easements then. *Shakspeare.*
The men there do not without some difficulty *clamber* up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them.

Ray, on the Creation.
They were forced to *clamber* over so many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of so many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addison, Freshwater.*

CLAMMINESS. *n. s.* [from *clammy*.] Viscosity; viscosity; tenacity; ropiness.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glew.

CLAMMY.* *adj.* [Dutch *klam*, clammy; Su. *klem-mig*.] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhesive; ropy.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.
Neither the brain nor spirits can conserve motion; the former is of such a *clammy* consistence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Glaucille, Scopsis.*

Aghast he wak'd, and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweats, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*
Joyful thou'lt see

The *clammy* surface all o'er strown with tribes
Of greedy insects. *Philips.*

There is an unctuous *clammy* vapour that arises from the stem of grapes, when they lie mashed together in the vat, which puts out a light, when dipped into it. *Addison on Italy.*

The continuance of the fever, *clammy* sweats, paleness, and at last a total cessation of pain, are signs of a gangrene and approaching death. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

CLAMOROUS.* *adj.* [old Fr. *clamoreux*.] Vociferous; noisy; turbulent; loud.

It is no sufficient argument to say, that, in urging these ceremonies, none are so *clamorous* as Papists, and they whom Papists suborn.

He kiss'd her lips
With such a *clamorous* smack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakspeare.*

At my birth
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were strangely *clam'rous* in the frighted fields. *Shakspeare.*

With the *clam'rous* report of war,
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shakspeare.*

Then various elements against thee joind
In one more various animal combin'd,
And fram'd the *clam'rous* race of busy human kind. *Pope.*

A pamphlet that will settle the wavering, instruct the ignorant, and inflame the *clamorous*. *Swift.*

CLAMOROUSLY.* *adv.* [from *clamorous*.] In a violent or noisy manner.

Disturbances and sad rencounters in it do *clamorously* tell us, we come not into the world to run a race of delight.

Where a jest, a grin, or a laugh, will carry it off, they are unmerciful and triumph *clamorously*. *Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 23.*

Lestle, Sh Meth. whh Deists, Pref.

CLAMOUR.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *clamour*, *clameour*, *clameur*; Lat. *clamor*.]

1. Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can vent *clamour* from my throat,
I'll tell thee, thou do'st evil. *Shakspeare.*
The people grew then exorbitant in their *clamours* for justice. *King Charles.*

The maid
Shall weep the fury of m^t love decay'd;
And weeping follow me, as thou do'st now,
With idle *clamours* of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is used sometimes, but less fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's lust'rous *clamours* cease,
That with submissive murmurs glides in peace. *Addison.*

To CLAMOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obscure bird *clamour'd* the live-long night. *Shakspeare.*

To CLAMOUR.* *v. a* [The following example from Bacon is placed by Dr. Johnson under the verb neuter; under which also he introduces, from Shakspeare, "*Clamour* your tongues, and not a word more," as seeming to mean actively, to stop from noise; which is a meaning that has been justly disputed; and the passage is yet left open to conjecture.] To stun or overpower with noise.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to *clamour* counsels, not to inform them. *Bacon, Essays.*

To CLAMOUR bells.* A term in ringing, according to Warburton, which other commentators on Shakspeare imagine to be merely his own opinion. It is, however, probable. To encrease the strokes of the clapper on the bell, in falling it.

When bells are at the height, in order to cease them, the repetition of the strokes becomes much quicker than before; this is called *clamouring* them. *Warburton.*

CLAMOURER.* *n. s.* [from *clamour*.] He who makes an outcry or clamour.

The non-residence therefore of the minister, or even his neglects of duty, are a mere pretence set up against paying tithes; and I am afraid that if he would graciously remit his dues, too many of these *clamourers* would readily dispense with his residence. *Abp. Hort's Charge.*

CLAMP. *n. s.* [clamp, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.

2. A quantity of bricks.
To burn a *clamp* of brick of sixteen thousand, they allow seven ton of coals. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board cross the grain, the first board is *clamped*. Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped* to preserve them from warping. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*

CLAN.* *n. s.* [probably of Scottish original; *klann*, in the Highlands, signifies *children*.] So far Dr. Johnson. Ir. *clann*. Mr. Chalmers observes, that it is the general denomination among the Irish, and Scots-Irish Celts, for the numerous tribes, into which they were divided.]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their several *clans*,
Swarm populous, unnumbered.

Milton, *P. I.*

Milton was the poetical son of Spenser, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal descents and *clans* as well as other families.

Dryden.

2. A body or sect of persons, in a sense of contempt.

Partridge and the rest of his *clap* may hoot me for a cheat,
if I fail in any single particular.

Swift.

CLAN'GOUR.† *adj.* [*clancularius*, Latin. Considered as a new and uncouth word by Heylin in 1656; though *clancularly* is in the edition of Bullokar's *Expositor*, published in that same year.] *Clan-*destine; secret; private; concealed; obscure; hidden.

Let us withdraw all supplies from our lusts, and not by any secret reserved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion.

Decay of Piety.

CLAN'GULARLY.* *adv.* [from *clancular*.] Closely; covertly; privately.

Bullokar.

Since they were members of the synod, they would do nothing *clancularly* without the consent and privacy of the whole company.

Hales, *Let.* p. 26.

Judgements should not be administered *clancularly*, in dark corners, but in open court.

Barrow, *Serm.* ii. xv.

Yet all this while it was a marriage *clancularly*.

Bernard's *Life of Heylin*, p. 18.

CLANDE'STINE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *clandestin*, Lat. *clandestinus*. The accent, in modern times, is often placed on the first syllable. This adjective is of older date than Blackmore's time; for it is in Cockeram's *Vocabulary*, and defined *close*, *secret*.] Secret; hidden; private; in an ill sense.

Tho' nitrous tempests, and *clandestine* death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath.

Blackmore.

CLANDE'STINELY. *adv.* [from *clandestine*.] Secretly; privately; in private; in secret.

There have been two printed papers *clandestinely* spread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original.

Swift.

CLANDE'STINENESS.* *n. s.* [from *clandestine*.] An act of privacy or secrecy.

CLANG.† *n. s.* [*klang*, Germ. *clangor*, Lat. *κλάγγη*, Gr.] A sharp, shrill noise.

With such a horrid *clang*

As on mount Sinai rang,

While the red fire and smould'ring clouds out brake.

Milton, *Ode.*

An island, salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and orcs, and sea-mews *clang*.

Milton, *P. II.*

What *clangs* were heard in German skies afar,
Of arms and armies rushing to the war!

Dryden.

Guns, and trumpets *clang*, and solemn sound
Of drums, o'ercame their groans.

Philips.

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard

Loud 'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets *clang*?

Shakspeare.

The Lybians clad in armour, lead

The dance; and *clanging* swords and shields they beat.

To CLANG. *v. a.* To strike together with a noise.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous

Their mystick dance, and *clang'd* their sounding arms;

Industrious with the warlike din to quell

Thy infant cries.

Prior.

CLANGOUR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *clangueur*, Lat. *clangor*.] A loud shrill sound.

In death he cried,

Like to a dismal *clangour* heard from far,
Warwick, revenge my death.

Shakspeare.

Their ears were full of *clangor*, their hearts of horror.

Junius, *Sin Stigmatized*, (1639), p. 265.

With joy they view the waving ensigns fly,

And hear the trumpet's *clangour* pierce the sky.

Dryden.

CLANGOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *clangueux*.] Making a clang.

We do not observe the cranes, and birds of long necks,
have any musical, but harsh and *clangous* throats.

Brown.

CLANK. *n. s.* [from *clang*.] A loud, shrill, sharp noise, made by the collision of hard and sonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and clever.

Spectator, No. 617.

CLANSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *clap*.] Association of persons or families.

The mountains on the south are well planted, and finally cultivated, high up, interspersed with the habitations of the highlanders, not singly, but in small groupes, as if they loved society or *clanship*.

Pennant, *Tour in Scotland*.

To CLAP.† *v. a.* [Icel. and Goth. *klappa*; Sax. *clappan*; Dutch, *klappen*, *cloppen*, Dan. *klappe*.]

1. To strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise by the collision.

Following the fliers at the very heels,

With them he enters; who, upon the sudden,

Clapt to their gates.

Shakspeare.

Men shall *clap* their hands at him, and shall hiss him out of his place.

Job, xxvii. 23.

Have you never seen a citizen, in a cold morning, *clapping* his sides, and walking before his shop?

Dryden, *Span. Fr.*

He crowing *clapp'd* his wings, th' appointed call

To chuck his wives together in the hall.

Dryden, *Fables*.

Each poet of the air her glory sings,

And round him the pleas'd audience *clap* their wings.

Dryden.

He had just time to get in and *clap* to the door, to avoid the blow.

Locke on Education.

In flowery wreathes the royal virgin drest

His bending horns, and kindly *clap'd* his breast.

Addison.

Glad of a quarrel, straight I *clap* the door,

Sir, let me see your works and you no more.

Pope.

2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of

something hasty, unexpected, or sudden.

They *clap* mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and so, after a sweet singing, fall down into lakes.

Carew.

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers: *clap* on more sails; pursue.

Shakspeare.

Smooth temptations, like the sun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which persecution, like the northern wind, made her hold fast, and *clap* close about her.

Bp. Taylor.

If a man be highly commended, we think him sufficiently lessened, if we *clap* sin, or folly, or infirmity into his account.

Bp. Taylor, *Rule of Living Holy*.

Razor-makers generally *clap* a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel.

Moran, *Mech. Exer.*

The man *clapt* his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them.

L'Estrange.

His shield thrown by, to mitigate the smart,

He *clapp'd* his hand upon the wounded part.

Dryden.

If you leave some space empty for the air, then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the vessel, and the fishes will contend to get uppermost in the water.

Ray on the Creation.

It would be as absurd as to say, he *clapped* spurs to his horse at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague.

Addison.

By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifference, they pursue truth the better, having no bias yet *clapped* on to mislead them.

Locke.

I have observed a certain cheerfulness in as bad a system of features as ever was *clapped* together, which hath appeared lovely.

Addison, *Spect.* No. 86.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd,

And *clap* your padlock on her mind.

Prior.

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat *clapt* upon them, and perhaps neither wisdom nor majesty would secure them from a sneer.

Watts on the Mind.

C L A

3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead asleep,
And, how we know not, all *clapt* under hatches. *Shakspeare.*
He was no sooner entered into the town, but a scrambling soldier *clapt* hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken fashion.

Wotton's Life of Buckingham.

So much from the rest of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole species, that his friends would have *clapped* him into bedlam, and have begged his estate. *Spectator.*

Have you observ'd a sitting hare,
List'ning and fearful of the storm
Of horns and hounds, *clap* back her ear? *Prior.*
We will take our remedy at law, and *clap* an action upon you for old debts. *Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the stationer wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the stage. *Dedication to Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

5. To infect with a venereal poison. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been *clapt*, it will be the more difficult to cure him the second time, and worse the third. *Wise man.*
Let men and manners every dish adapt;
Who'd force his pepper where his guests are *clapt*? *King.*

6. To CLAP hands. To plight mutual troth, by clapping the hands together.

Give me your answer; I faith do; and so *clap hands*, and a bargain. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*
There these young lovers shall *clap hands* together. *Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's.*

7. To CLAP up. To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could wash our hands,
To *clap* this royal bargain up of peace. *Shakspeare.*
Was ever match *clapt* up so suddenly? *Shakspeare.*
A peace may be *clapped* up with that suddenness, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his skirts. *Hanwell, Vocal Forest.*

8. To CLAP up. To imprison with little formality or delay.

Being presented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, he was known, and the prince *clapt* him up as his invigiler. *Sandys.*

To CLAP.† *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noise.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then *clapt* behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden.*
A whirlwind rose, that, with a violent blast,
Shook all the dome: the doors around me *clapt*. *Dryden.*

2. Originally, to make a noise, as, to knock.

This sompouner *clappeth* at the widow's gate;
Come out, he sayd, thou olde very trate:—
Who *clappeth*, said this wife. *Chaucer, Frere's Tale.*

3. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing.

Come, a song.—
— Shall we *clap* into't roundly, without saying we are hoarse? *Shakspeare.*

4. To strike the hands together in applause.

All the best men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap*. *Shakspeare.*

CLAP.† *n. s.* [Dutch, *klap*; Germ. *klappe*]

1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out, as will shake the whole room, and make every thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monstrous to me, that the south-sea should pay half their debts at one *clap*. *Swift, Letters.*

3. An explosion of thunder.

C L A

There shall be horrible *claps* of thunder, and flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewill on Providence.*

The *clap* is past, and now the skies are clear. *Dryden, Juv.*

4. An act of applause.

The actors, in the midst of an innocent old play, are oft startled in the midst of unexpected *claps* or hisses. *Addison.*

5. A sudden or unexpected misfortune. *Obsolete.*

Joyne us to mourne with wailfull plaints the deadly wound,
Which fatal *clap* hath made. *Fryskell, Mourning Muse of Thestylis.*

6. A venereal infection. [from *clapoir*, Fr.]

Time, that at last matures a *clap* to pox. *Pope.*

7. [With falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAP-DISH.* A wooden bowl or dish, formerly carried by beggars in general and originally by lepers. See CLACK-DISH, and CLAPPER.

Thou art the ugliest creature; and when trimm'd up
To the height, as thou imagin'st, in mine eyes,
A leper with a *clap-dish*, (to give notice
He is infectious,) in respect of thee,
Appears a young Adonis.

Massinger, Part. of Love, edit. Gifford.

I, that was wont so many to command,
Worse now than with a *clap-dish* in my hand.

Drayton's Epist. El. Cobham to D. Humphry.

He *claps* his dish at a wrong man's door. *Ray's Proverbs.*

CLAPPER.† *n. s.* [Sax. *clup*, Germ. *klapper*; old Alamannick, *clepel*, the tongue of a bell.]

1. One who claps with his hands: an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper*; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. *Shakspeare.*

I saw a young lady fall down the other day, and she much resembled an overturned bell without a *clapper*. *Addison.*

3. The CLA'PPER of a Mill. A piece of wood shaking the hopper.

4. The cover of the cup called the clap-dish, which the diseased mendicant opened and shut with a loud clap to attract attention.

Thus shalt thou go begging fro lions to lions,
With cup and *clapper* like a Lazarous.

Henryson, Test. of Cresside.

CLA'PPER*. *n. s.* [old Fr. *clapier*, low Lat. *claparia*.] Places for rabbits to burrow in, either within an inclosure, or in an open warren. Cotgrave calls them rabbit's nests. Huloet describes them as places also in which birds and fish are kept; and Barret expressly terms it a dovecot.

Connis there were also playing,
That comin out of their *clappers*. *Chaucer, Rom. R. 1405.*

To CLA'PPERCLAW. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw*.] To tongue-beat; to scold.

They are *clapperclawing* one another, I'll look on. *Shakspeare.*

They've always been at daggers-drawing,
And one another *clapperclawing*. *Hudibras.*

CLARE.* *n. s.* A nun of the order of St. Clare; called also a *Minorette*, as their house without Aldgate in which they were settled, when first brought into England about the close of the thirteenth century, was, the *Minories*. These nuns are sometimes termed "poor Clares." They had, in this country, three other houses besides that in London already noticed.

CLA'RENCEUX, or CLA'RENCIEUX. *n. s.* The second king at arms: so named from the dutchy of *Clarence*.

C L A

CLARE-OBSCURE. *n. s.* [from *clarus*, bright, and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and shade in painting.

As masters in the *clare-obscure*,
With various light your eyes allure;
A flaming yellow here they spread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from these colours, oddly mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

CLARET. *n. s.* [*claret*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale-red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret*.
Boyle.

The *claret* smooth, red as the lips we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl. *Thomson.*

CLARICHORD. *n. s.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.] A musical instrument in form of a spinette, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and seventy strings. *Chambers.*

The *clarichord* hath a tunely kynde,
As the wyre is wrested high and low. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 291.

CLARIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *clarify*.] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick and troubled; as muste, and wort: to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we must know the causes of *clarification*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To **CLARIFY.** *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French. But see **CLEAR.**]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to separate from feculences or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their syrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would *clarify*; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after, the syrup being set on the fire, the whites of eggs themselves harden, and are taken forth.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

They cast therein three or four bruised almonds; they, in less than an hour, *clarify* it like crystal; which effect they have upon no other water. *Blount, Voyage into the Levant*, p. 105.
Such [places,] as is the general site of Bohemia, the north-wind *clarifies*. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.* p. 259.

2. To brighten; to illuminate. This sense is rare. Dr. Johnson says; and he cites the authority only of South. This meaning, however, seems to have been not uncommon. Formerly the word signified to *glorify* or *make famous*: "Fadir, the hour cometh, *clarify* thy sonne." Wicliffe, St. John, xvii.

Many boys are muddy-headed, till they be *clarified* with age; and such afterwards prove the best. *Fuller's Holy State*, p. 100.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reason: it met the dictates of a *clarified* understanding half way. *South, Sermons.*

The Christian religion is the only means that God has sanctified, to set fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and to rectify his will. *South, Sermons.*

Nouns for brevity are sometimes verbalized; as, to complete, to contrary, to experience; sometimes by *fy* affixed, as, to make clear, to *clarify*, to beautify.

Instruct. for Oratory, (Ox. 1682,) p. 32.

Our affection being perfectly subdued to the reason of our minds, and drained and *clarified* from all its gross and carnal love. *Scott, Sermon*, xxi.

To **CLARIFY.** *v. n.* To clear up, to grow bright.

Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the discoursing with another; he marshalleth his thoughts more orderly, he seeth how they look when they are turned into words. *Bacon, Essays.*

CLARINET. *n. s.* [Fr. *clarinette*.] A kind of haut-boy, but of a shriller tone.

C L A

CLARION. *n. s.* [old Fr. *claron*; Span. *clarin*; low Lat. *clario*, from *clarus*, loud.] A trumpet; a wind instrument of war.

And after, to his palace he them brings,
With shannus, and trumpets, and with *clarions* sweet;
And all the way the joyous people sings. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Then strait commands, that at the warlike sound
Of trumpets loud, and *clarions*, be uprear'd
The mighty standard. *Milton, P. L.*

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud *clarion* labour in your praise. *Pope.*

CLARITUDE. *n. s.* [Lat. *claritudo*.] Splendour; any thing bright. Not in use.

Amongst those *claritudes* which gild the skies.
Beaumont's Psyche, vii. 57.

CLARITY. *n. s.* [*clarté*, and *clerté*, old French; *claritas*, Latin. Written originally *clerte*. "The holy cite Jerusalem — having the *clerte* of God, and the light of it lyke a precious stoon, &c." Wicliffe, Apoc. xxi.] Brightness; splendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* invisible; an understanding which itself can only comprehend. *St. Walter Ralegh.*
Man was not only deceivable in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their *clarity*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CLARY. *n. s.* [*herminium*, Lat.] An herb.

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture. The weakest kind of earling is roughness: as in *clary* and burr. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To **CLARY.** *v. n.* [from the Lat. *clarus*, shrill.] To make a loud or shrill noise.

The crane that goeth before — if aught he to be avoyded,
gives warning thereof by *clarying*.
A. Golding's Tr. of Soliman, (1587,) ch. 14.

To **CLASH.** *v. n.* [*klatsen*, Dut. to make a noise; or rather from the Germ. *klatschen*.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another.

Three times, as of the *clashing* sound
Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*

Those few that should happen to *clash*, might rebound after the collision. *Bentley.*

How many candles may send out their light, without *clashing* upon one another; which argues the smallness of the parts of light, and the largeness of the interstices between particles of air and other bodies. *Cheyne, Phil. Princ.*

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Those that are not convinced what help this is to magistracy, would find it, if they should chance to *clash*. *South, Sermons.*

3. To contradict, to oppose.

Wherever there are men, there will be *clashing* sometime or other; and a knock, or a contest, spoils all. *L'Estrange.*

The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and yet every time that *clashing* metaphors are put together, this fault is committed. *Spectator*, No. 395.

To **CLASH.** *v. a.* To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms,
And with a sullen sound and feeble cry,
Half sunk, and half pronounced the word of victory. *Dryden.*

CLASH. *n. s.* [from the verb. Germ. also *klatsch*.]

1. A noisy collision of two bodies.

I heard no words between them, but what their weapons spoke, *clash* and clatter. *Beaumont and F. Maid in the Mill.*

The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear. *Denham.*

He nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and slaughter and the *clash* of arms. *Pope.*

2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the *clashes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs. *Denham.*

In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and scripture, and shews there is no *clash* betwixt them. *Atterbury.*

CLASHING.* *n. s.* [from *clash*.] Opposition; enmity; contradiction.

Good Lord! what fiery *clashings* we have had lately for a cap and a surplice! *Hewell, Lett. iv. 29.*

Yet still the man shall find a civil war within himself, a great scuffle and disturbance, his thoughts divided between contrary principles, the *clashings* of prudence and revenge. *South, Sermon. viii. 185.*

CLASP.† *n. s.* [*chespe*, Dutch, according to Dr. Johnson. Serenius refers to the old Goth. *klypa*, to bind closely; which may countenance a supposition that *clasp* may be a corruption of our word *clip*, to embrace.]

1. A hook to hold any thing close; as a book, or garment.

The scorpion's claw here *grasp* a wide extent,
And here the crabs in lesser *clasp*s are bent. *Addison.*

He took me aside, opening the *clasp*s of the parchment cover. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondalier,
To the gross *clasp*s of a lascivious Moor. *Shakespeare.*

TO CLASP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To shut with a clasp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the scriptures; which being but read, remain, in comparison, still *clasped*. *Hooker, v. 22.*

There Caxton slept, with Wynkin at his side,
One *clasp'd* in wood, and one in strong cow-hide. *Pope.*

2. To catch and hold by twining.

Direct
The *clasping* ivy where to climb. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To hold with the hands extended; to inclose between the hands.

Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received,
and after the belly, which is hard to *clasp*. *Bacon, Ess.*

4. To embrace.

Thou art a slave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *claspt*, but bred a dog. *Shakespeare.*

Thy suppliant
I beg, and *clasp* thy knees. *Milton, P. L.*

He stoop'd below
The flying spear, and shunn'd the promis'd blow;
Then creeping, *clasp'd* the heroes knees, and pray'd. *Dryden.*

Now, now he *clasps* her to his panting breast;
Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*

5. To inclose.

Boys, with women's voices,
Strive to speak big, and *clasp* their female joints,
In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown. *Shakespeare.*

CLASPER. n. s. [from *clasp*.] The tendrils or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for support.

The tendrils or *claspers* of plants are given only to such species as have weak and infirm stalks. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLASPKNIFE. n. s. [from *clasp* and *knife*.] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *classe*, a rank, order, &c. Cotgrave; Lat. *classis*.]

1. A rank or order of persons.

Seranis has distinguished the readers of poetry according to their capacity of judging, into three *classes*. *Dryden.*

2. An assembly of persons, within a certain division.

Assemblies are either *classes* or synods: *classes* are conferences of the fewest ministers of churches, standing near together, as for example of twelve.

Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Positions, &c. iii. 13.
The kingdom of England, instead of so many dioceses, was now [during the great rebellion,] divided into a certain num-

ber of provinces, made up of representatives from the several *classes* within their respective boundaries. Every parish had a congregational or parochial presbytery for the affairs of its own circle; these parochial presbyteries were combined into *classes*, which chose representatives for the provincial assembly, as did the provincial for the national. Thus, the city of London being distributed into twelve *classes*, each *class* chose two ministers and four lay-elders, to represent them in a provincial assembly. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Poems.*

2. A number of boys, learning the same lesson at the school.

We shall be seized away from this lower *class* in the school of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and illuminated spirits. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. A set of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one set make a very considerable *class* of men. *Addison, Freeholder.*

Whatever of mongrel, no one *class* admits
A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Pope, Dunciad.*

TO CLASS. v. a. [from the noun.] To range according to some stat'd method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

I considered that by the *classing* and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLASSICAL.† } *adj.* [old Fr. *classique*, Lat. *classicus*.]
CLASSICK. }

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature. Addison is supposed to be the first who thus applied the word, and was ridiculed for it.

Poetick fields encompass me around,
And still I seem to tread on *classick* ground. *Addison.*

With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Felton on the Classicks.*

2. Of the first order or rank. This is the old meaning of the word; Cotgrave and Bullokar define it approved, orderly, in due or fit rank, authentical, chief. "Authors of best note, and generally applauded, are called *classical*." Bullok. ed. 1656. See the subst. CLASSICK.

May his just fame remain a known and *classick* history, describing him, in his full portraiture, among the best of subjects, of friends, of scholars, and of men. *Fell's Life of Hammond.*

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced: in the settling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Relating to the order and rules of the presbyterian assemblies. See CLASS.

We perceive it [presbyterian government] aspiring to be a compulsive power upon all without exception in parochial, *classical*, and provincial hierarchies.

Milton, Observ. Art. of Peace betw. E. of Orm. and Irish.

Surely when we put down bishops and put up presbyters, which the most of them have made use of to enrich and exalt themselves, and turn the first heel against their benefactors, we did not think, that one *classick* fraternity, so obscure and so remote, should involve us and all state-affairs within the censure and jurisdiction of Belfast, upon pretence of overseeing their own charge.

Milton, Observ. Art. of Peace betw. the E. of Orm. and Irish.

Dare ye for this adjure the civil sword
To force our consciences that Christ set free,
And ride us with a *classick* hierarchy?

Milton on the New Forcers of Conscience.

After they have so long contended for their *classical* ordination, will they at length submit to any episcopal?

Dryden, Pref. to Hind and Panther.

Mr. Baxter takes great pains to unite the *classical* and congregational brethren, but claws off the episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests. *Bp. Nicholson to Mr. Yates, 1699.*

CLASSICALLY.* *adv.* [from *classical*.] In a classical manner.

CLASSICK.† *n. s.* [*classicus*, Lat.] An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors. They are called *classicks*, from the circumstance of the senators, in the comitia centuriata of the Romans, voting first; all other persons, who voted afterwards, being styled *infra classem*.

The *classicks* of an age that heard of none. *Pope.*

CLASSIFICATION.* *n. s.* [from *classis* and *facio*, Lat.] Ranging into classes and divisions.

In the *classification* of the citizens, the great legislators of antiquity made the greatest display of their powers. *Burke.*

TO CLASSIFY.* *v. a.* [from *classis*.] To arrange.

CLASSIS.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. Order; sort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth. *Clarendon.*

2. A convention or assembly of persons, within a particular district.

Give to your rough gown, wherever they meet it, whether in pulpit, *classis*, or provincial synod, the precedence and the pre-eminence of deceiving. *Milton, Obscure Art. of Peace betw. E. of Orn. and Irish.*

TO CLATTER.† *v. n.* [clapung; a rattle, Saxon, Dr. Johnson says. But it is rather from the Teut. *klatteren*, to make a noise.]

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the sprightly trumpet, from afar,
Had rous'd the neighing steeds to scour the fields,
While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their shields. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons,
and of men running to and fro. *Knolles's History.*

Down sunk the monster-bulk, and press'd the ground;
His arms and *clattering* shield on the vast body sound. *Dryden.*

Their *clattering* arms with the fierce shocks resound,
Helmets and broken lances spread the ground. *Granville.*

3. To talk fast and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling;
Now, sike, I see thou do'st but *clatter*;
Harm may come of melling. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

But since he must needs be the loadstar of reformation, as some men *clatter*, it will be good to see further his knowledge of religion what it was, and by that we may likewise guess at the sincerity of his times in those that were not heretical. *Milton, of Ref. in England.*

TO CLATTER. *v. a.*

1. To strike any thing so as to make it sound and rattle.

I only with an ouken staff will meet thee,
And raise such outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,
That thou oft' shalt wish thyself at Gath. *Milton, S. A.*

When all the bees are gone to settle,
You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To dispute, jar, or clamour. Martin. A low word.

CLATTER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a *clash* often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a sound sharper and shriller than *rattle*. See the verb, and its derivation from *klatteren*. The Sax. cleasup is *clatter* or *clutter*.]

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift.*

2. It is used for any tumultuous and confused noise.

By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note
Seems bruited. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Grow to be short,
Throw by your *clatter*,
And handle the matter. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

O Rourke's jolly boys
Ne'er dreamt of the matter,
'Till rous'd by the noise,
And musical *clatter*.

Swift.

The jumbling particles of matter,
In chaos make not such a *clatter*.

Swift.

CLATTERER.* *n. s.* [from *clatter*.]

1. He who makes any noise.

Holy-water, swyngers, and even-song *clatterers*, with other hypocrites. *Bale, Yet a Course, &c. fol. 88. b.*

2. One who will disclose any light secret. *Huloet.*

CLATTERING.* *n. s.* [Sax. clarpunge.] A noise; mere clamour; rattle.

All those airy speculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noise and *clattering* of words. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

CLAVATED. *adj.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed; set with knobs.

These appear plainly to have been *clavated* spikes of some kind of echinus ovarius. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CLAUDENT. *adj.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; inclosing; confining. *Dict.*

CLAUDICANT.* *adj.* [*claudico*, Lat.] Limping; halting.

TO CLAUDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Lat.] To halt; to limp. *Dict.*

CLAUDICATION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *claudication*, from the Lat. *claudico*.] The act or habit of halting; lameness. *Cotgrave.*

CLAVE. [the preterite of *clavare*.] See **CLEAVE**.

CLAVELLATED. *adj.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term. *Chambers.*

Air, transmitted through *clavellated* ashes into an exhausted receiver, loses weight as it passes through them. *Arbutnot.*

CLAVER.† *n. s.* [clæpen pyrt, Sax.] This is now universally written *clover*, though not so properly. See **CLOVER**. Mr. Pegge pronounces *claver*, however, to be a corruption of pronunciation for *clover*; which is so far from being the case, that *claver* is more analogous to the etymology, and is also used by an author of good note.

The desert with sweet *claver* fills,
And richly shades the joyfull hills. *Sandys, Ps. p. 101.*

CLAVICHORD.* *n. s.* [from *clavis* and *chorda*, Lat.] An instrument having many strings of one sound, saving that, with small pieces of cloth, the sound is distinct. Barret's Alv. 1580. Another name, perhaps, for the *clurichord*, which see.

CLAVICLE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *clavicule*, from *clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths; as most that have *clavicles*, or collar bones. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A girl was brought with angry wheal down her neck, towards the *clavicle*. *Wiceman, Surgery.*

CLAUSE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *clause*, from the Lat. part. *clausa* of *claudere*, to shut up or close. This substantive formerly signified an end or conclusion, a close; and is so used by Chaucer.]

1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence; so much of a sentence as is to be construed together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no special *clause* or sentence of scripture be in every such action set before men's eyes to warrant it. *Hooker, ii. § 2.*

2. An article or particular stipulation.

The *clause* is untrue concerning the bishop. *Hooker, iv. § 4.*
When, after his death, they were sent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *clause* in their commission. *South.*

CLAUSURAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *claustral*, from the Lat. *claustrum*; "pricur *claustral*," Cotgrave.] Relating to a cloister, or religious house.

Claustal priors are such as preside over monasteries, next to the abbot or chief governour in such religious houses.

This Dunstane—compelled men and women to vow chastity and to keep *claustrale* obedience.

Bale, Eng. Potarics, P. i. fol. 62.
This might better be verified of *claustral* monks and nuns.

CLAUSURE. *n. s.* [*clausura*, Lat.] Confinement; the act of shutting; the state of being shut.

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be born.

CLAW.† *n. s.* [clap, Saxon; *klauw*, German.]

1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a shell fish.

I saw her range abroad to seek her food,
T' embrace her teeth and claws with lukewarm blood.

Spenser, Vis. of Belloy.

What's justice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their claws?

He softens the harsh rigour of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy claws.

2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

TO CLAW.† *v. a.* [clapan, Sax.]

1. To tear with nails or claws.

Look, if the wither'd elder hath not his poll *claw'd* like a parrot.

2. To pull, as with the nails.

I am afraid we shall not easily *claw off* that name.

3. To tear or scratch in general.

For Age with stealing steps

Hath *claw'd* me with his crutch.

Old Ballad in Lord Surrey's Poems.

But we must *claw* ourselves with shameful
And heathen stripes, by their example.

They for their own opinions stand fast,

Only to have them *claw'd* and cravast.

Oh, the folly of us poor creatures, who, in the midst of our distresses, or ease, are ready to *claw* or caress one another, upon matters that so seldom depend on our wisdom or our weakness, on our good or evil conduct towards each other.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

4. To flatter; which Dr. Johnson calls an obsolete sense, and of which he gives no example; but produces, under a definition of "to scratch or tickle," the passage of Shakspeare cited in the present sense, which is the true meaning of the word. This word is indeed frequently thus employed by our old authors.

I will *claw* him, and saye, well might he fare!

Using your *clawing* colour, because some and such do not observe the said injunctions.

Anderson, Expos. of Benedictus, (1573,) fol. 65. b.

Thus golden asses *claw'd* by *clawbacks* are.

Dances, Wittes Pilgrimage, O. 4.

I laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour.

Shakspeare, Much Ado.

Men—who have dealt with king Richard, as some trivial *clawing* pamphletiers, and historical parasites, with the magnificent prelate, Thomas Wolsey.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III. p. 78.

5. To *claw off*, or *away*. To scold; to rail at.

Mr. Baxter takes great pains to unite the classical and congregational brethren, but *claws off* the episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests.

You thank the place where you found money; but the jade Fortune is to be *claw'd away* for't, if you should lose it.

L'Estrange.

6. To *claw off*, in naval language. To beat or turn to windward from a lee shore, so as to escape the danger of shipwreck.

Chambers.

CLAWBACK.† *n. s.* [from *claw* and *back*.] A flatterer; a sycophant; a wheeler. See the 4th sense of *To CLAW*. Our old lexicography renders this word *adulateur*.

The miserable *clawbacks* of our countrie, not regarding what absurdities they commit, so that their wicked hersey may take place.

The overweening of thy wits does make thy foes to smile,
Thy friends to weepe, and *clawbacks* thee with footings to beguile.

Misgovern'd both my kingdome and my life,
I gave my selfe to ease, to sleepe, and sinne;
And I had *clawbacks* even at court full rife,
Which sought by outrage golden gaines to winne.

Mir. for Mag. p. 73.

CLAWBACK.* *adj.* [from the subst.] Flattering; behaving in the manner of a clawback.

Like a *claw-back* parasite.

CLAWED. *adj.* [from *claw*.] Furnished or armed with claws.

Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the strongest.

CLAY.† *n. s.* [*clai*, Cimbr. and Welsh; *kley*, Dutch; *clay*, *clacia*, Sax.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, such as will mould into a certain form.

Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact, stiff, viscid, and ductile to a great degree, while moist; smooth to the touch, not easily breaking between the fingers, nor readily diffusible in water; and, when mixed, not readily subsiding in it.

Deep Acheron,
Whose troubled eddies, thick with coze and clay,
Are whirl'd aloft.

Expose the *clay* to the rain, to drain it from salts, that the bricks may be more durable.

The sun, which softens wax, will harden *clay*.

Clover is the best way of improving *clays*, where manure is scarce.

2. [In poetry.] Earth in general; the terrestrial element.

Why should our *clay*
Over our spirits so much sway?

3. Dirt, or moistened earth.

When he had spoken thus, he spat on the ground, and made *clay* of the spittle.

TO CLAY.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay. This is an old verb in our language; "*clayen*, to dress with clay."

This manuring lasts fifty years: then the ground must be *clayed* again.

CLAY-COLD.† *adj.* [*clay* and *cold*.] Lifeless; cold as the unanimated earth. Formerly *key-cold* was used in the same sense. See *KEY-COLD*.

I wash'd his *clay-cold* corse with holy drops,

And saw him laid in hallow'd ground.

Her face was like an April morn,

Clad in a wintry cloud;

And *clay-cold* was her lilly hand,

That held her sable shrowd.

CLAY-GROUND.* *n. s.* Ground abounding with clay; thick or heavy ground.

In the plain of Jordan did the king cast them in the *clay-ground*, between Succoth and Zarthan.

CLAY-PIT. *n. s.* [*clay* and *pit*.] A pit where clay is dug.

'Twas found in a *clay-pit*.

CLAYES. *n. s.* [*clays*, Fr. In fortification.] Wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgements.

CLAYEY. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Consisting of clay; abounding with clay.

Some in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or *clayey* soil. *Derham.*

CLAYISH. *† adj.* [from *clay*.] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay; or, "full of clay." *Hulot.*

Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddish, and *clayish* water, which the brewers covet. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CLAYMARL. *n. s.* [*clay* and *marl*.] A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.

Claymarl resembles clay, and is near akin to it; but is more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalk-stones.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

CLAYMORE.* *n. s.* A two-handed sword. See **GLAYMORE.**

CLAYSTONE.* *n. s.* A blue and white limestone dug in Gloucestershire. *Grose.*

CLEAN. *† adj.* [*glan*, Welsh; *clæne*, Saxon, Dr. Johnson says. But it is more probably from the Goth. *glan*, brightness; which Serenius deduces from the Seythick root, *hloa*, to shine.]

1. Free from dirt or filth; as, *clean* water.

Both his hands, most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly;
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such intent,
But rather fouler.

Spenser, F. Q.

They make *clean* the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess.

St. Matthew, xxiii. 25

2. Free from moral impurity; chaste; innocent; guiltless. [Sax. *clæn* heoptan, the pure in heart, *St. Matt. v. 8.*]

Your blood be upon your own heads; I am *clæn*.

Acts, xviii. 6.

He that bath *clæn* hands and a pure heart.

Paulus.

Create in me a *clæn* heart, O God.

Paulus.

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with any thing useless or disproportioned.

The timber and wood are in some trees more *clæn*, in some more knotty.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Yet thy waist is strait and *clæn*,
As Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod.

Waller.

4. Not foul with any loathsome disease; not leprous. If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him *clæn*.

Leviticus, xiii. 6.

5. Dexterous; not bungling; feat: as, a *clæn* trick; a *clæn* leap; a *clæn* boxer.

6. Entire.

And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make *clæn* riddance of the corners of thy field when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleanings of thy harvest: thou shalt leave them unto the poor and to the stranger.

Levit. xxiii. 22.

CLEAN. *† adv.* [Sax. *adv. clæne*.]

1. Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. This sense is now little used. It is of frequent occurrence in our present version of the bible.

Their actions have been *clæn* contrary unto those before mentioned.

Hooker, i. § 4.

Being seated, and domestick broils

Clean overblown.

Shakespeare.

A philosopher, pressed with the same objection, shapes an answer *clæn* contrary.

Hamlet on Providence.

2. Without miscarriage; in a dexterous manner.

Pope came off *clæn* with Homer, but they say

Broome went before, and kindly swept the way.

Henley.

CLEAN-TIMBERED.* *adj.* [from *clæn* and *timber*.]

Well proportioned; borrowed from the application of this adjective to trees. See Lord Bacon under

the 3d definition of **CLEAN**. The phrase is yet in use.

I think, Hector was not so *clæn-timber'd*: his leg is too big for Hector.

Shakspeare, Love's Lab. Lost.

To CLEAN. *† v. a.* [Sax. *clænan*.] To free from dirt or filth.

Their tribes adjusted, *clæn'd* their vigorous wings,
And many a circle, many a short essay,
Wheel'd round and round.

Thomson.

CLEANLY. *adv.* [from *clænly*.] In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS. *n. s.* [from *clænly*.]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth.

I shall speak nothing of the extent of this city, the *cleanliness* of its streets, nor the beauties of its piazza.

Addison on Italy.

2. Neatness of dress; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and nastiness.

The mistress thought it either not to deserve, or not to need any exquisite decking, having no adorning but *cleanliness*.

Sidney.

From whence the tender skin assumes

A sweetness above all perfumes;

From whence a *cleanness* remains,

Incapable of outward stains.

Swift.

Such *cleanliness* from head to heel;

No humours gross, or frowzy steams,

No noisome whiffs, or sweaty streams.

Swift.

CLEANLY. *† adj.* [Sax. *clænlice*.]

1. Free from dirtiness; careful to avoid filth; pure in the person.

Next that shall mountain 'sparagus be laid,

Pull'd by some plain but *clænly* country maid.

Dryden.

An ant is a very *clænly* insect, and throws out of her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds.

Addison.

2. That which makes cleanliness.

In our fantastick climes, the fair

With *clænly* powder dry their hair.

Prior.

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.

Perhaps human nature meets few more sweetly relishing and *clænly* joys, than those that derive from successful trials.

Glanville.

4. Nice; addressful; artful.

Through his fine handling and his *clænly* play,

All those royal signs had stole away.

Spenser.

We can secure ourselves a retreat by some *clænly* evasion.

L' Estrange, Fables.

CLEANLY. *† adv.*

1. Elegantly; neatly; without nastiness.

If I do grow great, I'll leave sack, and live *clænly* as a nobleman should.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Whether our natives might not live *clænly* and comfortably?

Bp. Berkeley, Quæst. § 134.

2. Purely; innocently.

I will skip over it as *clænly* as I may, as men commonly do over bogs and quagmires.

Take-will on Providence, p. 103.

3. Dexterously; cleverly.

I will not poison thee with my attaint,

Nor fold my fault in *clænly* cou'd excuses.

Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

To have a quick hand, and convey things *clænly*.

Middleton's Witch, ii. 3.

CLEANNESS. *† n. s.* [Sax. *clænneþe*.]

1. Neatness; freedom from filth.

2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness.

He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff; but the fine *cleanness* of bearing it was delightful.

Sidney.

He minded only the clearness of his satyr, and the *cleanness* of expression.

Dryden, Juvenal.

3. Purity; innocence.

Marriage ought to be used with much honestie, *cleanness*, and sobernesse, after the godly example of Tobias and Sara.

Bale, Yet a Course, &c. fol. 79. b.

The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind is never better proved than in discovering its own faults at first view.

Pope

CLEANABLE.* *adj.* [from *cleans*.] That which may be cleansed or purified. *Sherwood.*

To CLEANSE. *v. a.* [clenjan, Saxon.]

1. To free from filth or dirt, by washing or rubbing.
*Cleanse the pale corps with a religious hand,
From the polluting weed and common sand.* *Prior.*
2. To purify from guilt.
The blueness of a wound cleanseth away evil. *Proverbs, xx. 30.*

*Not all her odorous tears can cleanse her crime,
The plant alone deforms the happy clime.* *Dryden.*

3. To free from noxious humours by purgation.
*Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseas'd,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart?* *Shakespeare.*
This oil, combined with its own salt and sugar, makes it saponaceous and cleansing, by which quality it often helps digestion, and excites appetite. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To free from leprosy.
Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy cleansing those things which Moses commanded. *St. Mark, i. 44.*

5. To scour; to rid of all offensive things.
This river the Jews proffered the Pope to cleanse, so they might have what they found. *Addison or Italy.*

CLEANSE. *† n. s.* [clænsepe, Sax.]

1. That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours; or digesting a sore; a detergent.
If there happens an imposthume, honey, and even honey of roses, taken inwardly, is a good cleanser. *Arbuthnot.*
2. That which cleanses any thing. *Sherwood.*
His comb was the cleanser of his head. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. iv. v.*

CLEANING.* *n. s.* [Sax. clænning.] Purification.
And Neemias called this thing Naphthar; which is as much as to say, a cleansing. *2 Macc. i. 36.*
Such as direct their humiliations and penitential cleansings only to some great actual sin. *South, Sermon, vi. 462.*

CLEAR. *† adj.* [old Fr. *clère*, mod. *clair*; Dutch, *klar*; Germ. *klar*; Welsh, *clar*; Lat. *clarus*; Gr. *γλαυρός*.]

1. Bright; transpicuous; pellucid; transparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudiness: not nebulous; not opacous; not dark. *Wicliffe*, for our present word *gay*, gives *clear*; meaning fine or splendid: "Him that is clothed with *cleer* clothing." *St. James, ii. 3.*

*The stream is so transparent, pure, and clear,
That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
He but the bottom, not his face had seen.* *Benham.*
You may tilt the hogshend the next day, and in a fortnight get a dozen or two of good clear wine to dispose of as you please. *Swift, Direct. to the Butler.*

2. Perspicacious; sharp.
*Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight
Had bred.* *Milton, P. L.*

*A tun about was ev'ry pillar there;
A polish'd mirrour shone not half so clear.* *Dryden, Fables.*

3. Cheerful; not clouded with care or anger.
*Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction, which resounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear, though in my choice,
Not to incur; but soon his clear aspect
Return'd, and gracious purpose thus renew'd.* *Milton, P. L.*

4. Free from clouds; serene.
I will darken the earth in a clear day. *Amos, viii. 9.*
*And the clear sun on his wide watery glass,
Gaz'd hot.* *Milton, P. L.*

5. Without mixture; pure; unmingled. *Dr. Johnson* offers no example of this meaning, which indeed

is not common. *Wicliffe's* translation of the N. T. gives this word for what is now rendered *pure*, i. e. sincere.

I write to you this second epistle, in which I stir your cleer soul by monishyng, &c. *Wicliffe, 2 Pet. iii. 1.*

6. Perspicuous; not obscure; not hard to be understood; not ambiguous.

We pretend to give a clear account how thunder and lightning is produced. *Temple.*

Many men reason exceeding clear and rightly, who know not how to make a syllogism. *Locke.*

7. Indisputable; evident; undeniable.
*Remain'd to our almighty foe
Clear victory; to our part loss, and rout
Through all th' empyrean.* *Milton, P. L.*

8. Apparent; manifest; not hid; not dark.
*The hemisphere of earth in clearest ken,
Stretch'd out to the amplest reach of prospect lay.* *Milton, P. L.*

Unto God, who understandeth all their secret cogitations, they are clear and manifest. *Hooker, iii. § 1.*

The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greater, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the chains of them more long. *Burnet, Theory.*

9. Quick to understand; prompt; acute.
*Mother of science, now I feel thy power
Within me clear, not only to discern
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways
Of highest agents, deem'd however wise.* *Milton, P. L.*

10. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable.
Duncan has been so clear in his great office. *Shakespeare.*
*Think that the clearest gods, who make them honours
Of men's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee.* *Shakespeare.*
Repentance so altereth and changeth a man through the mercy of God, be he never so defiled, that it maketh him pure and clear. *Whitgift.*

Though the peripatetick philosophy has been most eminent in its way, yet other sects have not been wholly clear of it. *Locke.*

*Statesman, yet friend to truth, in soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear.* *Pope.*

11. Unprepossessed; not preoccupied; impartial.
Leucippe, of whom one look, in a clear judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindness, so prodigally bestowed. *Sidney.*

12. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt.
*The cruel corporal whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me clear.* *Gay.*

13. Free from deductions or incumbrances.
Hope, if the success happens to fail, is clear gains, as long as it lasts. *Collier against Despair.*

Whatever a foreigner, who purchases land here, gives for it, is so much every farthing clear gain to the nation; for that money comes clear in, without carrying out any thing for it. *Locke.*

*I often wish'd that I had clear,
For life, six hundred pounds a-year.* *Swift.*

14. Unincumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobstructed.

*If he be so far beyond his health,
M'thinks he should the sooner pay his debts,
And make a clear way to the gods.* *Shakespeare.*

A post boy winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curses, and left the way clear for him. *Addison.*

A clear stage is left for Jupiter to display his omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone. *Pope, Essay on Homer.*

15. Out of debt.
16. Unintangled; at a safe distance from any danger or enemy.

Finding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded them: on the instant they got clear of our ship. *Shakespeare.*

It requires care for a man with a double design to keep clear of clashing with his own reasonings. *L'Ettrange.*

17. Canorous; sounding distinctly, plainly; articulately.

I much approved of my friend's insisting upon the qualifications of a good aspect and a *clear* voice. *Addison, Spect.*

Hark! the numbers soft and *clear*,
Gently steal upon the ear,
Now louder and yet louder rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies. *Pope.*

18. Free; guiltless: with *from*.

I am *clear from* the blood of this woman.
Hist. of Susanna, ver. 46.
None is so fit to correct their faults, as he who is *clear from* any in his own writings. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

19. Sometimes with *of*.

The air is *clearer of* gross and damp exhalations. *Temple.*

20. Used of persons. Distinguishing; judicious; intelligible: this is scarcely used but in conversation.

CLEAR. adv.

1. Plainly; not obscurely.

Now *clear* I understand
What oft my steadiest thoughts have search'd in vain.
Milton, P. L.

2. Clean; quite; completely. A low word.

He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it *clear* off. *L'Estrange.*

CLEAR. n. s. A term used by builders for the inside of a house; the space within from wall to wall.

To CLEAR. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.

Your eyes that seem so *clear*,
Yet are but dim, shall perfectly be then
Open'd and *clear'd*. *Milton, P. L.*
Like Boreas in his race, when rushing forth,
He sweeps the skies, and *clears* the cloudy north. *Dryden.*
A savoury dish, a homely treat,
Where all is plain, where all is neat,
Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great. *Dryden.*

2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.

To *clear* up the several parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aside a great many other speculations. *Burnet's Theory.*
When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the discovery, then let a god descend, and *clear* the business to the audience. *Dryden.*

By mystical terms and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should *clear* up. *Boyle.*

Many knotty points there are,
Which all discuss, but few can *clear*. *Prior.*

3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to defend: often with *from* before the thing.

Somerset was much *cleared* by the death of those who were executed, to make him appear faulty. *Sir John Heyward.*

To *clear* the Deity *from* the imputation of tyranny, injustice, and dissimulation, which none do throw upon God with more presumption than those who are the patrons of absolute necessity, is both comely and christian. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

To *clear* herself,
For sending him no aid, she came from Egypt. *Dryden.*
I will appeal to the reader, and am sure he will *clear* me from partiality. *Dryden, Fables.*

How! wouldst thou *clear* rebellion?
Before you pray, *clear* your soul *from* all those sins, which you know to be displeasing to God. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*

4. To cleanse: with *of*, or *from*.

My hands are of your colour; but I shame
To wear a heart so white:
A little water *clears* us *of* this deed. *Shakspeare.*

5. To remove any incumbrance, or embarrassment.

A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it; from which having *cleared* the earth, he forced open the door. *Wilkins.*
This one mighty sum has *clear'd* the debt. *Dryden.*

A statue lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only *clears* away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish. *Addison, Spectator.*

Multitudes will furnish a double proportion towards the *clearing* of that expence. *Addison, Frecholder.*

6. To free from any thing offensive or noxious.

To *clear* the palace from the foe, succeed
The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryden.*

It should be the skill and art of the teacher to *clear* their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they are learning of any thing. *Locke on Education.*

Augustus, to establish the dominion of the seas, rigged out a powerful navy to *clear* it of the pirates of Malta. *Arbuthnot.*

7. To clarify; as, to *clear* liquors.

8. To gain without deduction.

He *clears* but two hundred thousand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the salt. *Addison.*

9. To confer judgment or knowledge.

Our common prints would *clear* up their understandings, and animate their minds with virtue. *Addison, Spectator.*

10. To *CLEAR* a ship, at the custom-house, is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the customs.

To CLEAR. v. n.

1. To grow bright; to recover transparency.

So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm. *Shakspeare.*

2. Sometimes with *up*.

The mist, that hung about my mind, *clears* up.
Addison, Cato.

Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;
Tho' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill *clear* up again. *Norris.*

Advise him to stay 'till the weather *clears* up, for you are afraid there will be rain. *Swift, Directions to the Groom.*

3. To be disengaged from incumbrances, distress, or entanglements.

He that *clears* at once, will relapse; for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs; but he that *cleareth* by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. *Bacon, Ess.*

CLEARAGE. n. s.* [from *clear*.] The act of removing any thing.

CLEARANCE. n. s. [from *clear*.] A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

CLEARER. n. s. [from *clear*.] Brightener; purifier; enlightener.

Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the understanding: it dissipates every doubt and scruple in an instant. *Addison, Spect.*

CLEARING. n. s.* [from *clear*.] Justification; defence; vindication.

What carefulness it wrought in you, yea, what *clearing* of yourselves, yea, what indignation. *2 Cor. vii. 11.*

CLEARLY. adv. [from *clear*.]

1. Brightly; luminously.

Mysteries of grace and salvation, which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* shined.
Hooker, iii. § 11.

2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.

Christianity first *clearly* proved this noble and important truth to the world. *Rogers.*

3. With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment, or perplexity of mind.

There is almost no man but sees *clearlier* and sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues. *B. Jonson.*

4. Without entanglement, or distraction of affairs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into business; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it *clearly*. *Bacon, Essays*

5. Without by-ends; without sinister views; honestly.

When you are examining these matters, do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest; but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves.

6. Without deduction or cost.
 7. Without reserve; without evasion; without subterfuge.

By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions. *Davies on Ireland.*

CLEARNESS.† *n. s.* [from *clear*.]

1. Transparency; brightness.

It may be, percolation doth not only cause *clearness* and splendour, but sweetness of savour. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Glass in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater *clearness*, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intense. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Splendour; lustre.

Love, more clear than yourself, with the *clearness*, lays a night of sorrow upon me. *Shelley, b. ii.*

3. Distinctness; perspicuity.

If he chances to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity. *Addison, Spectator.*

4. Sincerity; honesty; plain dealing.

When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, the former opinion spread abroad of their good faith and *clearness* of dealing, made them almost invincible. *Bacon.*

5. Freedom from imputation of ill.

I require a *clearness*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

CLEARSHINING.* *adj.* [from *clear* and *shine*.]

Shining brightly.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
 Not separated with the racking clouds,
 But sever'd in a pale *clear-shining* sky.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. VI. P. III.

CLEAR-SIGHTED.† *adj.* [from *clear* and *sight*.] Perspicacious; discerning; judicious.

And I the wisest man I could get for money, because I had rather follow the *clear-sighted*.

Beaumont and Fl. Knight of Malta.

Clear-sighted reason, wisdom's judgement leads;
 And sense, her vassal, in her footsteps treads. *Denham.*

Where judgement sits *clear-sighted*, and surveys
 The chain of reason with unerring gaze.

Thomson's Happy Man.

CLEAR-SIGHTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *clear-sighted*.] Discernment; sound judgement.

As if we should suppose any thing endowed with a perfect *clear-sightedness*, in order to view the sun and the stars.

Bp. Barlow's Rom. p. 527.

To CLEARSTARCH. *v. a.* [from *clear* and *starch*.] To stiffen with starch.

He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a tailor's widow who washes, and can *clearstarch* his bands.

Addison.

CLEARSTARCHER.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The person whose business is to clearstarch.

Your petitioner was bred a *clear-starcher* and sempstress. *Tatler, No. 118.*

CLEARVOICED.* *part. adj.* [from *clear* and *voice*.]

Having a clear voice.

From whose tops the *clear-voiced* boys sing thrice, every twenty four hours, eulogies. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 129.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. *I clave*. [cleofan, Sax. *klōven*, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to.

The clarifying of liquours by adhesion, is effected when some *cleaving* body is mixed with the liquours, whereby the grosser part sticks to that *cleaving* body. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Water, in small quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is solid. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clouds *cleave* fast together. *Job, xxxviii. 38.*

The thin camelion, fed with air, receives
 The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*. *Dryden, Fab.*

2. To unite aptly; to fit.

New honours come upon him,

Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould,
 But with the aid of use. *Shakespeare.*

3. To unite in concord and interest; to adhere.

The apostles did conform the Christians, according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better.

Hooker, iv. § 11.

The men of Judah *cleave* unto their king. *2 Sam. xx. 2.*

If you shall *cleave* to my consent, when 'tis,
 It shall make honour for you. *Shakespeare.*

The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto. *Knoles, Hist. of the Turks.*

4. To be concomitant to; to be united with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and forsake the other.

Hooker, v. § 22.

To CLEAVE.† *v. a.* preterite, *I clowe*, *I clave*, *I cleft*: part. pass. *clōven*, or *cleft*. [Sax. *clēpan*, *clōpan*, *clēopan*; Dutch, *klōven*; perhaps from the Goth. *klifja*, a segment. *Seren.*]

1. To divide with violence; to split; to part forcibly into pieces.

And at their passing *cleave* the Assyrian flood. *Milton, P. R.*

The fountains of it are said to have been *clōven*, or burst open. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The blessed minister his wings display'd,
 And, like a shooting star, he *cleft* the night. *Dryden.*

Rais'd on her dusky wings, she *cleaves* the skies. *Dryden.*

Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him down,
 And *cleft* the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*

Or had the sun

Elected to the earth a nearer seat,
 His beams had *cleft* the hill, the valley dry'd. *Blackmore.*

Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
 And *cleave* a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*

Not half so swift the trembling doves can fly,
 When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid sky. *Pope.*

2. To divide; to part naturally.

And every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deut. xiv. 6.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To part asunder.

Wars 'twixt you twain, would be
 As if the world should *cleave*, and that slain men
 Should solder up the rift. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

The ground *cleave* asunder that was under them. *Numb. xvi. 31.*

He cut the *cleaving* sky,
 And in a moment vanish'd from her eye. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. To suffer division.

It *cleaves* with a glossy polite substance, not plane, but with some little unevenness. *Newton, Opticks.*

CLEAVER. *n. s.* [from *cleave*.]

1. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

You, gentlemen, keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with huzzas and hunting-horns, and ringing the changes on butchers *cleavers*. *Arbutnot.*

Though arm'd with all thy *cleavers*, knives,
 And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras.*

2. A weed. Improperly written CLIVER.

CLEDGE.* *n. s.* A name given by miners to the upper part of the stratum of fullers' earth.

Chambers.

CLEES.† *n. s.* The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.* It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *claves*, Dr. Johnson says. Nevertheless, this word is found in our old lexicography; as in Barret's Alv. "of a disease in cattell betwixt the *clees* of their feete." Gower has the "cat's *clees*," Conf. Am. B. 4. *Clays* is still the Warwickshire pronunciation of *claves*.

CLEF. *n. s.* [from *cleft*, *key*, Fr.] In musick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song,

C L E

which shows the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

CLEFT. *part. pass.* [from *cleave*.] Divided; parted asunder.

On the cleft wood,
I never did on cleft Parnassus dream,
Nor taste the sacred Heliconian stream. *Milton, P. L.*
Dryden.

CLEFT. *† n. s.* [from *cleave*.] See **CLIFT**.

1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack; a crevice.

To go into the clefts of the rocks, and into the tops of the ragged rocks. *Isaiah, ii. 21.*

He will smite the great house with breaches, and the little house with clefts. *Amos, vi. 11.*

The cascades seem to break through the clefts and cracks of rocks. *Addison, Guardian.*

The extremity of this cape has a long cleft in it, which was enlarged and cut into shape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addison on Italy.*

The rest of it, being more gross and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the clefts, crags, and sides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Woodward.*

2. In farriery.

Clefts appear on the bought of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour, which frets the skin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noisom stench. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horse it is the heralds woft;
No, 'tis a mare, and hath a cleft. *B. Jonson.*

To **CLEFTGRAFT.** *v. a.* [cleft and graft.] To engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch.

Filbert may be cleftgrafted on the common nut. *Mortimer.*

CLEG. ** n. s.* [Dan. *klæg*.] A eleg-fly, *solipuga*. Barret. It is the horse-fly; still called by this name in the north of England.

To **CLUM.** ** v. a.* [written also *cleum*, and *clam*.] Goth. *klamma*; Germ. *klemmen*; to pinch, to squeeze. But see to **CLAM**.] To starve.

What will he *clum* me and my followers? Ask him an' he will *clum* me. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Clum'd or *clamm'd*, starved; because, by famine, the guts and bowels are, as it were, clamm'd or stuck together. *Ray, N. C. Words.*

To **CLEM.** ** v. n.* To starve.

Hard is the choice, when the valiant must eat their arms, or *clum*. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

CLEMENCY. *† n. s.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat. Spenser has once adopted *clemence* from the French, F. Q. v. vii. 22.]

1. Mercy; remission of severity; willingness to spare; tenderness in punishing.

Be careful for the country, and our nation which is pressed on every side, according to the *clemency*, that thou readily shewest unto all. *2 Mac. xiv. 9.*

I pray thee that thou wouldst hear us, of thy *clemency*, a few words. *Acts, xxiv. 4.*

For us, and for our tragedy,
Here stooping to your clemency,
We beg the hearing patiently. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

I have stated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Mildness; softness.

Then in the *clemency* of upward air,
We'll sear our spots, and the dire thunder scar. *Dryden.*

CLEMENT. *† adj.* [old Fr. *clement*, from *clemens*, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

C L E

You are more *clement* than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take a third,
Letting them thrive again on the abatement. *Shakespeare.*
No patron, intercessor none! now past
The sweet, the *clement*, mediatorial hour.

Young, Night Th. 9.

CLEMENTINE. ** adj.*

1. Relating to the compilations made by St. Clement. In the *Clementine* liturgy, the bread and wine in the Eucharist are said to be antitype, correspondent types, figures, and images of the precious body and blood of Christ. *Bp. Bull, Corrupt, of the*

2. Relating to the constitutions made by pope Clement the fifth, which form part of the canon law.

Gratian's decree, Gregory's decretal, the sixth decretal, the *Clementine* constitutions, and the extravagants of John and his successors, form the body of the Roman canon law. *Blackstone.*

CLEMENTY. ** adv.* [from *clement*.] In a mild or merciful manner.

O Mary Magdalen, hear our prayers, which are full of praises, and most *clemently* reconcile this company unto Christ! *Bp. Taylor, Dissuas. from Popery, ii. 9.*

CLENCH. *†* [old Fr. *clenche*, the latch of a door. Lacombe.] See **CLINCH**.

To **CLEPE.** *† v. a.* [cléphan, Saxon.] To call. Obsolete. Dr. Johnson cites a passage from Shakespeare, where the true reading is *clap*, in the sense of *clap hands*, or plight troth. It is therefore removed for the following example.

They *clepe* us drunkards. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

To **CLEPE.** ** v. n.* To call.

To the gods I *clepe*

For true record of this my faithful speech. *Sackville's Gorboduc.*

CLEPSYDRA. ** n. s.* [Lat. from the Gr. *κλέψω*, to form, and *ὕδωρ*, water.]

1. A kind of clock among the ancients, which told the hours by water; that is, measuring the space of time by the fall of a certain quantity of water; hence the application of the word to an hour-glass of sand. See Phil. Trans. vol. xlv. p. 171. And Greenhill's Art of Embalming, 1705, p. 231.

2. A chymical vessel.

CLERICAL. ** adj.* [from *clergy*.] Chaucer has *clergial* for *learned*.] Relating to the clergy.

Constantine might have done more justly to have punished those *clerical* faults which he could not conceal, than to leave them unpunished that they remain concealed. *Milton, Annals. Rom. Def.*

CLERGY. *n. s.* [*clergi*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. *κλῆρος*, Gr.]

The body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

We hold that God's *clergy* are a state which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, necessary, by the plain word of God himself; a state wherunto the rest of God's people must be subject, as touching things that appertain to their soul's health. *Hooker, b. iii.*

The convocation give a greater sum,
Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet
Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakespeare.*

CLERGYABLE. ** adj.* [from *clergy*.] The term applied to felonies within benefit of clergy; which are called *clergyable* offences, *clergyable* felonies.

Chambers, and Blackstone.

CLERGYMAN. *n. s.* [*clergy* and *man*.] A man in holy orders; a man set apart for ministration of holy things; not a laick.

How I have sped among the *clergymen*,

The sums I have collected shall express. *Shakespeare.*

It seems to be in the power of a reasonable *clergyman* to make the most ignorant man comprehend

C L E

CLE'RICAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *clericat*, from *clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy: as, a *clerical* man; a man in orders.

I cannot subscribe to the counsel of Leonardus Lessius, that it were meet for *clerical* and religious persons rather to suffer death than to kill a murderer; since no reason can be shewed, why their life should not be as dear to them as others.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. ii. 1.

Sir P.P. having observed many to look with an evil eye on the *clerical* revenue, his lordship sent him in a letter the following paper.

Bp. Barlow's Remains, p. 271.

CLE'RIK.* *n. s.* [Sax. *clepic*, Lat. *clericus*.] A clergyman.

What means the profession furnishes, the *cleric* who is the most intent upon its proper duties, the most addicted to a life of study and devotion, is the least qualified to improve.

Bp. Horsley, Sermon for Sons of the Clergy, (1786.)

CLE'RIK.* *adj.* Relating to the character of a clergyman.

CLERK.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *clerc*, *scavant*, *instruit*: and, for the clergy, *clereux*, *clerkus*; Sax. *clepic*; Lat. *clericus*.] Formerly *clerk* was the usual term for a scholar; most situations of trust or talent being filled by the *clergy*. See Blackstone's Comment, vol. i. Introduct. Thus *clergie*, in old French, is a general term for science.]

1. A clergyman.

All persons were stiled *clerks* that served in the church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons. *Ayliffe.*

2. A scholar; a man of letters.

They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never saw more unfeaty fellows than great *clerks* were. *Sidney.*

The greatest *clerks* being not always the honestest, any more than the wisest men. *South.*

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away Unto the judge; and then the boy, his *clerk*, That took some pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shakspeare.*

My friend was in doubt whether he could not exert the justice upon such a vagrant; but not having his *clerk* with him, who is a necessary counsellor, he let the thought drop. *Addison.*

4. A petty writer in publick offices: an officer of various kinds.

Take a just view, how many may remark Who's now a lord, his grand-sire was a *clerk*. *Granville.*

It may seem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the suppers of Vitellids. I question not but an expert *clerk* of a kitchen can do it. *Arbutnot.*

5. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

By the *clerks* in the rubrick of the Common-Prayer-Book, (which was first inserted in the second book of K. Edw. VI.) I suppose were meant such persons as were appointed, at the beginning of the Reformation, to attend the incumbent in his performance of the offices; and such are still in some cathedral and collegiate churches, which have *lay-clerks* to look out the lessons, name the anthem, set the psalms, and the like; of which sort I take our *parish-clerks* to be, though we have now seldom more than one to a church.

Wheatley on Comm. Pr. ii. § 17.

CLERK-ALE.* *n. s.* [from *clerk* and *ale*.] The feast of the parish clerk. See ALE.

Clerk-ale occurs in Aubrey's manuscript History of Wiltshire. "In the Easter holidays was the *clarkes-ale* for his private benefit and the solace of the neighbourhood."

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 129.

CLE'RLIKE.* *adj.* [from *clerk* and *like*.] Accomplished as a clerk or learned person.

You are certainly a gentleman; thereto, *Clerk-like*, experienced. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

C L E

CLE'RKLY.* *adj.* [from *clerk*.] Clever; scholar-like; cunning.

I have answered to your *clerkly* dialogue between the scholler and the rude man. *Alp. Crammer to Bp. Gardner, fol. 393.*

Thou art *clerkly*, thou art *clerkly*, Sir John.

Shakspeare, Mer. Wives of Windsor.

CLE'RKLY.* *adv.* In an ingenious or learned manner.

They [the poets] did *clerkly*, in figures, set before us sundry tales.

Cascoigne, Delic. Diet for Drunkards.

Ignominious words, though *clerkly* couch'd.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

Then practis'd they by proclamation spread, Nought to forget, that might defame him dead; Which was so curious, and so *clerkly* penn'd.

Mir. for Mag. p. 431.

CLE'RKSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *clerk*.]

1. Scholarship.

I have heard that Abraham was a great scholar; what portion of *clerkship* he hath otherwise and upon other occasions expressed, I know not. *Hales, Rem. Sermon at the Close, p. 6.*

How many shrewd men have you known and very well accomplished in most parts of conversation, that never had any great matter of *clerkship*!

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conference, P. i.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

Of these *clerkships* your majesty had formerly granted two reversions.

Sir H. Wotton, Letters.

He sold the *clerkship* of his parish, when it became vacant.

Swift, Miscellanies.

CLEVE. } In composition, at the beginning or end of
CLIF. } the proper name of a place, denotes it to
CLIVE. } be situated on the side of a rock or hill;
as *Cleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.*

CLEVER.† *adj.* [of no certain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. It may be an abbreviation or corruption of our old adjective *delivrer*, nimble, active, (so used by Spenser's contemporary commentator,) from the old Fr. "*delivre de sa personne*, an active wight, one that can wield his limbs at pleasure;" Cotgrave: and hence perhaps, in our sense of *clever*, one that can turn his hand to any thing, dexterous.]

1. Dexterous; skilful.

It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two. *L' Etrange.*

I read Dyer's letter more for the stile than the news. The man has a *clever* pen, it must be owned. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Just; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think 'twould sound more *clever*,

To me, and to my heirs for ever.

Pope.

3. Well-shaped; handsome.

She call'd him gundy-guts, and he called her lousy Peg, tho' the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbutnot.*

4. This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning.

CLE'VERLY. *adv.* [from *clever*.] Dexterously; fitly; handsomely.

These would inveigle rats with th' scent,

And sometimes catch them with a snap,

As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap. *Hudibras, ii. 1.*

A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly* as the executioner. *South.*

CLE'VERNESS. *n. s.* [from *clever*.] Dexterity: skill; accomplishment.

CLEW. *n. s.* [clýpe, cleop, Sax. *klouwen*, Dutch.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Edisons untwisting his deceitful *claw*;

He gan to weave a web of wicked guile.

Spenser, F. Q.

While guided by some *claw* of heav'nly thread,

The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. *Roscommon.*

They see small *clews* draw vastest weights along,
Not in their bulk but in their order strong. *Dryden.*

2. A guide; a direction: because men direct themselves by a *claw* of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet must be your own *claw* to guide you. *Holder.*
Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?

No *claw* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour, yet preserve my faith? *Smith.*

The reader knows not how to transport his thoughts over
to the next particular, for want of some *claw*, or connecting
idea, to lay hold of. *Watts, Logick.*

3. *CLEW* of the sail of a Ship, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that caring where the tackles and sheets are fastened. *Harris.*

To *CLEW*. *v. a.* [from *claw*, a sea-term.]

To *claw* the Sails, is to raise them, in order to be furled, which is done by a rope fastened to the *claw* of a sail, called the *claw-garnet*. *Harris.*

To *CLEW*. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To direct; to guide as by a thread.

Direct and *claw* me out the way to happiness.

Beaum. and Fl. Women pleus'd.

To *CLICK*. † *v. n.* [*cliken*, Dut. *cliquet*, French; or perhaps the diminutive of *clack*; Dr. Johnson says. He might have added that the old Fr. *cliquer* and *cliquer* is to *click*.] To make a sharp, small, successive noise.

The solemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour she *dy'd*;
And shrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd. *Gay.*

To *CLICK*. * *v. a.* [Sax. *gelacean*, to snatch.] To catch or snatch hastily; yet used in the north of England.

CLICK. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *clique*, i. e. *cliquet* or *cliquet*. See *CLICKET*.] The latch of a door.

CLICKER. *n. s.* [from *click*.] A low word for the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLICKET. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *cliquet*.]

1. The ring, knocker, or hammer of a door.

Cotgrave and Skinner.

2. Formerly, a key.

This fresh May of which I spake of yore,
In warm wax hath eprinted the *cliket*
That January bare of the snail wicket. *Chancer, March. Tale.*

CLIENT. † *n. s.* [Fr. *client*; Lat. *cliens*, *cluo*, from the Gr. *κλύω*, to hear.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counsel. *Bacon, Ess.*

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true state of their case. *Ep. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

2. It may be perhaps sometimes used for a dependant in a more general sense, as it was used among the Romans.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to disturb you. *B. Jonson.*

CLIENTAL. * *adj.* [from *client*.] Dependant.

In order to continue the *cliental* bond, and not to break up an old and strong confederacy and thereby disperse the tribe.

Burke, Abing. Eng. Hist. ii. 7.

CLIENTED. *particip. adj.* [from *client*.] Supplied with clients.

This due occasion of discouragement, the worst conditioned and least *cliented* petivoguers, do yet, under the sweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful prosecution of actions.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

CLIENTELE. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *clientele*, Lat. *clientela*.]

The condition or office of a client. A word scarcely used, Dr. Johnson says, citing the authority only, of Ben Jonson. It is, however, repeatedly used by a better writer than the facetious bard.

Those of the Roman *clientele* are not more careful and punctual in scanning and observing the rules and practice of their espousals, than ours here are incurious in both.

Lp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 6.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him;

And, under the pretext of *clientele*,
Will be admitted. *B. Jonson.*

CLIENTSHIP. *n. s.* [from *client*.] The condition of a client.

Patronage and *clientship* among the Romans always descended: the plebeian houses had recourse to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryden.*

CLIFF. † *n. s.* [*clivus*, Lat. *clip*, chop, Saxon, part. cleofed from cleofan, to cleave; Icel. *klínfa*, the same; Goth. *klifst*, a segment. "In our ancient language, the cut-off or broken mountains on the sea-sides are more rightly and properly called *cliffs*, than by the name of rocks or hills; that appellation being more fitting unto the inland mountains; but the name of *cliff*, coming from our verb to cleave, is unto these more aptly given, for that they seem unto our view as *clefft* or *cloven* from the part that sometime belonged unto them. And albeit many *cliffs* are in many places of the sea-shore to be seen, as well as at Dover; yet are they not seen so to be answered, and corresponded unto by others right over against them." Verstegan, Restit. of Dec. Intell. ch. 4.]

1. A steep rock; a rock, according to Skinner, broken and craggy. [*rups*.]

The Leucadians did use to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the sea. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Mountaineers, that from Severus came,

And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

Where-ever 'tis so found scattered upon the shores, there is it as constantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts.

Woodward.

2. The name of a character in musick. Properly *CLEF*. [Fr.]

A bird

Whom art had never taught *cliffs*, moods, or notes.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy.

Cliff is a mark in musick at the beginning of the lines of a song; and is the indication of the pitch, and bespeaks what kind of voice, as base, tenour, or treble, it is proper for.

Sir J. Hawkins.

CLIFFY. * *adj.* [from *cliff*.] Broken; craggy.

Calling them craggie or *cliffie* mountains, as being full of downe-falls and hollow places.

Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Sermon. (1587.) p. 301.

Beneath the shade of Vecta's *cliffy* isle. *Dyer.*

CLIFT. † *n. s.*

1. The same with *CLIFF*; now disused, Dr. Johnson says; and he notices only the usage of it by Spenser. It has, however, another meaning.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,

High growing on the top of rocky *clift*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. A crack; a fissure.

I will put thee in a *clift* of the rock. *Erod. xxxiii. 24.*

CLIFTED. * *adj.* [from *clift*.] Broken.

The swarming populace spread every wall,
And cling, as if with claws they did enforce
Their hold, thro' *clifted* stones, stretching and staring,
As if they were all eyes, and every limb
Would feed its faculty of admiration.

Congreve, Mourning Bride.

O nation, that thou couldst remove!
That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about.
Enter the city, *clip* your wives; your friends,
Tell them your feats. *Shakspeare.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings,
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakspeare.*

The oak's not envious of the sailing cedar,
The lusty vine not jealous of the ivy,
Because she *clips* the elm. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Lover's Progress.*

The male resteth on the back of the female, *clipping* and
embracing her with his legs about the neck and body. *Ray.*
2. To cut with sheers. [*klipper*, Danish; *klippen*,
Dutch; apparently from the same radical sense,
since sheers cut by inclosing and embracing. The
Sax. *clýpan* also is to clip or cut.]

Your sheers come too late to *clip* the bird's wings, that
already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Then let him, that my love shall blame,
Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame. *Suckling.*

He *clips* hope's wings, whose airy bliss
Much higher than fruition is. *Denham.*

But love had *clipp'd* his wings, and cut him short,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court. *Dryden, Fables.*

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps some extravagant
atheist may think us deficient in that, all the world must have
consented to *clip* them. *Bentley.*

By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head, where late it grew. *Pope.*

He spent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping* papers, or
darning his stockings. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes with off.
We should then have as much feeling upon the *clipping* off
a hair, as the cutting of a nerve. *Bentley, Sermon.*

4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin,
by paring the edges.

This design of new coinage, is just of the nature of *clipping*.
Locke.

5. To curtail; to cut short.

That they added, changed, or *clipped* any thing from the
tenor of their commission.

Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Sermon. (1587,) p. 401.

All my reports go with the modest truth,
Nor more, nor *clipt*, but so. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Mrs. Mayoress *clipp'd* the king's English. *Addison, Spect.*

Even in London, they *clip* their words after one manner
about the court, another in the city, and a third in the
suburbs. *Swift.*

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, *clipt* in with the sea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*

To CLIP. *v. n.* A phrase in falconry.

Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind. *Dryden.*

CLIP.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] An embrace.

Finding these northern climes do coldly him embrace,
Not us'd to frozen *clips*, he strave to find some part,
Where with most ease and warmth he might employ his art.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

CLIPPER.† *n. s.* [from *clip*.]

1. One that debases coin by cutting.

It is no English treason to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
Unus'd will be a *clipper*. *Shakspeare.*

No coins pleased some medallists more than those which
had pass'd through the hands of an old Roman *clipper*. *Addison.*

2. A barber. *Huot.*

CLIPPING. *n. s.* [from *clip*.] The part cut or clipped
off.

Beings purely material, without sense or thought, as the
clippings of our beards, and parings of our nails. *Locke.*

To CLISH-CLASH.* *v. n.* [A reduplication of *clash*,
in imitation of the sound. See To CLASH.] To
sound like the clashing of swords.

The weapons *clish-clash*. *Mirror for Magistrates, p. 481.*
CLIVER. *n. s.* An herb. More properly written
cleaver.

It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes
of such as pass by them. It is sometimes used in
medicine. *Miller.*

CLOAK. *n. s.* [lach, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the rest are co-
vered.

You may hear it,
Under a *cloak* that is of any length. *Shakspeare.*

Their *cloaks* were cloath of silver, mix'd with gold. *Dryden.*

All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind
did with the traveller to part with his *cloak*, which he held only
the faster. *Locke.*

Nimble he rose, and cast his garment down;
That instant in his *cloak* I wrapt me round. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not using your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciousness.

1 Peter, ii. 16.

To CLOAK.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal.

Most heavenly fair, in deed and view,

She by creation was, till she did fall;

Thenceforth she sought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal.

Spenser, F. Q.

Neither let incest be coloured or covered with the *cloaked*
pretense of matrimonic.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554,) ch. 16.

The most deisto and barbarous,

Believe it, the most void of all humanity,

Howe'r his cunning *cloak* it to his uncle.

Bentley, and Fl. Four Plays in One.

CLOAKBAG. *n. s.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.] A portman-
teau; a bag in which clothes are carried.

Why do'st thou converse with that trunk of humours, that
stuffed *cloakbag* of guts? *Shakspeare.*

I have already fit
('Tis in my *cloakbag*) doublet, hat, hose, all

That answer to them. *Shakspeare.*

CLOCHARD.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cloche*, a bell; *clocher*, to ring
a bell. V. Diet. Languedoc.] A bellry.

King Edward the Third built, in the little sanctuary, a
clochard of stone and timber; and placed therein three bells
for the use of St. Stephen's chapel.

Weever, Fun. Mon. p. 491.

CLOAKEDLY.* *adv.* [from the verb.] In a disguised
or concealed manner.

The French ambassador came to declare, first how the em-
perour wronged divers of his master's subjects and vassals;
arrested also his merchants, and did *cloakedly* begin war.

K. Edward VI. Journal, Burnet's Hist. Ref. ii.

CLOCK.† *n. s.* [*cloce*, Welsh, from *clôch*, a bell,
Welsh and Armorick; *cloche*, French; *cluega*,
Sax.]

1. The instrument which, by a series of mechanical
movements, tells the hour by a stroke upon a
bell.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer
without a *clock* or hour-glass than with it. *Bacon.*

The picture of Jerome usually described at his study, is with
a *clock* hanging by. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

I told the *clocks*, and watch'd the wasting light. *Dryden.*

2. It is an usual expression to say, What is it of the
clock, for What hour is it? Or ten o'clock, for the
tenth hour.

What is't o'clock? —

— Upon the stroke of four. *Shakspeare, K. Rich. III.*

Maricans set forward about ten o'clock in the night.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

About nine of the clock at night the king marched out of the North-port. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. The clock of a stocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

His stockings with silver clocks were ravished from him.

Swift.

4. An insect; a sort of beetle.

Dict.

5. The sound which the hen makes in calling her chickens. See To CLOCK.

To CLOCK.* *v. a.* [Sax. *cloccan*; Teut. *klocken*; old Fr. *cloncloquer*; Lat. *glocio*.] To call, as the hen calls her chickens. See To CLUCK.

So long doth the great brood-hen clock her chickens, as she takes them to be her's.

Ld. Northampton, Proceed. against Garnet, Ff. 4. b.

To CLOCK.* *v. n.* To make a noise like the hen.

That eggs were made before the hardy cock

Began to tread, or brooding hen to clock.

The Silkworms, 1599.

CLOCKMAKER. *n. s.* [clock and maker.] An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of our ingenious clockmakers, and equations been made and used by them. *Derham.*

CLOCKSETTER.* *n. s.* [from clock and set.] One who regulates the clock.

Old time the clocksetter, that bald sexton time.

Shakespeare, K. John.

CLOCKWORK. *n. s.* [clock and work.] Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock.

So if unprejudic'd you scan

The goings of this clockwork, man;

You find a hundred movements made

By fine devices in his head:

But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke,

That tells this being, what's o'clock.

Prior.

Within this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and clockwork. *Addison, Guardian.*

You look like a puppet moved by clockwork. *Arbutnot.*

CLOD. *n. s.* [clad, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great clod, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller clod. *Bacon.*

I'll cut up, as plows

Do barren lands, and strike together flints

And clods, the ungrateful senate and the people. *B. Jonson.*

Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes

The crumbling clods. *Dryden.*

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boast, that on the clod,

Where once their sultan's horse has trod,

Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree.

Swift.

3. Any thing concreted together in a cluster.

Fishermen, who make holes in the ice to dip up fish with their nets, light on swallows congealed in clods of a slimy substance, and carrying them home to their stoves, the warmth restoreth them to life and flight. *Carew.*

4. A lump; a mass of metal.

One at the forge

Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass

Had melted.

Milton, P. L.

5. Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the body of man, compared to his soul.

And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods,

In which a thousand torches, flaming bright,

Do burn, that to us wretched earthly clods,

In dreadful darkness, lend desired light. *Spenser, Epithal.*

The spirit of man,

Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish

With this corporeal clod.

Milton, P. L.

How the purer spirit is united to this clod, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie. *Glanville.*

In moral reflections there must be heat as well as dry reason, to inspire this cold clod of clay, which we carry about with us.

Burnet, Theory.

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

The vulgar! a scarce animated clod,

Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em.

Dryden.

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate: for this we sometimes use clod.

Let us go find the body, and from the stream,
With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The clotted gore.

Milton, S. A.

To CLOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CLODDY.* *adj.* [Sax. *cludig*.]

1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; gross; base.

The glorious sun,

Turning, with splendour of his precious eye,

The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold;

Shakespeare.

2. Full of clod, unbroken.

These lands they sow always under furrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as cloddy as they can. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

CLOD-HOPPER. See CLODPOLE.

CLODDATE. *n. s.* [clod and pate.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thick skull.

CLODDATED. *adj.* [from clodpate.] Stupid; dull; doltish; thoughtless.

My clodpated relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanic. *Arbutnot.*

CLODPOLE.* *n. s.* [from clod and poll.] A thick-skull; a dolt; a blockhead. Formerly written also clodpoll, which see. The modern vulgarism is clod-hopper.

This letter being so excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a clodpoll. *Shakespeare.*

O! your parasite

Is a most precious thing, dropt from above,

Not bred 'mongst clods and clodpols here on earth.

B. Jonson, For.

To CLOG.* *v. a.* [It is imagined by Skinner to come from *log*: by Casaubon derived from *κλῶς*, a dog's collar, being thought to be first hung upon fierce dogs. The Sax. *clæg*, clayey, and the Dan. *klæg*, might also be offered. But Mr. Chalmers adduces the Welsh *clag*, a stone; used as a stone.]

1. To load with something that may hinder motion; to cumber with shackles: to impede, by fastening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find so much blood in his liver as will clog the foot of a flea, I'll eat the root of the anatomy. *Shakespeare.*

Let a man wear himself from these worldly impediments, that here clog his soul's flight. *Digby on the Soul.*

The wings of birds were clogg'd with ice and snow. *Dryden.*

Fleshy lusts do debase men's minds, and clog their spirits,

make them gross and foul, listless and inactive. *Tillotson.*

Guns and pomtums shall his flight restrain,

While clogg'd he beats his silken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

The gutted rocks and congregate sands,

Traitors castep'd to clog the guiltless keel. *Shakespeare.*

His majesty's ships were over-pestered and clogged with great

ordnance, whereof there is superfluity. *Raleigh, Ess.*

3. To load; to burthen; to epibarrass.

Since thou hast far to go, bear not along

The clogging burthen of a guilty soul

Shakespeare.

You'll rue the time

That clogs me with this answer.

Shakespeare.

They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning breath;

It came, but clogg'd with symptoms of his death. *Dryden.*

All the commodities are clogged with impositions. *Addison.*

I discovered no way to keep our thoughts *close* to their business, but by frequent attention getting the habit of attention.

Lacke.

16. Full to the point: home.

I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are not like to reach *close* on either side.

Dryden.

17. Retired; solitary.

He kept himself *close* because of Saul.

Chronicles, xii. 1.

18. Secluded from communication; as, a *close* prisoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark, cloudy, not clear.

CLOSE.† *adv.* It has the same meanings with *closely*, and is not always easily distinguished from the adjective.

1. Nearly; densely; secretly.

All on her gazing, wish'd, and vow'd, and pray'd,
And to the queen of beaute *close* did call,
That she unto their portion might befall.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 26.

He his sleep

Disturb'd not, waiting *close* the approach of morn.

Milton, P. L.

Behind her Death

Close following pace for pace, not mounted yet
On his purple horse.

Milton, P. L.

2. It is used sometimes adverbially by itself; but more frequently in composition. As,

CLOSE-BANDED. *adj.* In *close* order; thick ranged; or secretly leagued, which seems rather the meaning in this passage.

Nor in the house with chamber ambushes

Close-banded, durst attack me.

Milton, S. 1.

CLOSE-BODIED. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy shall appear in any *close-bodied* coat, they shall be suspended.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

CLOSE-COMPACTED.* *adj.* In *close* order.

Thickening their ranks, and wedg'd in firm array,

The *close-compacted* Britons win their way. Addison, Campaign.

CLOSE-COUCHEd.* *adj.* Concealed; deceitful.

Whereby they might be the abler to discover, and avoid, that deceitful and *close-couch'd* evil of flattery that ever attends them.

Milton, Annado. Rem. Def.

CLOSE-CURTAINED.* *adj.* [from *close* and *curtain*.]

Encircled with curtains.

The litter of *close-curtain'd* sleep.

Milton, Com.

CLOSE-FISTED.* *adj.* Penurious; covetous.

Ibycus is a carking, griping, *close-fisted* fellow.

Bp. Berkeley, Maxims conc. Patriots.

CLOSE-HANDED.† *adj.* Covetous.

Men who are prodigal of their money in taverns and ordinaries, are *close-handed* enough, when either pious uses, or necessary and publick expence requires their liberality.

Hales, Rem. p. 86.

Galba was very *close-handed*: I have not read much of his liberalities.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

CLOSE-HANDEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from *close-handed*.] Penuriousness.

For the Grecians let Constantinople be a witness, where, by a *close-handedness* in an instant war the inhabitants founded their empire and themselves.

Archdeacon Holyday, against Disloyalty, (1661.) p. 28.

CLOSE-PENT.† *adj.* Shut close; without vent.

Then in some *close-pent* room it crept along,

And smouldering as it went, in silence fed.

Dryden.

Ambition, madam, is a great man's madness,

That is not kept in chains and *close-pent* rooms.

Webster, Duchess of Malfy.

CLOSE-TONGUED.* *adj.* Cautious in speaking.

Grim case of death, whispering conspirator

With *close-tongu'd* treason and the ravisher.

Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

CLOSELY.† *adv.* [from *close*.]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible *closely* luted. Boyle.

2. Without much space intervening; nearly.

Follow Fluellin *closely* at the heels.

Shakespeare.

3. Attentively.

If we look more *closely*, we shall find

Most have the seeds of judgement in their mind.

Pope.

4. Secretly; slyly.

Of her love he was entirely seized,

And *closely* did her wed, but knowne to few.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 5.

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some *closely* into the village, in the dark of the night.

Carew, Surv. of Cornw.

5. Without deviation.

I hope I have translated *closely* enough, and given them the same turn of verse which they had in the original.

Dryden.

6. Tightly; as, the garment fitted *closely*. See **CLOSE-BODIED**.

CLOSENESS. *n. s.* [from *close*.]

1. The state of being shut; or the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole more loud, than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Narrowness; straitness.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half stifled by the *closeness* of the room.

Swy.

4. Compactness; solidity.

The haste of the spirit to put forth, and the *closeness* of the bark cause prickles in boughs.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

How could particles, so widely dispersed, combine into that *closeness* of texture?

Beattie.

5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated

To *closeness*, and the bettering of my mind.

Shakespeare.

6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was constant and just, but not open. Such was his enquiry, and such his *closeness*, as they stood in the light towards him, and he stood in the dark towards them.

Bacon, Henry VII.

A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majesty's counsellors, being carried with great *closeness*, like a business of love than state.

Wotton.

We rise not against the piercing judgment of Augustus, nor the extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius.

Bacon, Ess.

This prince was so very reserved, that he would impart his secrets to no body: whereupon this *closeness* did a little perish his understanding.

Collier of Friendship.

7. Covetousness; sly avarice.

Thus judg'd, that while he could keep his poverty a secret, he should not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of *closeness* and covetousness.

Addison, Spect.

8. Connection; dependance.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater *closeness* and coherence with one another, than thus to drive at a casual issue, brought under no forecast or design.

South.

CLOSE.† *n. s.* [from *close*.] A finisher; a concluder; "a strengthener; a settler; a fastener;" Cotgrave. A boot-closer, one who closes the legs of boots, is in London the name of a workman distinct from the cordwainer.

CLOSESTOOL. *n. s.* [*close* and *stool*.] A chamber implement.

A pestle for his truncheon, led the van;

And his high helmet was a *close-stool* pan.

Garth.

CLOSE.† *n. s.* [from *close*.]

1. A small room of privacy and retirement; used also figuratively.

Yet durst she not disclose her fancies wound —

But to herselfe it secretly retaind
Within the closet of her covert breast. *Spenser, F. Q. v. v. 44.*

The taper burneth in your closet. *Shakspeare.*

He would make a step into his closet, and after a short prayer he was gone. *Wotton.*

2. A private repository of curiosities and valuable things.

He should have made himself a key, wherewith to open the closet of Minerva, where those fair treasures are to be found in all abundance. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

He furnishes her closet first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells. *Dryden, Fab.*

To CLOSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To shut up, or conceal in a closet.

The heat
Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn,
Doth closet up itself. *Herbert.*

2. To take into a closet for a secret interview.

About this time began the project of *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechised by his majesty. *Swift.*

CLOSET-SIN. *n. s.* [from *closet* and *sin*.] Wickedness committed secretly.

There are stage-sins, and there are closet-sins.
Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. iv.

CLOSH. *n. s.* A distemper in the feet of cattle; called also the *founder*. *Dict.*

CLO'SING. *n. s.* [Sax. *clýjung*.] Period; conclusion.

CLO'SURE. *n. s.* [*clqsure*, Fr. *clausura*, Lat.]

1. The act of shutting up; reunion.

The chink was carefully closed up; upon which *closure* there appeared not any change. *Boyle's Spring of the Aor.*

When the church and nation would least have been deprived of his aids toward the cementing of those breaches, which then began to offer at a *closure*. *Fell, Life of Hammond, § 1.*

And must so break with men on such occasions, as to leave room and to prepare the way for a *closure*.

Atterbury, Sermon. iv. 330.

2. That by which any thing is closed or shut.

On the *closure* and different apertures of the nostrils, by help of the uvula, the sole difference in the articulation of divers letters depends.

Wallis, Def. of the R. Society, (1678.) p. 16.

I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever. *Pope to Swift.*

3. The parts inclosing; inclosure.

O thou bloody prison!

Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls
Richard the Second here was hack'd to death. *Shakspeare.*

4. Conclusion; end. Not in use.

We'll hand in hand all headlong cast us down,
And make a mutual *closure* of our house. *Shakspeare.*

CLOT. *n. s.* [probably, at first, the same with *clod*; but now always applied to different uses; or rather *klotte*, Dutch; a mass.]

1. Concretion; coagulation; grume.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poach. *Bacon.*

The opening itself was stoppt with a *clot* of grumous blood. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

I have a *clott* of soil, wherein are some thousands of little odes, [sea-stars.] *Bp. Nicholson to Mr. Lhwyd, 1697.*

2. A dull, heavy man. See CLOD.

The crafty impositions

Of subtle clerks, seats of fine understanding
To abuse *clots* and clowns with. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

To CLOT. *n. a.* [from the noun, or from *klotteren*, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

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Huge unwieldy bones, lasting remains

Of that gigantick race; which as he breaks

The *clotted* glebe, the plowman haply finds. *Philips.*

2. To concreate; to congregate; to gather into concretions: as *clotted* milk, *clotted* blood. [*klotter* me, Teut. Kilian.]

The *clotted* blood within my hose,

That from my wounded body flows. *Hudibras, i. iii.*

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore.

Lie *clotted*. *Philips.*

3. To become gross.

CLO'THIRD. *n. s.* An old English name, and still used in many counties, for the common *oenanthe*; which Barret terms "a bird that appeareth not in winter, a smatch, an arling."

CLOTH. *n. s.* plural *cloths* or *clothes*. [*cladh*, Saxon, pl. *cladaj*. Ice. and Su-Goth. *klæde*, clothes. These may be referred to the Celt. *clyd*, that which maketh warm.]

1. Any thing woven for dress or covering, whether of animal or vegetable substance.

A costly *cloth* of gold. *Drayton.*

The Spaniards buy their linen *cloths* in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. The piece of linen spread upon a table.

Nor let, like Navius, every error pass,
The musty wine, foul *cloth*, or greasy glass. *Pope, Imt. Ho.*

3. The canvass on which pictures are delineated.

I answer you right painted *cloth*, from whence you have studied your questions. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Who fears a sentence, as an old man's saw,

Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe.

Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the original of these arts. *Dryden, Pref. Dufresnoy.*

4. Any texture put to a particular use.

The king stood up under his *cloth* of state, took the sword from the protector, and dubbed the Lord Mayor of London knight. *Sir J. Hayward.*

I'll make the very green *cloth* to look blue. *B. Jonson.*

5. Dress; raiment.

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread
While lilies flourish, and the raven's fed. *Quarles.*

6. *Cloth* taken absolutely, commonly means a texture of wool.

7. In the plural. Dress; habit; garment; vesture; vestments. Including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this sense always *clothes*. Pronounced *clo's*.

He with him brought Pryene, rich array'd

In *Clariabella's clothes*. *Spenser, F. Q. ii. iv. 28.*

Take up these *clothes* here quickly: carry them to the laundress in Datchet-mead.

Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

Strength grows more from the warmth of exercise than of *cloths*. *Temple.*

8. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight foes,

She turn'd each way her frighted head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*. *Prior.*

To CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*, or *clad*; particip. *clothed*, or *clad*. [from *cloth*.]

1. To invest with garments; to cover with dress, from cold and injuries.

An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was *clothed*, took the first opportunity of making his escape into nakedness. *Addison, Freeholder.*

The Britons in Caesar's time painted their bodies, and *clothed* themselves with the skins of beasts. *Swift.*

With superiour boon may your rich soil

Exuberant nature's better blessings pour

O'er every land, the naked nations *clothe*,

And be the exhaustless granary of a world. *Thomson.*

2. To adorn with dress.

We *clothe* and adorn our bodies: indeed, too much time we bestow upon that. Our souls also are to be *clothed* with holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Ray on Creation.*
Embroider'd purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope, Statius.*

3. To invest, as with clothes.

I put on righteousness, and it *clothed* me. *Job, xxix. 14.*
Hast thou *clothed* his neck with thunder? *Job, xxxix. 19.*
I will also *clothe* her priests with salvation. *Psalm, cxxxii. 16.*

If thou beest he; but O how fall'n! how chang'd
From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Clot'd with transcendent brightness, did'st outshine
Myriads though bright! *Milton, P. L.*
They leave the shady realms of night,
And, *clot'd* in bodies, breathe your upper light. *Dryden.*
Let both use the clearest language in which they can *clothe*
their thoughts. *Watts on the Mind.*

4. To furnish or provide with clothes.

Dreadfulness shall *clothe* a man with rags. *Proverbs, xxiii. 21.*

To CLOTHE. v. n. To wear clothes.

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

CLO'THER. n. s. [from *cloth*.] A maker of cloth.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.

His commissioners should cause *clothiers* to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*

They shall only spoil the *clothier's* wool, and beggar the present spinner, at best. *Craut's Bills of Mortality.*

CLO'THING. n. s. [from *To clothe*.] Dress; vesture; garments.

Thy bosom might receive my yielded spright,
And thine with it, in heav'n's pure *clothing* drest,
Through clearest skies might take united flight. *Fairfax.*
Your bread and *clothing*, and every necessary of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift.*

CLO'THSHEARER. n. s. [from *cloth* and *shear*.] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *cloth-shearer*. *Hakewill on Providence, p. 436.*

CLO'THWORKER.* n. s. [from *cloth* and *work*.] A maker of cloth.

Clothworkers, plaisterers, and other inferior trades, in their policy this way exceed those of a higher rank.

Scott's Essay on Drapery, &c. (1635.) p. 165.

CLO'TPOLL. n. s. [from *clot* and *poll*.]

1. Thickskull; blockhead.

What says the fellow, there? call the *clotpoll* back. *Shakspeare.*

2. Head, in scorn.

I have sent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the stream,
In embassy to his mother. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To CLO'TTER. v. n. [*klottern*, Dutch.] To congregate; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling sire,
Sliddering through *clotter'd* blood and holy mire. *Dryd. Aen.*

CLO'TTRY. adj. [from *clot*.] Full of clots; concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick, *clotty*, bluish streaks. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Where land is *clotty*, and a shower of rain soaks through, you may make use of a roll to break it. *Mortimer.*

CLOUD.† n. s. [The derivation is not known.]

Minshew derives it from *claulo*, to shut; Somner from *clod*; Casaubon from *αχλὺς*, darkness; Skinner from *kladde*, Dutch, a spot. So far Dr. Johnson. To these may be added Junius, who derives it from the Gr. *κλύδων*, a wave, because of the resemblance of a cloud to a wave. Serenius cites the old Goth. *gläte*, a clear vapour; and *laud*, moisture. But Mr. H. Tooke thinks it is the Sax.

participle *ge-hlob*, covered; the word being thus formed, *gehloud*, *gloud*, *cloud*.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds* that lower'd upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.
As a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watry *cloud*, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, 'till, by some motion in the air, being broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a mist, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew's Cosmol.*

Clouds are the greatest and most considerable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth. They consist of very small drops of water, and are elevated a good distance above the surface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing but a mist flying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a *cloud* here below. *Locke, Elem. Nat. Philos.*

How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obscure the sky;

And *clouds*, dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. *Roscommon.*

The dawn is overcast, the morning low'rs,
And heavily in *clouds* brings on the day. *Addison.*

2. The veins, marks, or stains in stones, or other bodies.

3. Any state of obscurity or darkness.

Cromwell, our chief of men, who through a *cloud*
Not of war only, but detractions rude, &c. *Milton, Sonn. xvi.*

Though poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is lost. *Waller.*

The bishop of London did cut down a noble *cloud* of trees at Fulham: the lord chancellor told him that he was "a good expounder of dark places."

Aubrey, Relat. of Id. Bacon's Apophthegms.

How can I see the brave and young,
Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall unsung? *Addison.*

4. Any thing that spreads wide; as a croud, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that amongst a *cloud* of witnesses, there was one of no very good reputation. *Atterbury.*

To CLOUD.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obscure.

2. To make of sullen and gloomy appearance.

Be not dishearten'd then, nor *cloud* those looks,
That wont to be more cheerful and serene. *Milton, P. L.*

What sullen fury *clouds* his scornful brow? *Pope, Statius.*

3. To obscure; to make less evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the clearest truths, no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle smooth and plain
Made of the *clouded* olive's easy grain. *Pope, Odyssey.*

5. To sully; to defame.

I would not be a stander-by to hear
My sovereign mistress *clouded* so. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

To CLOUD.† v. n. To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

'[Her] beams upon his hairless face are fix'd,
As if from thence they borrow'd all their shine:
Were never four such lamps together mix'd,
Had not his *clouded* with his brows' repine;
But her's, which through the crystal tears gave light,
Shone like the moon, in water seen by night.

Shakspeare, Ven. and Adonis.

CLO'UDBERRY. n. s. [from *cloud* and *berry*; *chamæ-morus*.] The name of a plant, called also *knotberry*.

Miller.

CLO'UDASCENDING.* adj. [from *cloud* and *ascend*.]

Mounting to the clouds.

Like tall cedars mounted on
Cloud-ascending Lebanon.

Sandys, Ps. 92.

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CLO'UDBORN.* *adj.* [from *cloud* and *born*.] Born of a cloud.

Like *cloud-born* centaurs, from the mountain's height
With rapid course descending to the fight,
They rush along; the rattling woods give way;
The branches bend before the sweepy sway.

Dryden, Virg. Æn. 7.

CLO'UDCAPT. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap*.] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloudcapt* towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve.

Shakespeare.

CLO'UDCOMPELLING.* *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of *νεφεληγεγενης*, ill understood.]

1. An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar
Of cannons, echo'd from the affrighted shore;
With loud resemblance of his thunder, prove
Bacchus the seed of *cloudcompelling* Jove.

Waller.

Supplicating move

Thy just complaint to *cloudcompelling* Jove.

Dryden.

2. Simply, collecting clouds.

Abyssinia's *cloud-compelling* cliffs.

Thomson, Autumn.

CLO'UDCOVERED.* *adj.* [from *cloud*, and *cover*.]

Wrapt in clouds.

Witness, thou Sinai! whose *cloud-cover'd* height,
And shaken basis, own'd the present God.

Young, Night Th. 7.

CLO'UDECLIPSED.* *adj.* [from *cloud* and *eclipse*.]

Eclipsed by the intervention of a cloud.

Why her two suns were *cloud-eclipsed* so,
Nor why her fair cheeks over-wash'd with woe.

Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

CLO'UDDISPELLING.* *adj.* [from *cloud* and *dispel*.]

Having power to disperse.

The northern breath, that freezes floods, he binds,
With all the race of *cloud-dispelling* winds.

Dryden, Ovid.

CLO'UDKISSING.* *adj.* [from *cloud* and *kiss*.]

Touching, as it were the clouds.

Threatening *cloud-kissing* Ilion with annoy.

Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece.

At length we gain

A steep *cloud-kissing* rock, whose horned crowne
With proud imperial look beholds the maine.

Mir. for Mag. p. 65c.

CLO'UDTOPT.* *adj.* [from *cloud* and *top*.] Having the top covered with clouds.

Mountains, ye mourn in vain

Modred, whose magick song

Made huge Plinlimmon bow his *cloud-topt* head.

Gray, The Bard.

CLO'UDTOUCHING.* *adj.* [from *cloud* and *touch*.]

Ascending, as it were, to the clouds.

Cloud-touching mountains to new seats are borne

From their foundations, by his fury torne.

Sandys, Job. p. 14.

Propt by thy hand,

Cloud-touching mountains stedfast stand.

Sandys, Ps. p. 101.

CLO'UDILY. *adv.* [from *cloudily*.]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obscurely; not perspicuously.

Some had rather have good discipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories.

Spenser, on Ireland.

He was commanded to write so *cloudily* by Cornutus.

Dryden.

CLO'UDINESS. *n. s.* [from *cloudy*.]

1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness.

You have such a February face,

So full of frost, of storm and *cloudiness*.

Shakespeare.

The situation of this island exposes it to a continual *cloudiness*, which in the summer renders the air colder, and in the winter warm.

Harvey on Consumptions.

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2. Want of brightness.

I saw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein, he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the stone would lose more of its *cloudiness*.

Boyle.

CLO'UBLESS.* *adj.* [from *cloud*.] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightsome; pure; undarkened.

As the morning light,

The *cloudless* morning, so should be thine house.

Peele, David and Bethsabe, 1599.

This Partridge soon shall view in *cloudless* skies,

When next he looks thro' Galileo's eyes.

Pope.

How many such there must be in the vast extent of space, a naked eye in a *cloudless* night may give us some faint glimpse.

Cheyne, Phil. Princ.

CLO'UDY.* *adj.* [from *cloud*.]

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with clouds; consisting of clouds.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended, and stood at the door.

Exodus, xxxiii. 9.

At last his sail-broad vans

He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoke

Uplifted spurns the ground; thence many a league,

As in a *cloudy* chair, ascending rides.

Milton, P. L.

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

Is you content yourself frequently with words instead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confused notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkness be?

Watts on the Mind.

3. Gloomy of look, not open, nor cheerful.

So my storm-beaten heart likewise is cheer'd

With that sun-shine, when *cloudy* looks are clear'd.

Spenser.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death,

Whose bright outshining beams thy *cloudy* wrath

Hath in eternal darkness folded up.

Shakespeare.

4. Marked with spots or veins.

5. Not bright; wanting lustre, or clearness.

I saw a *cloudy* diamond.

Boyle.

Before the wine grows *cloudy*, shake the hogshead, and carry a glass of it to your master.

Swift, Direct. to the Butler.

CLOVE. the preterite of *cleave*. See **TO CLEAVE**.

Gyon's angry blade so fierce did *clay*

On the other's helmet, which as Titan shone,

That quite it *clove* his plumed crest in tway.

Spenser, F. Q.

CLOVE.* *n. s.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the similitude of a clove to a nail, Dr. Johnson says; but it is perhaps from the Sax. *clupe*.]

1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate in the East Indies. It is the fruit or seed of a very large tree.

Clove seems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Some of the parts into which garlick separates, when the outer skin is torn off. [In this sense it is derived from *clove*, the preterite of *cleave*.]

'Tis mortal sin an onion to devour;

Each *clove* of garlick is a sacred pow'r.

Tate's Funeral.

CLOVE-GILLIA FLOWER. *n. s.* [from its smelling like *cloves*.]

This genus may be divided into three classes:

1. The clove-gillyflower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The sweet William.

The carnation, or clove-gillyflower, are distinguished into four classes.

The first, called flakes, having two colours only,

and their stripes large, going quite through the leaves.

The second, called bizars, have flowers striped, or variegated with three or four different colours.

The third are piquetts: these flowers have always a white ground, and are spotted with scarlet, red, purple, or other colours.

The fourth are called painted ladies: these have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper side,

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and are white underneath. Of each of these classes there are numerous varieties. The true clove-gilly-flower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodness; some having very little scent, when compared with the true sort. *Miller.*

CLOVEN.† part. pret. [from *cleave*. Sax. *clopen*.] See **To CLEAVE**.

There is Anfidius, list you what work he makes
Among your *cloven* army. *Shakspeare.*

Now, heap'd high,
The *cloven* oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller.*

A chap-fallen beaver, loosely hanging by
The *cloven* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryden.*

CLOVEN-FOOT.* *adj.* [Sax. *clifen-foete*.] Relating to a foot divided into two parts. See **CLOVEN-FOOTED**.

I think there are two more trusty characters to distinguish the apparition of an evil from a good angel, than the *cloven-foot* vulgar opinion affixeth to the devil.

Spencer on Prodiges, p. 231.

CLOVEN-FOOTED. } *adj.* [*cloven* and *foot*, or *hoof*.]
CLOVEN-HOOFED. } Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; bisulcous.

There are the bis ulcous or *cloven-hoof*; as camels and beavers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The *cloven-footed* fiend is banish'd from us. *Dryden.*

Great variety of water fowl, both whole and *cloven-footed*, frequent the waters. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLOVER. } *n. s.* [more properly *claver*,
CLOVER-FLOWER.* } *clapen*, Sax. *klaver*, Dutch.
CLOVER-GRASS. } See **CLAYER**. The Sax. exhibits also *clýpen*. The word is, no doubt, from the verb *clepan*, to cleave, from the appearance of the *cleaved* leaves.]

1. A species of trefoil.

The even mead, that erst brought sweetly forth
The freckled cowslip, burnet, and green *clover*. *Shakspeare.*
Nature shall provide

Green grass and fatt'ning *clover* for their fare. *Dryden, Virg.*
Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it maintains. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

The crow-flower, and thereby the *clover-flower* they stick. *Drayton, Polyolt. S. 15.*

My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass,
Than primrose sweeter, or the *clor-r-grass*. *Gay.*

2. To live in **CLOVER**, is to live luxuriously; *clover* being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.
Well, Laurent, was the night in *clover* spent. *Ogle.*

CLOVERED.† *adj.* [from *clover*.] Covered with *clover*.

Flocks thick-nibbling thro' the *clover'd* vale. *Thomson, Summer.*

Through the deep groves I hear the chaunting birds,
And through the *clover'd* vale the various lowing herds. *T. Warton, Ode 8.*

CLOUGH.† *n. s.* [clough, Saxon; *cloiche*, Irish, a rock.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. In composition a hilly place, Dr. Johnson says. In Northumberland, it means a valley between two hills; a narrow glen. The old Norm. or Fr. *clough* is a valley, whence perhaps the introduction of the word into Domesday Book.

A *clough*, or *clough*, is a kind of breach or valley down a slope from the side of a hill.

Ferstegan, Restit. of Decayed Intell. ch. 9.

CLOUGH. *n. s.* [in commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the

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scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

CLOUT.† *n. s.* [clut, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean use.

His garment, nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pinn'd, and patched was.

Spenser, F. Q.

A *clout* upon that head,
Where late the diadem stood. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

In power of spittle and a *clout*,
When-e'er he please to blit it out. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a shoe or coat.

No man putteth a *clout* of boistous cloth into an olde clothing, for it doith away the fulnesse of the cloth, and a worse brekyng is made. *Wicliffe, St. Matt. ix.*

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot.

He drew a good bow: he shot a fine shoot: he would have clapt in there *clout* at twelve score. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.*

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

5. A blow; as, a *clout* on the ear: a vulgarism. But see **To CLOUT**.

To CLOUT.† *v. a.* [from the noun. "To sette peeces to a thyng, or *clowten*." Prompt. Parv. To *clout* boots or shoes, is to strengthen them with *clout* or hob-nails, old Fr. *clou*, *clouët*, a little nail; and sometimes with a thin plate of iron, called a *clout*.]

1. To patch; to mend coarsely.

Can you *clout* me a payre of botes? —
I wolde have them well underlayed, and easily,
For I use alwaye to goe on the one side.

Old Morality of Hycke Scorne.

Wynchester, when he either preacheth or disputeth, how he *clouteth* the old broken holes with patches of papistry.

Bale, Yet a Course, &c. fol. 98. b

I thought he slept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon. *Milton, Com.*

2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk some unhappy ewe,
Whose *clouted* leg her hurt doth shew. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*

3. To join awkwardly or coarsely together.

All their divine service is notably patched up and *clouted* therewith, [idolatry.] *Harnur, Tr. of Bez's Sermon.* p. 412.
Many sentences of one meaning *clouted* up together.

Ascham.

To CLOUT.* *v. a.* [perhaps from the Dutch, *klouwen*, a blow or stroke, most properly with the fist: *klouwen*, to strike or bang.] To beat; to strike.
I wis, with his fist he wolde all-to *clout* you.

Old Morality of Hycke Scorne.

Pay him o'er the pate, *clout* him for all his courtesies.

Beaumont and Fl. Women pleasd.

The late queen of Spain took off one of her chapines, and *clouted* Olivarez about the noddle with it. *Howell, Lett.* ii. 43.

CLOUTED.† *participial adj.* Congealed; coagulated:

corruptly used for *clotted*.
With flaws, and *clouted* cream, and country dainties stored. *Drayton, Polyolt. S. 14.*

I've seen her skim the *clouted* cream,
And press from spongy curds the milky stream. *Gay.*

CLOUTERLY.† *adj.* [probably by corruption from *louterly*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is rather from the Teut. *klote*, a stupid fellow.] Clumsy; awkward: as, a *clouterly* fellow.

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Let us observe Spenser with all his rusty, obsolete words; with all his rough-hewn, *clouterly* verses; yet take him

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throughout, and we shall find in him a graceful and poetick majesty. *Phillips, Theatr. Poet. 1675, Pref.*

CLOWN.† *n. s.* [imagined by Skinner and Junius to be contracted from *colonus*. It seems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from *loæn*; *loen*, Dutch, a word nearly of the same import. *Lye*, in his additions to Junius, deduces it from the Cimbr. *luin*, idle, stupid, slow. *Serapius* proposes the old Goth. *klunnalær*, rude, and *hlenne*, a slave.]

1. A rustick; a country fellow; a churl.

He came with all his *clowns*, horst upon cart-jades. *Sidney*.
The *clowns*, a boisterous, rude, ungovern'd crew,
With furious haste to the loud summons flew. *Dryden*.

2. A coarse ill-bred man.

In youth a coxcomb, and in age a clown. *Spectator*.
A country squire, represented with no other vice but that of being a clown, and having the provincial accent. *Swift*.

3. Formerly, a domestick fool, or licensed jester; an eccentrick character in the old mysteries and moralities; the buffoon of the morris dance; the fool in the ancient exhibitions; or dumb shews, at fairs; and thence perhaps, in modern times, the laughter-stirring clumsy mimick in our pantomimes.

To CLOWN.* *v. n.* To affect the behaviour of a clown.

Beshrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

CLOWNAGE.* *n. s.* [from *clown*.] The behaviour of a clown.

And he to serve me thus! ingratitude,
Beyond the coarseness yet of any clownage
Shewn to a lady! *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

CLOWNERY.† *n. s.* [from *clown*.] Ill-breeding; churlishness; rudeness; brutality.

That's a court indeed,

Not mix'd with clowneries us'd in common houses.

Chapman's Ruyss D'Ambous.

The fool's conceit had both clownery and ill-nature.

L'Estrange.

CLOWNISH.† *adj.* [from *clown*.]

1. Consisting of rusticks or clowns; relating to them.

I come not to eat with ye, and to surfeit
In these poor clownish pleasures. *Beaumont and Fl. The Prophetess.*
Young Silvia beats her breast, and cries aloud
For succour from the clownish neighbourhood. *Dryden*.

2. Coarse; rough; rugged.

But with his clownish hands their tender wings
He brusheth oft. *Spenser, P. Q. i. i. 23.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

What if we essay'd to steal

The clownish fool out of your father's court? *Shakspeare.*

4. Clumsy; ungainly.

There was amongst his nearest attendants, one Henry Cuffe, a man of secret ambitious ends of his own, and of proportionate counsels smothered under the habit of a scholar, and slubbered over with a certain rude and clownish fashion, that had the semblance of integrity. *Wotton, Parallel, &c.*

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The clownish mimick traverses the stage. *Prior.*

CLOWNISHLY.† *adv.* [from *clownish*.] Coarsely; rudely; brutally.

CLOWNISHNESS.† *n. s.* [from *clownish*.]

1. Rusticity; coarseness; unpolished rudeness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its clownishness. *Dryden.*

If the boy should not make legs very gracefully, a dancing master will cure that defect, and wipe off that plainness which the a-la-mode people call clownishness. *Locke.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

'Tis clownishness, they say, to reject any,
And folly too. *Fanshawe, Past. Fid. i. 2.*

CLOWN'S MUSTARD. *n. s.* An herb. *Dict.*

To CLOY.† *v. a.* [enclouer, Fr. from the Lat. *claudere*, to shut, i. e. so to fill, as that there is no

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place left for any more. To cloy with pleasure, is common; but to cloy with woe, not so. Yet Milton uses the latter expression.] To nail up; to stop up.

1. To satiate; to sate; to fill beyond desire; to surfeit; to fill to loathing.

The length of those speeches had not cloyed Pyrocles, though he were very impatient of long deliberations. *Sidney.*

The very creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of glory, are reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case pare away, lest we cloy God with too much service. *Hooker, v. § 42.*

Who can cloy the hungry edge of appetite,
By bare imagination of a feast! *Shakspeare.*

For cloy'd with woes and trouble store,
Surcharg'd my soul doth lie. *Milton, P. s. lxxxviii.*

Continually varying the same sense, and taking up what he had more than enough inculcated before, he sometimes cloy's his readers instead of satisfying them. *Dryden.*

Whose little store her well taught mind does please,
Nor pinch'd with want, nor cloy'd with wanton ease.

Roscommon.

Intemperance in eating and drinking, instead of delighting and satisfying nature, doth but load and cloy it. *Tillotson.*

Settle, cloy'd with custard and with praise,
Is gather'd to the dull of ancient days. *Pope.*

2. It seems to have, in the following passage, another sense: perhaps to strike the beak together, Dr. Johnson says. But it means to claw the beak, an accustomed action, Mr. Steevens says, with hawks and eagles. *Cloy* is used for *cloy*, which, as well as *clee*, in our old language, is the same as *claw*. See **CLEES**.

His royal bird

Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole. It is also a term used among farriers, when a horse is pricked with a nail in shoeing. Kersey. [old Fr. *cloier*, to prick.] To the latter of these senses may be referred the following passage in Spenser.

That foe of his, [the boar,]

Which with his cruel tusks him deadly cloy'd.
Spenser, F. Q. iii. vi. 48.

CLOYLESS. *adj.* [from *cloy*.] That of which too much cannot be had; that which cannot cause satiety.

Epicurean cooks

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. *Shakspeare.*

CLOYMENT. *n. s.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety; repletion beyond appetite.

Alas! their love may be call'd appetite:

No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That suffers surfeit, cloyment, and revolt. *Shakspeare.*

CLUB.† *n. s.* [*ckeppa*, Welsh; *kluppel*, Dutch.]

1. A heavy stick: a staff intended for offence.

He strove his combed club to quit
Out of the earth. *Spenser, F. Q.*

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with the stroke of a club. *Haguard.*

Arm'd with a knotty club another came. *Dryden.*

2. The name of one of the suits of cards.

The club, black tyrant first her victim died,
Spite of his haughty mien and barba'rous pride. *Pope.*

3. [From *cleopan*, to divide. Skinner.] The shot or dividend of a reckoning, paid by the company in just proportions.

A fuddling couple sold ale: their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they laid down their club, and this they called forcing a trade. *L'Estrange.*

4. An assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions, Dr. Johnson says; and he cites, in

proof of this, only the example from Dryden; in which *factionous clubs*, however, can hardly be said to consist of *good fellows*. Nor is *club* of so confined a meaning as Dr. Johnson represents. For, under the adjective *good*, he describes "*good fellows* as companionable, sociable, merry fellows;" such, we may suppose as Goldsmith's "*club of choice spirits*" consisted of, and not as members of the "*humdrum club, where a man might sit in silence*," Goldsmith's Ess. 4. In short, a club is not always an "*assembly of good fellows*" in Dr. Johnson's meaning; but an association of persons subjected to particular rules.

What right has any man to meet in factionous *clubs* to vilify the government? *Dryden's Medal, Dedication.*

The end of our *club* is to advance conversation and friendship, and to reward deserved persons with our interest and our recommendations. We admit none but men of wit and interest. *Swift, Letters.*

This *club* of duellists, consisting only of men of honour, did not continue long, most of the members of it being put to the sword, or hanged, soon after its institution. *Spectator, No. 9.*

The *club* of ugly faces was instituted originally at Cambridge, in the merry reign of Charles II. *Spect. No. 78.*

Soon after his [Johnson's] return to London, which was in February 1764, was founded that *club* which existed long without a name, but at Mr. Garrick's funeral became distinguished by the title of THE LITERARY CLUB.

Boswell, Life of Johnson.

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

He's bound to vouch them for his own,

Though got by implicate generation,

And general *club* of all the nation.

Hudibras.

6. An old term for a booby. Grose's Glossary, under Hertfordshire clubs and clouted shoon. See also CLUBBISH.

To CLUB.† *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in settled proportions.

This — was in a less proportion than what was paid by the inhabitants, who were chiefly concerned to pay for their own case: I should not, my lord, be against the parson's continuing to *club* with them. *Bp. Nicholson to the E. of Thanet, 1706.*

2. To join to one effect; to contribute separate powers to one end.

'Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubb'd* into a dream. *Dryden.*

Every part of the body seems to *club* and contribute to the seed, else why should parents, born blind or deaf, sometimes generate children with the same imperfections? *Ray.*

Let sugar, wine, and cream together *club*,

To make that gentle viand, syllabub.

King.

The owl, the raven, and the bat,

Clubb'd for a feather to his hat.

Swift.

To CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning.

Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,

Will *club* their testers now to take your life.

Pope.

Fibres being distinct, and impregnated by distinct spirits, how should they *club* their particular informations into a common idea? *Collier on Thought.*

CLUBBED.* *adj.* [from *club*.] Heavy, like a club.

When I bete my knaves,

She bringeth me the grete *clubbed* staves.

Chaucer, Monkes Tale, Prol.

CLUBBER.* *n. s.* See CLUBBIST.

CLUBBISH.* *adj.* [from *club*.] An old adjective for *clownish*. Sherwood.] Rustick.

The highest trees be soonest blown downe:

Ten kings do die before one *clubbish* clowne.

Mir. for Mag. p. 231.

I indeed dialle the *clubbish* train.

Ibid. p. 474.

CLUBBIST.* *n. s.* [from *club*.] He who belongs to a particular association. The word is modern; it

was formerly a *clubber*, forgotten and disused; as in Characters annexed to two Essays on Love and Marriage, 1657.

The difference between the *clubbists* and the old adherents to the monarchy of this country is hardly worth a scuffle.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

CLUBFIST.* *n. s.* [from *club* and *fist*.] A large fist; applied contemptuously to persons.

The rascall rude, the rogue, the *clubfist* gript

My slender arme, and pluckt me on in hast.

Mir. for Mag. p. 40.

CLUBFISTED.* *adj.* [from *clubfist*.] Having a large fist.

As Logick is *clubfisted* and crabbed, so she is terrible at first sight.

Howell's Lett. i. v. 9.

CLUBFOOTED.* *adj.* [from *club* and *foot*.] Short in the foot, or crooked in the foot; "*crumpfooted*."

Colgrave.

CLUBHEAD.* *adj.* [from *club* and *head*] Having a thick head.

Small *clubheaded* anternae.

Derham.

CLUBLAW.* *n. s.* [from *club* and *law*.] Regulation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy establishment seem to have recourse to the laudable method of *clublaw*, when they find all other means for enforcing the absurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual.

Addison, Frecholder.

CLUBMAN.* *n. s.* [from *club* and *man*.] One who carries a club.

Alcides, surnam'd Hercules,

The only *clubman* of his time. *Trag. of Soliman and Perseda.*

CLUBROOM.* *n. s.* [from *club* and *room*.] The room in which a club or company assembles.

These ladies resolved to give the pictures of their deceased husbands to the *clubroom*.

Addison, Spectator.

To CLUCK. *v. n.* [from *cluccian*, Welsh; *clochat*, Armorick; *cloccan*, Saxon; *klocken*, Dutch.] To call chickens; as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,

Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if she brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen *clucks* and calls to keep them out.

Ray on the Creation.

To CLUCK.* *v. a.* To call, as a hen calls chickens.

The following example has been given by Dr. Johnson under the verb neuter. See also To CLOCK.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,

Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

CLUE.* *n. s.* The same as CLEW, which see. "*A clue of yarn or thread*."

Hufoet.

Speak, is't so?

If it be not, you have wound a goodly *clue*.

Shakspeare, All's Well.

CLUMP.† *n. s.* [formed from *lump*, Dr. Johnson says.

It is rather from the Germ. *klump*, a mass, a clod.

The Su. *klamp* is also an unshapen piece of wood.

Both perhaps from the Icel. *klimpa*.]

1. A shapeless piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions.

2. A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs: anciently a *plump*.

The small and circular *clumps* of firs, which I see planted upon some fine large swells, put me often in mind of a coronet placed on an elephant's or camel's back.

Shenstone.

To CLUMPER.* *v. a.* [Germ. *klumpern*.] To form into clumps or masses.

Vapours which now themselves consort

In several parts, and closely do conspire,

Clumper'd in balls of clouds.

More, Song of the Soul, Infin. of Worlds.

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CLUMPS.† *n. s.* A numbscull. Skinner. In Lincolnshire, *clumps* is idle, lazy, unhandy. Grose. Perhaps a corruption of *clumsy*, which see. But *clumperton* was formerly our word for a clown. Sherwood. *Clumpse* is defined both by Sherwood and Cotgrave *asleep, benumbed.*

CLUMSILY. *adv.* [from *clumsy.*] Awkwardly; without readiness; without nimbleness; without grace.

He walks very *clumsily* and ridiculously. Ray on Creation. This lofty humour is *clumsily* and inartificially managed, when affected. Collier on Pride.

CLUMSINESS. *n. s.* [from *clumsy.*] Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumsiness* and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or skill to use them. Collier on Fame.

CLUMSY.† *adj.* [This word, omitted in other etymologists, is rightly derived by Bailey from *lompsh*, Dutch, stupid. In English, *lump*, *clump*, *lumpish*, *clumpish*, *clumpishly*, *clumsily*, *clumsy*. Still we may go to the Germ. *klumpig*, as the original; and not omit the Su. *klampig*, which means clumsy.] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy; without dexterity, readiness or grace. It is used either of persons, or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be moulded into such shapes and machines, even by *clumsy* fingers. Ray.

But thou in *clumsy* verse, unlick'd, unpointed; Hast shamefully defy'd. Dryden.

That *clumsy* outside of a porter, How could it thus conceal a courtier? Swift.

CLUNG.† The preterite and participle of *cling*, formerly also written *clong*. [Sax. *zeclungue.*]

CLUNG.† *adj.* [clunzu, Sax.] Wasted with leanness; shrunk up with cold. See the citation from Shakspeare's *Macbeth* in *To CLING*. The word is yet used in the north of England for any thing shrivelled or shrunk. It is the past part. of *cling*, rather than an adjective.

To CLUNG.† *v. n.* [clunzan, Sax.]

1. To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See *To CLING*.

2. To adhere; to remain fixed.

Globes entire

Of cruddled smoke, and heavy *clunging* mists.

More, *Song of the Soul*, *Isfin. of Worlds.*

CLU'NIACK.* *n. s.* [Lat. *Cluniacensis*, from *Cluni* in Burgundy, where this order of monks is said to have been first instituted.] One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks.

In 912, Oden, abbot of Cluny, took upon him to correct their [the Benedictines] abuses, and gave rise to the *Cluniacks*. Summary of Religious Houses.

CLU'NIACK.* *adj.* Belonging to the order of Cluny.

A *Cluniack* monk allegorised all the habits and ornaments of the order. Gough.

CLUSTER. *n. s.* [clýrter, clúrter, Sax. *klister*, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue fresh and moist all winter, if you hang them *cluster* by *cluster* in the roof of a warm room. Bacon.

A swelling knot is rais'd;

Whence, in short space, itself the *cluster* shows, And from earth's moisture, mixt with sun-beams, grows. Denham.

The saline corpuscles of one liquor do variously act upon the tinging corpuscles of another, so as to make many of them

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associate into a *cluster*, whereby two transparent liquors may compose a coloured one. Newton.

An elm was near, to whose embraces led, The curling vine her swelling *clusters* spread. Pope.

2. A number of animals gathered together.

As bees

Pour forth their populous youth about the hive In *clusters*.

Milton, P. L.

There with their clasping feet together clung, And a long *cluster* from the laurel hung.

Dryden.

3. A body of people collected: used in contempt.

We lov'd him; but like beasts

And coward nobles, gave way to your *clusters*,

Who did hoot him out o' the city.

Shakspeare.

My friend took his station among a *cluster* of mob, who were making themselves merry with their betters. Addison.

To CLUSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather into bunches, to congregato.

Forth flourish'd thick the *clustering* vine.

Milton, P. L.

Great father Bacchus to my song repair;

For *clustering* grapes are thy peculiar care.

Dryden.

Or from the forest, falls the *cluster'd* snow,

Myriads of gems.

Thomson, Winter.

To CLUSTER.† *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

Clouds *cluster'd* darkness, lightnings terrors stream'd.

Sir W. Alexander's Hours, i. 73.

CLUSTER-GRAPE. *n. s.* [from *cluster* and *grape*.]

The small black grape is by some called the currant, or *cluster-grape*; which I reckon the forwardest of the black sort.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

CLUSTERY.† *adj.* [from *cluster*.] Growing in clusters; full of clusters.

Cotgrave and Sherwood.

To CLUTCH.† *v. a.* [Of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. It is from the Sax. *ze-læccan*, to snatch, to seize; *zeclht* hand is the hand closed, the grasp or seizure having been made.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp.

Is this a dagger that I see before me,

The handle toward my hand? Come, let me *clutch* thee.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

I'll trust the sea first,

When with her hollow murmurs she invites me

And *clutches* in her storms.

Beaumont and Fl. False One.

They,

Like moles within us, heave and cast about;

And, 'till they foot and *clutch* their prey,

They never cool.

Herbert.

2. To comprize; to grasp.

A man may set the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual grasp. Collier on Thought.

3. To contract; to double the hand, so as to seize and hold fast.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,

When his fair angels would salute my pylon.

Shakspeare, K. John.

CLUTCH.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.

His cloak hangs on his shoulders much like a fiddler's;— and he fears to touch the sides on't, or give it a wipe under his arme, for feare his dirty *clutch* should grease it.

Characters about 1661, 1200.

2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat.

L'Estrange.

3. Hands, in a sense of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy slav'ring to devour,

Before 'twas in your *clutches* pow'r.

Hudibras.

Set up the covenant on crutches

'Gainst those who have us in their *clutches*.

Hudibras.

I must have great leisure, and little care of myself, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant.

Stillingfleet.

CLUTTER.† *n. s.* [See CLATTER. Dr. Johnson offers no etymology. Serenius gives the old Goth.

klutr, debate, dispute. The Teut. verb *kloteren* or *kleuteren*, to beat or knock often, may be looked upon as more nearly allied to our word.] A noise; a bustle; a busy tumult; a hurry; a clamour, A low word.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and spits. *L'Estrange.*

The favourite child that just begins to prattle, Is very humorous, and makes great *clutter*, 'Till he has windows on his bread and butter. *King.*

Prithce, Tim, why all this *clutter*? Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift.*

TO CLUTTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noise, or bustle.

CLYSTER. *† n. s.* [Fr. *clystère*, Gr. *κλύσθη* from *κλύω*, to wash.] A liquid remedy, or injection, introduced into the intestines by the fundament.

If nature relieves by a diarrhoea, without sinking the strength of the patient, it is not to be stopt, but promoted gently by emollient *clysters*. *Arbuthnot.*

CLYSTER-PIPE. ** n. s.* The tube or pipe, by which a clyster is injected. "A certain bird, called Ibis, about the banks of the Nile, first taught the Egyptians the way of administering *clysters*; for this bird has been often observed, by means of his crooked bill intronitted into the anus, to inject salt water, as with a syringe, into its own bowels, and thereby to exonerate its paunch when too much obstructed." Greenhill's Art of Embalming, 1705, p. 232. Shakspeare uses the word *clyster-pipe*, in a contemptuous sense.

TO CLYSTERIZE. ** v. n.* [old Fr. *clysteriser*.] To apply a clyster. *Cotgrave and Sherwood.*

CLYSTERWISE. ** adv.* In the manner of a clyster. Grant an entire efficacy to this balsamick liquor, thus *clysterwise* inmittit into the intestines. *Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 273.*

TO COACERVATE. *† v. a.* [*coacervo*, Latin.] To heap up together.]

The collocation of the spirits in bodies, whether the spirits be *coacervate* or diffused. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

If you could pry into my memory, you should discover there a huge magazine of your favours you have been pleased to do me, present and absent, safely stored up and *coacervated*, to preserve them from mouldering away in oblivion. *Howell, Lett. i. i. 33.*

COACERVATION. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *coacervation*.] The act of heaping, or state of being heaped together.

The fixing of it is the equal spreading of the tangle parts, and the close *coacervation* of them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

COACH. *† n. s.* [*coche*, Fr. *koczy*, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is said to have been invented. Minshew. Formerly written *coch*, see COACHMAKER; and, soon after its general use in this country, called *quitch*. "He kept his *coach*, which was rare in those days, [in the time of queen Elizabeth;] they then vulgarly called it a *quitch*." Aubrey's relation of Dr. Aubrey, Anecd. ii. 219: Burton seems to distinguish the *coach* from a *caroche*. "They shall have gowns, tires, jewels, *coaches*, and *caroches*." Anat. of Mel. p. 500. See C&ROCHE.] A carriage of pleasure or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other.

Basilus attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her abroad to see some sports. *Sidney.*

A better would you fix? Then give humility a *coach* and six. *Pope.*

Suppose that last week my *coach* was within an inch of overturning in a smooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horses. *Swift.*

TO COACH. *† v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry in a coach.

When I run, Ride, sail, *an coach'd*, know I how far I have gone; And my mind's motion not? *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

The needy poet sticks to all he meets, *Coach'd*, carted, trod upon; now loose, *now fast*, And carry'd off in some flog's tail at last. *Pope.*

2. To draw together, as horses harnessed to a coach. For wit, ye may be *coach'd* together.

Every Woman in her Humour, 1609.

CO'ACHBOX. *n. s.* [*coach* and *box*.] The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the *coach-box*, if the coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek. *Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

CO'ACHFUL. ** n. s.* [from *coach* and *full*.] A coach filled with persons.

Under the first are comprehended all those who are carried down in *coachfuls* to Westminster Hall.

Addison, Spect. No. 21.

COACH-HIRE. *n. s.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as those that praise, For scraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays. *Dryden.* My expences in *coach-hire* make no small article. *Spectator.*

COACH-HORSE. ** n. s.* [*coach* and *horse*.] A horse designed principally for drawing a coach.]

They drew together like *coach-horses*.

Narrative of the King's Entertainment, 1603.

'Tis the swaggering *coach-horse* Annides, that draws with him there. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

COACH-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*coach* and *house*.] The house in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the stable or the *coach-house*. *Swift.*

CO'ACHMAKER. *† n. s.* [*coach* and *maker*.] Formerly *coachwright*. "Our only and true Salomon, who hath devised and built this *coch* by his trusty and faithful *coachwrights* and carpenters." Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Sermon. p. 364.] The artificer whose trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut, Made by the joiner, Squirrel, or old Grub; Time out of mind, the fairies *coach-makers*.

Shakspeare.

Take care of your wheels: get a new *sett* bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will consider you. *Swift.*

CO'ACHMAN. *† n. s.* [from *coach* and *man*.] The old word was *coacher*. "His *coche* was pluckt in pieces by evil *cochers*." Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Sermon. p. 375.] The driver of a coach.

*Thy nags, the leanest things alive, So very hard thou lov'st to drive; I heard thy anxious *coachman* say, It cost thee more in whips than hay.

Prior.

She commanded her trembling *coachman* to drive her chariot near the body of her king. *South.*

COACHMANSHIP. ** n. s.* [from *coachman*.] The skill of a coachman.

In two or three years he acquired the usual advantages of this sort of education, such as the arts of sporting, billiards, and *coachmanship*. *Jenyns.*

TO COA'CT. *† v. n.* [from *con* and *act*.] To act together; to act in concert. Not used.

But if I tell how these two did *coact*,

Shall I not lie in publishing a truth? *Shakspeare.*

COA'CTED. ** part. adj.* [Lat. *coactus*.] Forced.

Speak to him, fellow, speak to him. I'll have none of this coacted, unnatural dumbness in my house, in a family where I govern. *B. Jonson, Epicoene.*

COA'CTION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *coaction*.] Compulsion; force, either restraining or impelling.

Christ left all men in liberty to marry, if they list; forbidding all men firmly to make any law of *coaction* or of separation, where God hath set freedom in marriage.

Bale, Acts of Eng. Notaries, (1560.) i. 16.
Feed the flocks of Christ, as much as in you lyeth; not taking care thereof by *coaction*, but willingly.

Woodton's Christian Manuell, (1576,) D. ii.
All outward *coaction* is contrary to the nature of liberty.

Burnet on the Articles, Art. 17.
His services not flowing naturally from propensity and inclination, but being drawn and forced from him by terror and *coaction*.

South, Sermon, ii. 53.
It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its command over them was persuasive and political, yet it had the force of *coaction*, and despotical. *South.*

COA'CTIVE.† *adj.* [from *coact*.]

1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory; restrictive.

The Levitical priests in the old law, never arrogated unto themselves any temporal or *coactive* power. *Ralegh.*

They do all intend *coactive* jurisdiction in the exterior court of the church. *Bp. Bramhall, Schisme Guarded, p. 136.*

There may be considered in them the power of jurisdiction; in foro externo, and *coactive*. *Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 612.*

2. Acting in concurrence. Obsolete.

Imagination,
With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shakspeare.*

COA'CTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *coactive*.] In a compulsory or restrictive manner.

All legislative, judiciary, and dispensative power, *coactively*, in the exterior court of the church over English subjects.

Bp. Bramhall, Schisme Guarded, p. 177.

COADJU'MENT. *n. s.* [from *con* and *adjumentum*, Lat.] Mutual assistance. *Dict.*

COADJU'TANT. *adj.* [from *con* and *adjuto*.] Helping; co-operating.

Thracius coadjutant, and the roar
Of fierce Buroclydon. *Philips.*

COADJU'TOR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *coadjuteur*.]

1. A fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate; one engaged in the assistance of another.

I should not succeed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predecessors the poets, or their seconds or *coadjutors* the critics. *Dryden.*

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies. *Garth's Dispensary.*
A gownman of a different make,
Whom Pallas, once Vanessa's tutor,
Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*. *Swift.*

2. [In the canon law.] One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A bishop that is unprofitable to his diocese ought to be deposed, and no *coadjutor* assigned him. *Ayliffe.*

Valerius proposed Augustine in his life-time to be designed bishop of Hippo, and to be joined fellow-bishop with himself, though it was flatly against the canons. For a *coadjutor* commonly proves an hinderer; and, by his envious clashing, deth often dig his partner's grave with whom he is joined.

Fuller, Holy State, p. 273.

I find a learned and late canonist has very much about *coadjutors*; but it is for *coadjutors* to archdeacons, and dignified men, below the order of bishops. *Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 160.*

COADJU'TRIX.* *n. s.* [from *coadjutor*.] She who is a fellow-helper.

She is admirably qualified to be his companion, confidant, counsellor, and *coadjutrix*. *Smollett.*

COADJU'VANCY. *n. s.* [from *con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation.

Crystal is a mineral body, in the difference of stones, made of a lentous percolation of earth, drawn from the most pure

and limpid juice thereof, owing to the coldness of the earth, some concurrence, and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COADU'NITION. *n. s.* [from *con*, *ad*, *unitio*, Lat.] The conjunction of different substances into one mass.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of, or corruption from the *coadunition* of particles endued with contrary qualities.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

COADVE'NTURER.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *adventurer*.] A fellow-adventurer.

There is a worthy captain in this town, who was *coadventurer* in that expedition. *Howell, Lett. ii. 61.*

To COAFFO'REST.* *v. a.* [from *con* and *afforest*.] To convert ground into forest.

Henry Fitz-Empresse (viz. the second) did *coafforest* much land, which continued all his reign, though much complained of. *Howell, Lett. iv. 16.*

Unfortunate Druina, and all her *coafforested* territories.

Ibid. iv. 23.

COA'GENT.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *agent*.] An associate; one co-operating with another.

Your doom is then

To marry this *coagent* of your mischiefs.

Beaumont and Fl. Knight of Malta.

To COAGMENT.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *coagmenter*, from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participate in use.

Had the world been *coagmented* from that supposed fortuitous jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

COAGMENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *coagment*.] Collection, or coacervation into one mass; union; conjunction.

The third is the skin and coat, which rests in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words; when as it is smooth, gentle, and sweet, &c. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

COA'GULABLE. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That which is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain-water, the liquor will then extract a fine and transparent substance, *coagulable* into vitriol. *Boyle.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions; as, by the affusion of some other substance, to turn milk.

Roasted in wrath and fire,

And thus o'ersized with *coagulate* gore. *Shakspeare.*

Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulated* masses, in some springs. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The milk in the stomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the rennet, is again dissolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuthnot.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but minglcth, and the spirit swims not above. *Bacon.*

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there *coagulate* into a whitish body, almost like butter. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *coagulation*.]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.

From insensible attractions of most minute particles at the smallest distance, are derived cohesion, dissolution, *coagulation*, animal secretion, fermentation, and all chemical operations.

Rp. Berkely, Siris, § 236.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the substance of *coagulations* is not merely saline, nothing dissolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. *Arbuthnot.*

COA'GULATIVE. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That which has the power of causing concretion, or coagulation.

To manifest the *coagulative* power, we have sometimes in a minute arrested the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled substance, only by dexterously mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol.

Boyle.

COAGULATOR. *n. s.* [from *coagulate*.] That which causes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours are those things which expel the most fluid parts, as in the case of incrassating, or thickening; and by those things which suck up some of the fluid parts, as absorbents.

Arbuthnot.

COAK. *n. s.* See **COKE**.

COAL. † *n. s.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dut. *kul*, Danish.]

1. The common fossil fuel.

Coal is a black, sulphurous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, serving for fuel, common in Europe, though the English *coal* is of most repute. One species of pit coal is called *cannel*, or *canole* coal, which is found in the northern counties; hard, glossy and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze 'till it be burnt out.

Chambers.

Coals are solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substances, found in large strata, splitting horizontally more easily than in any other direction; of a glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving a large residuum of ashes.

Hill on Fossils.

But age, enforce'd, falls by her own consent;

As *coals* to ashes, when the spirit's spent.

Denham.

We shall meet with the same mineral lodged in *coals*, that elsewhere we found in marble.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

2. The cinder of scorched wood; charcoal.

Whatsoever doth so alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteration major; as when cheese is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth.

Bacon.

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no surer, no,

Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice,

Or hailstones in the sun.

Shakspeare.

You have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me.

Shakspeare.

The rage of jealousy then fir'd his soul,

And his face kindled like a burning *coal*.

Dryden.

4. To call over the coals. An expression, not yet disused, signifying to call to a severe account; in allusion perhaps to the ancient ordeal of the burning ploughshare.

To **COAL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and cost, in buying the wood for this service, felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the same when it is *coaled*, through such fur, foul, and cumbersome ways.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

Charcoal of roots, *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal.

Bacon.

2. To delineate with a coal.

Marvailing, he *coaled* out rhimes upon the wall, near to the picture.

Camden.

COAL-BLACK. *adj.* [coal and black.] Black in the highest degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning *Ætna*, from his boiling stew,
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in *coal-black* clouds and filthy smook.

Spenser, F. Q.

Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from fuliginous effluences, and complectional tinctures.

Brown.

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it shone;

His legs and flowing tail were white alone.

Dryden.

COAL-BOX. *n. s.* [coal and box.] A box to carry coals to the fire.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, a broom, and such other unsightly things.

Swift.

COAL-FISH. *n. s.* [*asellus niger*.] A species of beardless gadus.

COAL-HOUSE. * *n. s.* [from *coal* and *house*.] A place to put coals in.

Bonner's conscience made his palace a *coal-house*, and a dungeon.

Junius, Sin Stigmatized, p. 812.

COAL-MINE. *n. s.* [from *coal* and *mine*.] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.

Springs injure land, that flow from *coal-mines*.

Mortimer.

COAL-MINER. * *n. s.* [from *coal* and *mine*.] One who works in a coal mine.

Like *coalminers* about a line, when the candles burning blue tell the damp cometh, they will fasten upon the bait.

Junius, Sin Stigm. p. 295.

COAL-PIT. *n. s.* [from *coal* and *pit*.] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the sinking of a *coal-pit*.

Woodward.

COAL-SHIP. * *n. s.* [from *coal* and *ship*.] A ship that carries coals; what is now termed a *collier*.

The pirate never spends his shot upon *coal-ships*, but lets fly at the rich merchant.

Junius, Sin Stigm. p. 389.

COAL-STONE. *n. s.* [coal and stone.] A sort of *cannel coal*. See **COAL**.

Coal-stone flames easily, and burns freely; but holds and enlures the fire much longer than coal.

Woodward.

COAL-WORK. *n. s.* [coal and work.] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their surest remits from the *coal-works* and the mines.

Fulton.

COALERY. *n. s.* [from *coal*.] A place where coals are dug.

Two fine stalactitæ were found hanging from a black stone, at a deserted vault in Benwell *coalery*.

Woodward.

To **COAL'SCE.** † *v. n.* [old Fr. *coalescer*, *coalesco*, Latin]

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superficies; but when they begin to *coalesce*, and constitute globules, those globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours.

Newton.

2. To grow together; to join.

COALESCE. † *n. s.* [from *coalesce*.] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

That he should not be aware of the future *coalescence* of these bodies into one.

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, ch. 2.

But in the second consideration it is *symptoma morbi, nempe solutæ unitatis*, when by reason of the breaking of the Golden Bowl, and shrinking up into itself, there immediately follows a *coalescence* of all the vessels thereof.

Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 224.

From these modes of natural *coalescence* arises the grammatical regimen of the verb by its nominative, of the accusative by its verb.

Harris, Hermes, ii. §. 3.

COALITION. *n. s.* [from *coalesco*, *coalitum*, Latin.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The world's a mass of heterogeneous consistencies, and every part thereof a *coalition* of distinguishable varieties.

Glanville.

In the first *coalition* of a people, their prospect is not great: they provide laws for their present exigence.

Hale.

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses: without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity.

Bentley.

CO'ALY. *adj.* [from *coal*.] Containing coal.

Or *coaly* Tine, or ancient hallow'd Dec.

Milton, Vac. E.

COAPTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *aplo*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed by virtue of the size, shape, bigness, and *coaptation* of the several parts. *Boyle.*

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Broome.*

To COARCT.† *v. a.* [from *coarcto*, Latin; *coarcter*, old Fr.]

1. To straighten; to confine into a narrow compass. Rancour *coarcted*, and long detained in a narrow room, at the last brasteth out with intolerable violence, and bringeth all to confusion. *Sir T. Flyot, Gov. fol. 6.*

The wind finding the room in the form of a trunk, and *coarctated* therein, forced the stones of the window like pellets, clean through it. *Bacon.*

2. To contract power; to restrain. If a man *coarcts* himself to the extremity of an act, he must blame and impute it to himself that he has thus *coarcted* or straightened himself so far. *Ayliffe.*

COARCTA'TION.† *n. s.* [from *coarct*; old Fr. *coartacion*.]

1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space. The greatest winds, if they have no *coartacion*, or blow not hollow, give an interior sound. *Bacon.*

2. Contraction of any space. Straighten the artery never so much, provided the sides of it do not meet, the vessel will continue to beat below, or beyond the *coarctation*. *Ray.*

3. Restraint of liberty. Election is opposed not only to coercion, but also to *coarctation*, or determination to one. *Bp. Bramhall.*

COARSE.† *adj.* [The Goth. *kaurids*, heavy, depressed, seems akin to this word. "*kauridai slepa*, they were heavy with sleep," St. Luke, ix. 32.]

1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.

I feel Of what *coarse* metal ye are molded. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not soft or fine; used of cloth, of which the threads are large.

In cloth is to be considered wool, the matter of it, whether it be *coarse* or fine. *Scott's Essay on Drapery, (1635) p. 5.*

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners. Those who have been polished in France, make use of the most *coarse* uncivilized words in our language, and utter themselves often in such a manner as a clown would blush to hear. *Addison, Spect. No. 119.*

4. Gross; not delicate. 'Tis not the *coarser* tie of human law That binds their peace. *Thomson, Spring.*

5. Inelegant; rude; unpolished. Praise of Virgil is against myself, for presuming to copy, in my *coarse* English, his beautiful expressions. *Dryden.*

6. Not nicely expert; unfinished by art or education. Practical rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to *coarse* practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile. Ill consort, and a *coarse* perfume, Disgrace the delicacy of a feast. *Roscommon.*
A *coarse* and useless dunghill weed, Fix'd to one spot, to rot just as it grows. *Olway, Orphan.*
From this *coarse* mixture of terrestrial parts, Desire and fear by turns possess their hearts. *Dryden, Virg.*

COARSELY.† *adv.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Without fineness; without refinement. John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared *coarsely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarsely* used. *Dryden, Feb. Pref.*

4. Inelegantly. Be pleased to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarsely* translated; but which yet retains some beauties of the author. *Dryden, Virg. Ded.*

5. Not delicately; grossly. There is a gentleman, that serves the count, Reports but *coarsely* of her. *Shakespeare, All's Well.*

CO'ARSENESS. *n. s.* [from *coarse*.]

1. Impurity; unrefined state. First know the materials whereof the glass is made; then consider what the reason is of the *coarseness* or clearness. *Bacon, Essays.*

2. Roughness; want of fineness.

3. Grossness; want of delicacy. Friends (pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration) as dogs in couples, should be of the same size. *L'Estrange.*

4. Roughness; rudeness of manners. A base wild olive he remains: The shrub the *coarseness* of the clown retains. *Garth.*

5. Meanness; want of nicety; Consider the penuriousness of the Hollanders, the *coarseness* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleasure. *Addison on the War.*

To COASSUME.* *v. a.* [from *con* and *assume*.] To take upon one's self.

Was it not enough to assume our nature, and the properties belonging to that nature, and the actions arising from those properties, but thou must *coassume* the weaknesses of nature, of properties, of actions?

Walsall, Life and Death of Christ, (1615,) B. 6. b.

COAST.† *n. s.* [*coste*, Fr. *costa*, Lat.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. It is not used for the banks of less waters. He sees in English ships the Holland *coast*. *Dryden.*

2. The border, limit, or frontier of a country. This meaning is given in our ancient lexicography; and what our present version of the N. Test. renders *coasts*, Wicliffe renders *countries* or *ends*. This sense is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson.

The four *coasts* and quarters of the world. *Hulot.*
Herod — slew all the children that were in Bethchem, and in all the *coasts* thereof. *St. Matt. ii. 16.*

The Jews — raised persecution against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them out of their *coasts*. *Acts, xiii. 50.*

3. It seems to be taken by Newton for *side*, like the French *coste*. It was likewise so used by Bacon. And we still use the expression of a *coast* of mutton.

The south-east is found to be better for ripening of trees than the south-west; though the south-west be the hottest *coast*. *Bacon.*

Some kind of virtue, lodged in some sides of the crystal, inclines and bends the rays towards the *coast*, of unusual refraction; otherwise the rays would not be refracted towards that *coast* rather than any other *coast*, both at their incidence and at their emergence, so as to emerge by a contrary situation of the *coast*. *Newton, Opt.*

4. The *COAST* is clear. A proverbial expression. The danger is over; the enemies have marched off. Going out, and seeing that the *coast* was clear, *Zelmame* dismissed Musidorus. *Sidney.*

The royal spy, when now the *coast* was clear, Sought not the garden, but retired unseen. *Dryden.*

To COAST.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *costoyer*, old Eng. *costay*, Ch.]

1. To sail close by the coast; to sail within sight of land. But steer my vessel with a steady hand, And *coast* along the shore in sight of land. *Dryden, Virgil.*

The ancients *coasted* only in their navigation, seldom taking the open sea. *Arbutnot on Coins*

2. To approach; to draw near. See *To ACCOST.*

Where towards me a sorry wight did coast.

And all in haste she coasteth to the cry.
Spenser, Daphnida.
Shakespeare, Ven. and Adonis.

To COAST.† *v. a.*

1. To sail by; to sail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compass, was fain to coast that shore.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

The greatest entertainment we found in coasting it, were the several prospects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn fields, which lie on the borders of it.
Addison on Italy.

2. To keep close to; to pursue.

William Douglas still coasted the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might.
Holished's Chron. iii. 352.

We'll gallop to Segovia,
And if we light of no news there, hear nothing;
We'll e'en turn fairly home, and coast the other side.
Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim.

My lord is coasted one way,
My father, though his hurts forbid his travel,
Hath took another.
Beaum. and Fl. Lover's Progress.

CO'ASTER. *n. s.* [from coast.] He that sails near the shore.

In our small skiff we must not launch too far;
We here but coasters, not discoverers are.
Dryden.

COAT.† *n. s.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Ital. Dr. Johnson says. To these may be added the Germ. *cutt*, probably from the Celt. *kutten*, to cover; Goth. *kot*. The Armorick *cod* is a garment which covers the breast. The Lat. *cocla* is termed a coat: "Interior tunica *cocla* vocatur," Poggii Facetiae, p. 462. Low Lat. *cota* and *cotta*. V. Du Cange.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a coat of mail, and the weight of the coat was five thousand shekels of brass.
1 Sam. xvi. 5.
The coat of many colours they brought to their father, and said, This have we found; know now whether it be thy son's coat or no.
Genesis, xxxvii. 30.

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.

A friend's younger son, a child in coats, was not easily brought to his book.
Locke.

3. The habit or vesture, as demonstrative of the office.
For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excusable, because many of his coat, in those times, are not only martial directors, but commanders.
Howell, Vocal Forest.

Men of his coat should be minding their prayers,
And not among ladies to give themselves airs.
Swift.

4. The hair or fur of a beast; the covering of any animal. So a hawk of the first coat, two years old.

He clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain,
Or, as the snake, with youthful coat repaid;
And thought not much to clothe his enemies.
Milton, P. E.
Give your horse some powder of brimstone in his oats, and it will make his coat lie fine.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

You have given us milk
In luscious streams, and lent us your own coat
Against the winter's cold.
Thomson, Spring.

5. Any tegument; tunick; or covering.

The eye is defended with four coats or skins.
Peacham.
The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the coats of the eye.
Derham, Physico-Theol.

Amber is a nodule, invested with a coat, called rock-amber.
Woodward on Fossils.

6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed. [allied to the Gr. *σχιτρος*, a shield.]

The herald of love's mighty king,
In whose coat armour richly are display'd
All sorts of flowers the which on earth do spring.
Spenser.
Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. 1.

Those other glorious notes,
Inscribed in touch, or marble, or the coats
Painted or carv'd upon our great men's tombs,
Or in their windows, do but prove the wombs
That bred them graves.
B. Jonson, Forest.

At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large
Their master's coat of arms and knightly charge.
Dryden.

7. A card, called rightly a coat-card, and corruptly a court-card. See COAT-CARD.

Some may be coats, as in the cards.
B. Jonson, New Inn.
O, Gnotho, how is't? here's a trick of discarded cards of us!
We were rank'd with coats, as long as old master lived.
Massinger, Old Law.

To COAT.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to invest; to overspread; as, to coat a retort; to coat a ceiling.

The ill man rides through all confidently; he is coated and booted for it.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

A victor he, from the deep phalanx pierc'd
Of iron-coated Macedon.
Thomson, Liberty, iii. 262.

COAT-CARD.* *n. s.* This expression is taken from the dress or coat, in which the king, queen, and knave, principal cards, are represented; and not from court, as it has often been pretended. See 7th sense of COAT.

Mad. We call'd him a coat-card
O' the last order.

Pen. jun. What's that? a knave?

Mad. Some readings have it so; my manuscript
Doth speak it varlet.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

To COAX.† *v. a.* [B. Jonson writes it cokes. It may be a corruption of our word cock or cocker. But bishop Kennet and Lye think it formed from cog, a boat; whence cogcrones, and cociones; and so applying the custom of sailors begging money by pretences of shipwreck and other losses to coaxing or wheedling men out of their charity. This will hardly be received. Lye applies the same to the verb Cog. Coaxation has been adopted from the sound or usage of many words. To coax is indeed to employ, in low language, much croaking. The Lat. *coaxo*, and the old Fr. *coaxer* is, to croak like a frog; and in imitation of this word, derived from Aristoplianes's chorus of frogs chanting *χαε, χαε*, Featley has coined *coaxation*, which however he uses ambiguously, or at least contemptuously. "Now that I have set up a light on the banks, and clearly discovered both them [the Anabaptists] and their errors; I hope we shall see no more of their frog-galliards, nor hear of their harsh croaking and *coaxation* either in the pulpit or the press." Featley, Dippers Dipt, p. 227.] To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.

The nurse had changed her note; she was nuzzling and coaxing the child; that's a good dear, says she. *L'Estrange.*
I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it. *Farquhar, Rec. Officer.*

COAX.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A dupe.

Go! you're a brainless coax, a toy, a fop.

Beaum. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons.
Why, we will make a cokes of this wise master,
We will, my mistress, an absolute fine cokes,
And mock, to air, all the deep diffidences
Of such a solemn and effectual ass.

B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass.

COAXA'TION.* *n. s.* [from coax.] The art of coaxing, or flattering for any particular purpose. See To COAX.

CO'AXER. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

C O B

COB. A word often used in the composition of low terms; corrupted from *cop*, Sax. *kopp*, Germ. the head or top.

COB.† *n. s.*

1. A sort of sea fowl, called also *sea-cob*; the sea-mew. *Phillips.*
2. In some provinces, and probably in old language, a spider; whence *cobweb*. [Dutch, *cob*, a spider.]
3. A horse not castrated. In our northern dialect, *cob* is a testicle.
4. A coin, so called perhaps from its roundness: so *cob-nut*, a corruption of the Sax. *cop*, a head.
He then drew out a large leathern bag, and poured out the contents, which were silver *cobs*, upon the table. *Sheridan's Life of Swift*, § 1.

CO'BALT. *n. s.* A marcasite frequent in Saxony.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arsenick; contains copper and some silver. Being sublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: these German mineralists call *zaffir*. *Woodward.*

Cobalt is a dense, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and shining, and much resembling some of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From *cobalt* are produced the three sorts of arsenick, white, yellow, and red; as also *zaffre* and *smalt*. *Hill on Fossils.*

To COBBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Danish.]

1. To mend any thing coarsely; used generally of shoes.

If you be out, sir, I can mend you. — Why, sir, *cobble* you. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

They'll sit by th' fire, and presume to know
What's done i'th' capitol; making parties strong,
And feeble such as stand not in their liking,
Below their *cobbled* shoes. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raised themselves from *cobbling* to fluxing. *I. Estrange.*

2. To do or make any thing clumsily, or unhandily.

Reject the nauseous praises of the times;
Give thy base poets back their *cobbled* rhimes. *Dryden.*
Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment and tranquillity, to believe that all things were at first created, and are since continually ordered and disposed for the best, and that principally for the benefit and pleasure of man; than that the whole universe is mere bungling and blundering;—nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill favourably *cobbled* and jumbled together? *Bentley, Sermon.*

CO'BBLE, or CO'BLE.* *n. s.*

1. A fishing boat. [Sax. *cuople*.]

Every day the *cobles*, or little fishing boats, are drawn on shore. *Pennant.*

2. A pebble; still used in this sense, in the north of England. "As hard as a *cobble*."

Their hands shook swords, their slings held *cobbles* round. *Fairfax, Tasso*, xx. 29.

CO'BBLER. *n. s.* [from *cobble*.]

1. A mender of old shoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the casting vote for the life of a criminal. *Addison on Italy.*

2. A clumsy workman in general.

What trade are you?—

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*. *Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar.*

3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any mean person.

Think you the great prerogative I enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that race;
As if what we esteem in *cobblers* base,
Would the high family of Brutus grace? *Dryden, Juv.*

CO'BOALS.* *n. s.* Large round coals. *North.*

Grose.

C O B

CO'BIRONS. *n. s.* [*cob* and *iron*.] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as spits, ranges, *cobirons*, and pots. *Bacon, Phys. Rem.*

CO'BISHOP. *n. s.* [*con* and *bishop*.] A coadjutant bishop. Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made use of Austin as a *cobishop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BLOAF.* *n. s.* A crusty uneven loaf. *North.* Shakspeare applies the word contemptuously to personal appearance, where Ajax calls Thersites "a *cobloaf*," Tr. and Cressida. A corruption of *cop*; a loaf with a large head.

CO'BNUT.† *n. s.* [*cob* and *nut*.]

1. A boy's game; the conquering nut.
2. A large nut; what some now call the nut of the Barcelona hazle, and what was formerly "the name of a walnut." *Barret.*

COBO'B.* *n. s.* See *CABOB*.

CO'BSTONES.* *n. s.* Large stones. *North. Grose.*

CO'BSWAN.† *n. s.* [*cob*, and *swan*.] The head or leading swan; Dr. Johnson says. I should rather suppose the male swan. See *COB*.

I'm not taken

With a *cobswan*, or a high-mounting buil,
As foolish Leda and Europa were. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

CO'WEB.† *n. s.* [*kopweb*, Dutch; *atzen-coppa*, Sax. *atter-cop*, Cumb. the spider's web.]

1. The web or net of a spider: from *cob*, a spider. [See *COB*.]

The luckless Clarion,
With violent swift flight, forth carried
Into the cursed *cobweb*, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenser.*

Is supper ready, the house trimmed, rushes strewed, and *cobwebs* swept? *Shakspeare, Taming of the Shrew.*

The spider in the house of a burgher, fell presently to her net-work of drawing *cobwebs* up and down. *I. Estrange.*

2. Any snare, or trap; implying insidiousness and weakness.

For lie a rope of sand could twist,

As tough as learned Sorbonist;

And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for scull

That's empty, when the moon is full. *Hudibras.*

Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch small flies; but let wasps and hornets break through. *Swift.*

CO'WEB.* *adj.* This word is often used adjectively, both simply and figuratively, denoting any thing fine, slight, or flimsy; whence the application of it to *lawn*, a fashionable article of female dress in elder times. In Norfolk, a *cobweb* morning is a misty morning.

Break through such tender *cobweb* niceties,

That oft entangle these blind buzzing flies.

Mare, Philos. Poems, p. 319.

Item, a charm surrounding fearfully

Your partic-per-pale picture one half drawn

In solemn cyprus, th' other *cobweb* lawn. *B. Jonson, Epig.*

The worst are good enough for such a trifle,

Such a proud piece of *cobweb* lawn.

Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.

Chronology at best is but a *cobweb* law, and he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden.*

Opinion's feeble coverings, and the veil

Spun from the *cobweb* fashion of the times

To hide the feeling heart. *Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. 2.*

CO'BWEBBED.* *adj.* [from *cobweb*. Employed by one of our forgotten poets, and borrowed by Young.] Covered with the webs of spiders.

Who love the golden mean, doth safely want

A *cobwebb'd* cot, and wrongs entail'd upon't.

Lovelace, Lucasta, Posth. p. 57.

The *cobwebb'd* cottage, with its ragged wall
Of mouldering mud, is royalty to me. *Young, Night Th. 1.*
Coca. See CACAO, and COTOA.
Cocci'ferous. *adj.* [from *κοκκός*, and *fero*, Lat.]
All plants or trees are so called that have berries.

Quincy.
COCCULUS INDICUS.* [Lat.] A poisonous narcotick berry, known mostly now to poachers, who have got a trick of intoxicating fish therewith, so as to take them out of the water with their hands; for which reason these berries are called *baccæ piscatoriae*, fisher-berries. *Chambers.*

COCCYX.* *n. s.* [Lat. *coccyx*, the cuckoo.] In anatomy, a bone joined to the extremity of the os sacrum; so called, as some think, from its resemblance to the beak of a cuckoo.

CO'CHINEAL. *n. s.* [*cochinilla*, Span. a woodlouse.]
An insect gathered upon the *opuntia*, and dried: from which a beautiful red colour is extracted.

Hill.
CO'CHLEARY. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a screw.] Screw-form; in the form of a screw.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spire, and *cochleary* turnings about it, which agreeth with the description of the unicorn's horn in *Jelian*. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CO'CHLEATED. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of stone, struck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of shells, of the same sort with the foregoing: they are of a *cochleated* figure. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COCK.† *n. s.* [*cocc*, Saxon; *coq*, French; *κόκκυξ*, Gr. whence *κόκκυξ*, to crow like a cock.]

1. The male to the hen; a domestick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great combs and spurs; hens, little or none.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

True corks o' th' game,
That never ask for what, or whom, they fight;
But turn 'em out, and shew 'em but a foe,
Cry liberty, and that's a cause of quarrel. *Dryden.*

The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearless cock. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. The male of any small birds.

Calves and philosophers, tygers and statesmen, cock sparrows and coquets, exactly resemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

3. The weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind by turning.

You cataracts and hurricanoes spout,
'Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the cocks!
Shakspeare.

4. A spout to let out water at will, by turning the stop. The handle had probably a cock on the top. Things that were contrived to turn seem anciently to have had that form, whatever was the reason.

When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minstrelsy,
I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock,
And set mine eyes at flow. *Shakspeare.*

It were good there were a little cock made in the belly of the upper glass. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Thus the small jett, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirits in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. [From *cocca*, Ital. the notch of an arrow. *Skinper.* Perhaps from the action, like that of a

cock pecking; but it was, I think, so called when it had not its present form.]

With hasty rage he snatch'd
His gunshot, that in holsters watch'd,
And bending cock, he level'd full
Against th' outside of Talgol's skull. *Hudibras.*

A seven-shot gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. *Greiv.*

7. A conquerour; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is the cock of the club since he left us. *Addison.*
My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a fool;
But at cuffs I was always the cock of the school. *Swift.*

8. Cockcrowing; a note of the time in a morning.

We were carousing till the second cock. *Shakspeare.*
He begins at curfew, and goes 'till the first cock. *Shakspeare.*

9. A cockboat; a small boat.

They take view of all sized cocks, barges, and fisherboats hovering on the coast. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

The fishermen that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark,
Diminish'd to her cock; her cock, a buoy,
Almost too small for sight. *Shakspeare.*

10. A small heap of hay. [Properly *cop*.]

As soon as the dew is off the ground, spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side: then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into cocks. *Mortimer.*

11. The form of a hat. [From the comb of the cock.]

You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different cocks. *Addison.*

12. The style or gnomion of a dial. *Chambers.*

13. The needle of a balance.

14. *Cock on the Hoop.* Triumphant; exulting. [Some think that this expression is taken from one who madly draws the cock out of a barrel, and lays it on the hoop or top of the cask, letting all the liquor run to waste. But Cotgrave, under the old Fr. adjective *hupé*, gives us "copped, crested; hence also, proud, cocket, loftie, statelié, that bears himself high, that thinks well of himselfe." This etymology will probably be preferred.]

Now I am a frisker, all men on me look;
What should I do but set cock on the hoop? *Camden, Remains.*

You'll make a mutiny among my guests!
You will set cock a hoop! *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

For Hudibras, who thought he had won
The field, as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was cock a hoop. *Hudibras.*

15. *Cock and a Bull.* An expression yet in use, though unnoticed in our dictionaries; denoting tedious, unmeaning stories; mere babble.

Some men's sole delight is, to take tobacco, and drink all day long in a tavern or ale-house, to discourse, sing, jest, roar, talk of a cock and a bull over a pot, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 271.

To Cock. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright, as a cock holds his head.

This is that muscle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's cocking his nose, or playing the rhinoceros. *Addison.*

Our Lightfoot barks, and cocks his ears;
O'er yonder stile see Lubberkin appears. *Gay, Pastorals.*

Dick would cock his nose in scorn,
But Tom was kind and loving. *Swift.*

2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance and pertness.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strok'd his chin and cock'd his hat. *Prior.*

An alert young fellow *cock'd* his hat upon a friend of his who entered. *Addison, Spectator.*

3 To mould the form of the hat.

4 To fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge.

Some of them holding up their pistols *cocked*, near the door of the house, which they kept open. *Dryden, Ded. Est.*

5 To raise hay in small heaps.

Sike'mirth in May is meetest for to make, Or summer shade, under the cocked hay. Spenser, Shep. Cal.

To COCK.† v. n.

1. To strut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing; or pert.

Now in our times—war is made as much by money as by sword; and he that may longest pay his soldiers, goeth victor away. And if they be both disposed to *cock* it thoroughly, yet when they both be made bankrupts, then they must needs conclude a peace. *Sir T. Smith, Orat. III. Append. to his Life.*

Belshazzar was found wanting of days attainable by his age and constitution, in that he was found *cocking* up against God.

Archdeacon Arndt's Alurum, (1661,) p. 161.

Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ, The ladies would mistake him for a wit; And when he sings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would cry, I vow, methinks, he's pretty company. *Dryden.*

Every one *cocks* and struts upon it, and pretends to overlook us. *Addison, Guardian.*

2. To train or use fighting cocks.

Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet. *B. Jonson.*

3. To cocker; to indulge too much.

Where *cocking* dads make sawie lads In youth to rage, to beg in age. *Tusser, in his own Life, p. 162.*

COCK, in composition, signifies small or little.

COCKA'DE.† n. s. [from *cock*.] A ribband worn in the hat.

Pert infidelity is wit's *cockade*. *Young, Night Th. 7.*

COCKA'DEN.* adj. [from *cockade*.] Wearing a cockade in the hat.

A pamper'd spendthrift, whose fantastick air, Well-fashion'd figure, and *cockaded* brow, He took in change. *Young, Night Th. 5.*

CO'CKAL.* n. s. Formerly used for the die itself, and for a game similar to that at dice; the "play at the huckle bone," as Barret calls it.

The ancients used to play at *cockal*, or casting of huckle-bones, which is done with smooth sheep's bones.

Kinder's Sanct. of Salvation, (1658,) p. 368.

Cockals, which the Dutch call *teelings*, are different from dice; for they are square with four sides, and dice have six. *Ibid.*

COCKATO'O.* n. s. [probably from the Fr. *caqueteur*, a prattler; though Sir T. Herbert offers a punning, but not admissible, etymology.] A bird of the parrot kind.

Here are also—in the Mauritius] herons white and beautiful;—*cacatoes*, a sort of parrot, whose nature may well take name from *cacatoe*, it is so fierce and so indomitable. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 383.*

She had two little dogs on a cushion in her lap, and a *cockatoo* on her shoulder. *Gray, Lett. to Dr. Warton.*

CO'CKATRICE.† n. s. [from *cock* and *atrep*, Sax. a serpent; or rather from the old Fr. *cocatrice*.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices*. *Shakespeare.*

This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that was able to destroy those that did not spy him first. *Bacon.*

This *cockatrice* is soonest crushed in the shell; but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon. *Bp. Taylor.*

My wife! 'tis she, the very *cockatrice*! *Congreve.*

CO'CKBOAT.† n. s. A small boat belonging to a ship. Formerly *cogboat*. See COG. And sometimes *cocket*. [low Lat. *coca*; Armor. *coket*.]

That invincible armada, which having not fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taken a *cockboat* of ours at sea, wandered through the wilderness of the northern seas. *Bacon.*

Did they think it less dishonour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be like a man. *Stillingfleet.*

CO'CKBRAINED.* adj. Giddy; rash; hairbrained.

His instances out of the common law are all so quite beside the matter which he would prove, as may be a warning to all clients how they venture their business with such a *cock-brained* solicitor. *Milton, Colasterion.*

CO'CKBROTH. n. s. Broth made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon spoon-ments; as veal or *cockbroths* prepared with French barley. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

CO'CKCROWING. n. s. [*cock* and *crow*.] The time at which cocks crow; the morning.

Ye know not when the master of the house cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the *cockcrowing*, or in the morning. *St. Mark, xiii. 35.*

To CO'CKER.† v. a. [*coqueline*, French, Dr. Johnson says. It may, however, be a word of northern origin. Goth. *bikukjan*, to kiss. "Ni swaif *bikukjan* fotuns meinans," St. Luke, vii. 45. Hath not ceased to kiss my feet.] To caress; to fondle; to indulge.

Cocker thy child, and he shall make thee afraid. *Eccles. xxx. 9.*

Shall a heedless boy, A *cocker'd* silken wanton brave our fields? *Shakespeare, K. John.*

What should I do, But *cocker* up my genius, and live free. *B. Jonson, For.*

To all delights my fortune calls me to. He that will give his son sugar-plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasure, and *cocker* up that propensity which he ought to subdue. *Locke on Education.*

Bred a fondling and an heiress; Dress'd like any lady may'ress, *Cocker'd* by the servants round, Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

CO'CKER. n. s. [from *cock*.] One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

CO'CKER.* n. s. A sort of spatterdash. The word is yet used in the north of England.

Now doth he inty scorn his *Kendal* green, And his patch'd *cockers* now despised been. *Bp. Hall, Sat. B. 4. S. 6.*

CO'CKEREL. n. s. [from *cock*.] A young cock.

Which of them first begins to crow?—

The old cock?—The *cockerel*. *Shakespeare.*

What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs

Are grown to sharpness? *Dryden.*

CO'CKERING.* n. s. [from *cocker*.] Indulgence.

Barret, and Sherwood. What discipline is this, Parents, to nourish violent affections in youth, by *cockering* and wanton indulgencies, and to chastise them in mature age with a boyish rod of correction. *Milton, Doct. and Dico. of Divorce.*

Most children's constitutions are spoiled by *cockering* and tenderness. *Locke on Education.*

CO'CKET.* adj. [from *To cock*.] Brisk; pert; "to wax *cocket*." *Sherwood.*

CO'CKET.† n. s. [Of uncertain derivation, Dr. Johnson says. Possibly, in the sense of acquittance, the warrant being delivered to the merchant, from "quo quietus recessit," according to the form of acquittances or discharges given at the Exchequer, usually concluding, *abinde recessit quietus*.]

1. A seal belonging to the king's customhouse: likewise a scroll of parchment, sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowel.*

The greatest profit did arise by the *cocket* of hides; for wool and woolsells were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Darwin.*

2. A cock-boat. [old Fr. *cocquet*. See COCK-BOAT.] *Sherwood.*

COCKFIGHT. † } *n. s.* [*cock and fight.*] A battle or
COCKFIGHTING. } match of cocks.

In *cockfights*, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

All we have seen compar'd to his experience,
 Has been but endgel-play or *cock-fighting*.

Beaum. and Fl. The Captain.

At the seasons of foot ball and *cockfighting*, these little republics reassume their national hatred to each other.

Addison.

COCKHORSE. *adj.* [*cock and horse.*] On horseback; triumphant; exulting.

Alma, they strenuously maintain,
 Sits *cockhorse* on her throne, the brain.

Prior.

COCKING.* *n. s.* [from *To cock.*] The sport of cockfighting.

The *cocking* holds at Derby.

Beaum. and Fl. Monsieur Thomas.

COCKLE. † *n. s.* [*coquille*, French, *cochlea*, Lat. *κόχλις*, Gr. from *κόχλω*, to turn round. Dr. Johnson has given a second definition of this word, viz. a little or young cock, of which he gives a pretended example from Spenser's *Shep. Calendar*: "as *cockle* on his dunghill; &c." But, in truth, Spenser has no such word. The true reading is, "as *cocke* on his dunghill crowing craneke," Septemb. ver. 46.] A small testaceous fish.

It is a *cockle*, or a walnut shell.

Shakspeare.

We may, I think, from the make of an oyster, or *cockle*, reasonably conclude, that it has not so many, nor so quick senses, as a man.

Locke.

Three common *cockle* shells, out of gravel pits. *Woodward.*

COCKLE-STAIRS. *n. s.* Winding or spiral stairs.

Chambers.

COCKLE. † *n. s.* [*coccel*, Saxon; *lolium*, *zizania*, Lat.] A weed that grows in corn. The same with cornrose; a species of poppy.

Let thistles grow instead of wheat, and *cockle* instead of barley.

Joh. xxxi. 40.

You make mountains not of mole-hills, but of moles; long harvest for a small deal not of corn, but of *cockle*; and (as one said at the shearing of hogs) great cry for a little, and that not very fine, wool.

Hayward, Answ. to Doleman, ch. 7.

In soothing them we nourish, 'gainst our senate,

The *cockle* of rebellion, insolence, sedition.

Shakspeare.

Good seed degenerates, and oft obeys

The soil's disease, and into *cockle* strays.

Danne.

To COCKLE. † *v. a.* [from *cockle.*] To contract into wrinkles like the shell of a cockle; "to crumple."

Sherwood.

Showers soon drench the camblet's *cockled* grain.

Gay.

COCKLED. *adj.* [from *cockle.*] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,

Than are the tender horns of *cockled* snails.

Shakspeare.

COCKLER.* *n. s.* [from *cockle.*] One whose trade it is to take and sell cockles. Used in the north of England.

An old fisherman, mending his nets, told me a moving story; how a brother of the trade, a *cockler*, as he styled him, driving a little cart with two daughters, &c.

Gray, Lett. to Dr. Warton.

COCKLOFT. † *n. s.* [*cock and loft.*] The room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost, unless it be rather corrupted from *coploft*, the *cop* or *top* of the house. It is written *colloft* by Fuller in his *Holy State*, and *cockleloft* repeatedly by Anthony Wood in his life of himself.

The word *canaculum* in the most usual and latest Roman sense is still meant of the garret, or *cockloft* as we call it; which was indeed the most contemptible part of the house, and of no better use than to be hired out to very ordinary and common people.

Gregory's Notes on Scripture, p. 16.

If the lowest floors already burn,
Cocklofts and garrets soon will take their turn. *Dryden, Juv.*
 My garrets, or rather my *cocklofts* indeed, are very indifferently furnished; but they are rooms to lay lumber in.

Swift

COCKMASTER. *n. s.* [*cock and master.*] One that breeds game cocks.

A *cockmaster* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks.

L'Estrange.

COCKMATCH. *n. s.* [*cock and match.*] Cockfight for a prize.

At the same time that the heads of parties preserve towards one another an outward shew of good breeding, their tools will not so much as mingle at a *cockmatch*.

Addison.

Though quail-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they had doubtless *cockmatches* also.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

COCKNEY. † *n. s.* [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French use an expression, *Païs de Cocaigne*, for a country of dainties.

Paris est pour un riche un païs de Cocaigne.

Boileau.

Of this word they are not able to settle the original. It appears, whatever was its first ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem:

Far in see bý west Spayng,

Is a lond yhoce Cocaýng.

On which Dr. Hickee has this remark: "Nunc *coquin*, *coquine*. Quæ olim apud Gallas otio, gulæ & ventri deditos, *ignavum*, *ignavam*, *desidiosum*, *desidiosam*, *segnem* significabant. Hinc *urbanos* utpote à rusticis laboribus ad vitam sedentariam, & *desidiosam* avocatos pagani nostri olim *cocaignes*, quod nunc scribitur *cockneys*, vocabant. Et poëta hic noster in monachos, & moniales, ut segne genus hominum, qui desidie dediti, ventri indulgebant, & coquinae amatores erant, malevolentissime invehitur, monasteria & monasticam vitam, in descriptione terræ *Cockaince*, parabolice perstringens." So far Dr. Johnson. — The etymology of this word has indeed exercised the conjectures of the learned in various ways. Meric Casaubon would refer it to the Greek *οικογενής*, (*oicogenes*), one born and bred at home. Gratifying as such an origin must be, in point of classical antiquity, to those who are still called *cockneys*, it would now be difficult to find a believer in this imposing and sonorous etymon! — One of our oldest lexicographers thus defines a *cockney*, "*molliculus*, *ineptus*, *delicatus*, qui nescit res discernere, et qui se inaniter jactat," an effeminate, foolish fellow, who knows not how to distinguish things, and who is also very conceited, Huloet; who, in a similar manner, explains to play the *cockney*, to play the fool. After him comes Barret, late in the reign of Elizabeth, who defines a *cockney*, "a child tenderly brought up, a dearling." This may seem to countenance the opinion of those, who derive the word from *cocker* or *cock*; and which Decker, a writer contemporary with Barret, in his "Knight's Conjuring," boldly affirms to be the derivation. "Tis not their fault, but our mothers', our *cockering* mothers', who for their labour make us to be called *cockneys*." Pegge, in his *Anecdotes of the Eng. Language*, inclines to this etymology; deducing it, however, from the old Fr. *coquelinc*,

to fondle, particip. *coqueliné*, whence, by dropping the penultimate, *coquené*. Mr. Douce thinks, that the word may have once been a term of fondness used towards male children, (in London more particularly,) as *pigney* in like manner has been applied to a woman. Mr. Ellis, in his specimens of the Early English Poets, deduces it, in conformity to a remark made by Mr. Tyrwhitt that the word is probably borrowed originally from the kitchen, i. e. from *coquina*; and he cites a passage from Pierce Plowman's Visions, "I have no salt bacon, ne no *cokeney*, collops for to make," to shew that *cockney* means a *cook*, and that therefore the intelligence which the inhabitants of the metropolis displayed in the *culinary art* might have procured them the appellation of *cockneys* from the uplandish or country-men. But *cokeney*, in the passage which he cites, unfortunately, means nothing more than a *little cock*,* as Mr. Douce also has observed; the dish to be prepared, but not the cook to dress it. The authority of Bishop Percy and Mr. Tyrwhitt in thus also assigning, in the old ballad of The Turnament of Tötenham, the meaning of *cook* to *cockney*, has been rightly questioned by Mr. Douce.

At that feast were they served in rich array,

Every five and five had a *cokeney* :

Where it signifies a *little cock*, or perhaps a *peacock*, a favourite dish among our ancestors. Cotgrave, under the word *COQUINE*, calls a "*cockney* a snapper-de-cockit, a nice thing." The citation of Camden in his *Britannia*,

Were I in my castle of Bungey

Upon the river of Waveney

I would ne care for the king of *Cockney* :

shews, whencesoever the triplet comes, that *London* was known by this name; and hence a *cockney* might be assumed for a *Londoner*. After all, there is most reason to believe, that this contemptuous or satirical expression originates in that imaginary region of luxury and idleness formerly called *Cocaigne*, or *Plenty*; as in the poem cited by Hickes. Probably the festival of the *Cocagna* at Naples may have suggested the poem as well as the word. See Keyser's *Trav.* vol. ii. p. 369. Hobbes, in allusion to the old poem, has "the land of *Cockany*, where fowls ready roasted cry, come and eat me;" for, among the delicacies of this happy country, ready roasted geese fly into the house, exclaiming, all hot, all hot !

'The gees irosted on the spitte,

Flee to that abbai, god hit wot,

And gredith, [crieth,] Gees al hote !

Perhaps, no apology is necessary for so long a remark on *cockney*; which, however, is now falling into little use.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.

So the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put them i' the pasty alive. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

For who is such a *cockney* in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the southern part,
To scorn that union, by which we may

Boast 'twas his countryman that writ this play? *Dorset.*

Hence I believe it was, that that synod's geography was as

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ridiculous as a *cockney**, to whom all is *Barbary* beyond Brainford, and Christendome endeth at Greenwich.

Whitlock, Mdm. of the English, (1654,) p. 221.

The *cockney* travelling into the country, is surprized at many common practices of rural affairs. *Watts.*

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, despicable citizen.

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney*.

Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

COCKNEYLIKE.* *adj.* Resembling the manners or character of a *cockney*.

Some again draw this mischief on their heads by too ceremonious and strict diet, being over precise, *cockney-like*, and curious in their observations of meats, times, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 76.

COCKPIT. *n. s.* [*cock* and *pit*.]

1. The area where cocks fight.

Can this *cockpit* hold,

The vasty field of France?

Shakspeare.

And now have I gained the *cockpit* of the western world, and academy of arms, for many years. *Howell, Vocal Forest.*

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are sub-divisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates.

Harris.

COCK'SCOMB. *n. s.* [*cock* and *comb*.] A plant.

COCK'SHEAD. *n. s.* A plant, named also *sainfoins*.

Miller.

COCKSHUT.† *n. s.* [from *cock* and *shut*.] The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost, Dr. Johnson says. Minshew calls it *twilight*, either in the morning, or the evening. See Minsh. In *TWILIGHT*. In like manner *cock-leet* (*cock-light*) is day-break, and sometimes the dusk of the evening, in some parts of the west of England.

Surrey and himself,

Much about *cockshut* time, from troop to troop,

Went through the army.

Shakspeare.

COCKSPUR. *n. s.* Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar. *Miller.*

COCKSURE.† *adj.* Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt, Dr. Johnson says. But it seems not to have been used as such originally; but in the present sense of safe, sure, beyond doubt or danger. The word is also not an adverb as Dr. Johnson states, but an adjective. See, under *SURE*, *To make sure*.

While's the red hat doth endure,

He maketh himself *cocksure*;

The red hat with his hure

Bringeth all things under cure.

Skellon.

A few priests, men in white rochets, ruled all; who with setting up of six-foot roods, and rebuilding of rood-lofts, thought to make all *cocksure*.

Sir T. Smith, Orat. IV. Append. to his Life.

We steal, as in a castle, *cocksure*.

Shakspeare.

I thought myself *cocksure* of his horse, which he readily promised me. *Pope, Letters.*

COCKSWAIN.† *n. s.* [*cozzypaine*; Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly *COXON*.

Their majesties, lord Carteret, and Sir John Norris, embarked in Sir John's barge, and his captain steered the boat as *cockswain*.

Drummond's Travels, p. 70.

COCKWEED. *n. s.* [from *cock* and *weed*.] The name of a plant, called also *Dittander*, or *Peppervort*.

CO'COA. *n. s.* [*cacaotal*, Span. and therefore more properly written *cacao*.]

A species of palm-tree, cultivated in the East and West Indies. The bark of the nut is made

into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel affords them a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves are used for thatching their houses, and are wrought into baskets. *Miller.*

The *cacao* or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure, is composed of a thin but hard and woody coat or skin, of a dark blackish colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleshy, dry, firm, and fattish to the touch, of a dusky colour, an agreeable smell, and a pleasant and peculiar taste. It was unknown to us 'till the discovery of America. The tree is of the thickness of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves six or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers are succeeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, resembling a cucumber, five, six, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickness, when fully ripe, of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the *cocoa* nuts, usually about thirty in number. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Amid' those orchards of the sun,
Give me to drain the *cocoa's* milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its fresh'ning wine. *Thomson.*

CO'CTILE. *adj.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

CO'CTION. *n. s.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The disease is sometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter, or terminates in suppurations or a gangrene. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COD.† } *n. s.* [*aselhus*.] A sea fish.

CO'DFISH. } *n. s.* [*aselhus*.] A sea fish.
She that in wisdom ever was so frail,
To change the *cod's* head for the salmon's tail. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

COD.† *n. s.* [*cobbe*, Sax.]

1. Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

I remember the wooing of a peascod instead of her; from whom I took two *cods*, and giving her them again, said, Wear these for my sake. *Shakespeare, As you Like it.*

Thy corn thou there may'st safely sow,
Where in full *cods* last year rich pease did grow. *May.*
They let pease lie in small heaps as they are reaped, 'till they find the hawn and *cod* dry. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A pillow. [Goth. *kodde*; Sax. *cobbe*; cæpean on his mycele *cobbe*, to consult his pillow. Sax. Chron. Lye, edit. Manning.] The word is yet used in the north of England for a cushion or pillow.

To COD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To inclose in a cod.

All *codded* grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mortimer.*

CO'DDERS. *n. s.* [from *cod*.] Gatherers of pease. *Dict.*

CO'DDY.* *adj.* [from *cod*.] Husky. *Sherwood.*

CO'DGER.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Span. *coger*, "to gather, to get as he can," Minshew; whence *cogedor*, a gatherer. Laf. *colligere*.] Contemptuously used for a miser, one who rakes together all he can.

CODE. *n. s.* [*codex*, Lat.]

1. A book.

2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodosian and Justinian *code* the interest of trade very well provided for. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Indentures, covenants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themselves; and larger far
Than civil *codes* with all their glosses are. *Pope, Sat.*

CO'DICIL. *n. s.* [*codicillus*, Lat.] An appendage to a will.

The man suspects his lady's crying,
Was but to gain him to appoint her,
By *codicil*, a larger jointure. *Prior.*

COD'ILLE. *n. s.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won.

She sees, and trembles at the approaching ill,
Just in the jaws of ruin, and *codille*. *Pope, Rape of the Lock.*

To COD'LE.† *v. a.* [*coquo*, *coctulo*, Lat. Skinner.]
To parboil; to soften by the heat of water.

Dear prince Pippin,
Down with your noble blood; or, as I live,
I'll have you *codled*. *Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.*

To CO'DLE.* *v. a.* [perhaps from the old Fr. *cadeler*, to breed up tenderly; or a corruption of *coll*. See **To COLL**.] To make much of.

CO'DLING.† *n. s.* [from *To codle*.] An apple, generally *codled*, to be mixed with milk, Dr. Johnson says; and, it may be added, an apple not quite ripe. The fruit, at present styled a *codling*, is said to have been unknown to our gardens in the time of queen Elizabeth.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and *codlings*. *Bacon, Essays.*
Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a squash is before 'tis a peascod, or a *codling* when 'tis almost an apple. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

Their entertainment at the height,
In cream and *codlings* rev'ling with delight. *King's Cookery.*
He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, south of a *codling* hedge. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

A *codling*, ere it went his lip in,
Won'd strait become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

COEFFICACY. *n. s.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those stars, or *coefficient* particular in medications. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COEFFICIENCY. *n. s.* [*con* and *efficio*, Lat.] Cooperation; the state of acting together to some single end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirit's instrumental *coefficient*, requires, that they be kept together, without distinction or dissipation. *Glanville, Sccepsis.*

COEFFICIENT.† *n. s.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.]

1. That which unites its action with the action of another.

2. [In algebra.] Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied, and so do make a rectangle, or product with the letters; as 4 *a*, *b x*, *c xx*; where 4 is the coefficient of 4 *a*; *b* of *b x*, and *c* of *c xx*. *Chambers.*

3. In fluxions.

The *coefficient* of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity arising by the division of that term, by the generated quantity. *Chambers.*

From thence are derived rules for obtaining the fluxions of all other products and powers; be the *coefficients* or the indexes what they will, integers or fractions, rational or surd. *Bp. Berkely, Analyst, § ix.*

COEFFICIENTLY.* *adv.* [from *coefficient*.] In a co-operating manner.

COE'LDER.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *elder*.] An elder of the same rank.

The elders which are among you I exhort, who also am an elder, 1 Pet. v. 1. He exhorts, not commands: He also is an elder, i. e. as others are. In the original it is *συμμελεβετερος*, *coelder*.

Trapp's Popery truly stated, P. i. § 3.

CO'ELIACK Passion.* [old Fr. *coeliacue*, from Gr. *κοιλια*, the belly.] A diarrhoea, or flux, that arises from the indigestion or putrefaction of food in the stomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted stinking flesh. *Quincy*.

CEMETERY. See CEMETERY.

COEMPTION. *n. s.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon, Essays*.

CENOBY.* See CENOBY.

To COENJOY.* *v. a.* [from *con* and *enjoy*.] * To enjoy together.

I wish my soul no other felicity, when she hath shaken off these rags of flesh, than to ascend to his, and co-enjoy the same bliss.

Howell, Lett. i. vi. 7.

COEQUAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being of the same rank or dignity with another.

Henry the Fifth did sometime prophecy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap coequal with the crown.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

COEQUA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *coequal*.] The state of being equal.

The co-equality and co-eternity of the Son with the Father was denied.

Hooker, Eccl. Pol.

The Unity in Trinity, and the Trinity in Unity is to be worshipped; namely, on account of their perfect co-eternity and co-equality.

Waterland on the Ath. Creed.

To COERCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Lat.] To restrain; to keep in order by force.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profigate sort.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

COERCIBLE. *adj.* [from *coerce*.]

1. That may be restrained.
2. That ought to be restrained.

COER'CION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *cohercion*, *coërtion*.] Penal restraint; check.

The *coercion* or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious.

Hale, Common Law.

Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothless and precarious.

South.

COERCIVE. *adj.* [from *coerce*.]

1. That which has the power of laying restraint.
All things on the surface spread, are bound
By their coercive vigour to the ground. *Blackmore.*
2. That which has the authority of restraining by punishment.
For ministers to seek that themselves might have coercive power over the church, would have been hardly construed.

Hooker, Preface.

The virtues of a general, or a king, are prudence, counsel, active fortitude, coercive power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity, as well as justice.

Dryden.

COESSENTIAL. *adj.* [*con* and *essentia*, Lat.] Participating of the same essence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which indivisible unity we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself; we glorify that consubstantial word which is the Son; we bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost

Hooker.

COESSENTIA'LITY.* *n. s.* [from *coessential*.] Participation of the same essence.

The appellation of the Son of God, assumed by him, [Christ,] implies the same kind of relation to him, as that of a man to his father; that is, it implies *coessentiality* with God, and therefore equality of nature, and consequently divinity in its full extent.

Burgess, Sermon on the Divinity of Christ, (1790,) p. 41.

COESSE'NTIALLY.* *adv.* [from *coessential*.] In a co-essential manner.

COESTA'BLISHMENT.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *establish*.] Joint establishment.

The morals of the community will be better secured by an exclusive establishment, at the publick expence, of the teachers of one sect, than by a *coestablishment* of the teachers of different sects of christians.

Bp. of Landaff's (Watson's) Charge, (1791,) p. 11.

COETA'NEAN.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *etnas*.] One of the same time or age with another.

Old major Stansby, of Hamt, a most intimate friend and neighbour, and *coetanean* of the late earle of Southampton.

Aubrey, Anecd. of Sir W. Raleigh, ii. 516.

COETA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*con* and *etnas*, Lat.] Of the same age with another: with *to*.

Eye was old as Adam, and Cain their son *coetaneous* unto both.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Every fault hath penal effects, *coetaneous* to the act.

Government of the Tongue, § 6.

Through the body every member sustains another; and all are *coetaneous*, because none can subsist alone.

Bentley, Sermon.

COETE'RNAL.* *adj.* [old Fr. *coëternel*, from *con* and *eternas*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

Or of the eternal *coeternal* beam!

Milton, P. L.

COETE'RNALLY. *adv.* [from *coeternal*.] In a state of equal eternity with another.

Arius had dishonoured his *coeternally* begotten Son.

Hooker, v. § 52.

COETE'RNITY.* *n. s.* [from *coeternal*.] Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his *coeternity* and consubstantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate.

Hammond, Fundamentals.

Vain therefore was that opinion of a real matter *coeval* with God as necessary for production of the world by way of subject, as the Eternal and Almighty God by way of efficient.— This *coeternity* of matter opposeth God's independency.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. I.

COE'VAL. *adj.* [*coævus*, Lat.]

1. Of the same age.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock,
Coeval, and new shorn, from the clear brook
Recent.

Prior.

2. Of the same age with another: followed by *with*.

This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval* with man.

Hale, Origin of Mankind.

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypothesis are *coeval* with the former.

Bentley.

Silence! *coeval* with eternity;

Thou wert, ere nature first began to be:

'Twas one vast nothing all, and all slept fast in thee! *Pope.*

3. Sometimes by *to*.

Although we had no monuments of religion ancienter than idolatry, we have no reason to conclude, that idolatrous religion was *coeval* to mankind.

Hale, Origin of Mankind.

COE'VAL.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary; but properly one not only living at the same time, but of the same time of life.

Even Tully himself was taunted at by his *coevals*.

Hakewill on Providence, p. 29.

As it were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good nature.

Pope.

COE'VOUS. *adj.* [*coævus*, Lat.] One of the same age.

Then it should not have been the first, as supposing some other things *coerous* to it. *South, Sermon.*

To COEXIST. *v. n.* [*con* and *existo*, Lat.]

1. To exist at the same time.

The three stars that *coexist* in heavenly constellations, are a multitude of stars. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

Of substances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain simple ideas *coexisting* together. *Locke.*

2. Followed by *with*.

It is sufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, *with* which the motion or appearance never *coexisted*. *Locke.*

COEXISTENCE. *n. s.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another: *with to.*

Locke, who in the preceding lines has *coexisted with*, has here *coexistence to*.

The measuring of any duration, by some motion, depends not on the real *coexistence* of that thing *to* that motion, or any other periods of revolution. *Locke.*

2. More commonly followed by *with*.

We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexistence with* him. *Grew, Cosmol.*

COEXISTENT. *adj.* [from *coexist*.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another: *with to.*

To the measuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requisite that that thing should be *coexistent to* the motion we measure by, or any other periodical revolution. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes *with*.

This proves no antecedent necessity, but *coexistent with* the act. *Bp. Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

Time is taken for so much of duration as is *coextant with* the motions of the great bodies of the universe. *Locke.*

All that one point is either future or past, and no parts are *coexistent* or contemporary *with* it. *Bentley.*

To COEXTEND. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Latin.] To extend to the same space or duration with another.

Every motion is, in some sort, *coextended with* the body moved. *Grew, Cosmol.*

Has your English language one single word that is *coextended* through all these significations? *Bentley, Phil. Laps. ii. § 35.*

COEXTENSION. *n. s.* [from *coextend*.] The act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.

Though it be a spirit, I find it is no inconvenience to have some analogy, at least of *coextension*, with my body. *Hale.*

COEXTENSIVE. ** adj.* [from *con* and *extensive*.] Having the same extent.

The object of the society are *coextensive with* the true spirit of christian charity. *Bp. Winchester, (North.) Sermon. (1790.)*

COEXTENSIVELY. ** adv.* [from *coextensive*.] In a coextensive manner.

COFFEE. *† n. s.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *caheu* by the Turks, and *cahuah* by the Arabs; and by us formerly written *coffia*, and *cauphé*. See Blount's Voyage to the Levant, p. 27, and Burton's Anat. of Mel. p. 397. See also COFFEE-HOUSE.] The tree is a species of Arabick jessamine.

It is found to succeed as well in the Caribbee islands as in their native place of growth: but whether the coffee produced in the West Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will discover. *Miller.*

Coffee denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for these eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Thence, the traveller, was the first who

brought it into France; and a Greek servant, called Pasqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey merchant, in 1652, to make his coffee, first set up the profession of coffeeman, and introduced the drink among us. *Chambers.*

They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the same name, as black as soot, and of a strong scent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digestion. *Bacon.*

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
Or o'er cold *coffee* trifle with the spoon. *Pope.*

COFFEEHOUSE. *† n. s.* [*coffee* and *house*.] A house of entertainment where coffee is sold, and the guests are supplied with newspapers. Burton is one of the earliest users of this compound. Coffee, however, was still a novelty in England so late as 1650, as the remark of Anthony Wood shews.

They [the Turks] spend much time in those *coffu-houses*, which are somewhat like our alehouses and taverns.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 397.

This year (1650) Jacob a Jew opened a *coffee house* at the Angel in the parish of St. Peter in the East, Oxon; and there it was by some, who delighted in novelties, drank.

Life of A. Wood, p. 65.

At ten, from *coffeehouse* or play,
Returning, finishes the day. *Prior.*

It is a point they do not concern themselves about, further than perhaps as a subject in a *coffeehouse*. *Say?*

COFFEEMAN. *n. s.* [*coffee* and *man*.] One that keeps a coffeehouse.

Consider your enemies the Laodemonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a *coffeman* to Agesilaus? *Addison.*

COFFEEPOT. *† n. s.* [*coffee* and *pot*.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled; or the pot into which the coffee, when boiled, is poured.

It is doubtless as hard to make a *coffee-pot* shine in poetry, as a plough. *Dr. Warton, Ess. on Pope.*

COFFER. *† n. s.* [coppe, Saxon; *coffe*, old Fr. a chest; Lat. *coffinus*; Gr. *κόφινος*, a basket.]

1. A chest generally for keeping money.

Two iron *coffers* hung on either side,
With precious metal full as they could hold. *Spenser, F. Q.*

The lining of his *coffers* shall make coats
To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*

If you destroy your governour that is wealthy, you must close another, who will fill his *coffers* out of what is left. *L'Estrange.*

2. Treasure.

He would discharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers*, for honour sake. *Bacon, Advice to Valiers.*

3. [In architecture.] A square depression in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, usually filled with some enrichment.

Chambers.

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgement across a dry moat, from six to seven foot deep, and from sixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raised two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. *Chambers.*

To COFFER. *† v. a.* [old Fr. *coffier*.] To treasure up in chests.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might *coffer up*. *Bacon, Henry VII.*

COFFERER. ** n. s.* [from *coffer*.] He who places treasure in a chest or coffer.

Ye fortune's *coffers*, ye powers of wealth,
You do your rent-rolls most felonious wrong!

Young, Night Th. 2.

CO'FFERER of the King's Household.† *n. s.* A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the comptinghouse and elsewhere, hath a special oversight of other officers of the household, for their good demeanour in their offices.

Coxcel.

He [Sir T. Pope] is likewise said to have been appointed *cofferer* to the household. *Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 41.*

CO'FFIN.† *n. s.* [*coffin*, Fr. *cophinus*, Lat. *κόφινος*, Gr. a basket; which is the ancient application of our word. "Yit understonden not ye, neither han mynde of fyve looves unto fyve thousynde men; and how many *coffyns* ye taken?" *Wicliffe, St. Matt. xvi.* Barret writes the word *cophin*, under *BIER*.]

1. The box or chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is used both of wood and other matter.

He went as if he had been the *coffin* that carried himself to his sepulchre. *Sidney.*

Not a flower sweet
On my black *coffin* let there be strown.

Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

One fate they have,
The ship their *coffin*, and the sea their grave. *Waller.*
The joiner is fitting screws to your *coffin*. *Swift.*

2. A mould of paste for a pye.
Of the paste a *coffin* will I rear,
And make two pasties of your shameful heads. *Titus Andron.*
3. A paper case, in form of a cone, used by grocers.
4. In farriery.

COFFIN of a horse, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a small spongy bone, inclosed in the midst of the hoof, and possessing the whole form of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CO'FFIN.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a coffin.
Would'st thou have laugh'd, had I come *coffin'd* home,
That weep'd to see me triumph? *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

Let me lie
In prison, and here be *coffin'd*, when I die. *Donne.*

2. Simply, to enclose; to confine.
Devotion is not *coffin'd* in a cell,
Nor chok'd by wealth. *John Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 59.*

3. To cover, as with paste for a pye. See **COFFIN**.
And *coffin'd* in crust 'till now she was hoary.
B. Jonson, Masque of Gipsies Metamorph.

CO'FFINMAKER. *n. s.* [*coffin* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your sexton, *coffinmakers*, and plumbers?
Tatler.

COFO'UNDER.* *n. s.* A joint founder.

The ancestors of sir E. Sackville, knight of the Bath and earl of Dorset, were great benefactors, or rather *cofounders* of this religious structure. *Weever, Fun. Monum. p. 613.*

COG.* *n. s.* See **To Cog**. A piece of deceit; prevarication; trick.

So letting it pass for an ordinary *cog* amongst them, a half-witted man may see there is nothing makes for them or their advantage.

Watson's Quodlibets of Religion and State, (1602,) p. 338.

To COG.† *v. a.* [A word of uncertain original, derived by Skinner from *coquelinus*, French; by Lye from *cogge*. See **To COAX**.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to sooth by adulatory speeches.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home belov'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

He plays the most notorious hobby-horse, jesting and frisking in the luxury of his nonsense with such poor fetches to *cog* a liar, after from us. *Milton, Colasterion.*

But if some fortune *cog* them into love,
In what a fifteenth sphere then do they move!

John Hall, Poems, (1646,) p. 11.

To Cog a die. To secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify.

Notwithstanding this *cogged* number of his provincial synods, and private decrees, (as Volusion terms them,) all the time of the first 700 years, the freedom of this practice continued in many parts of the Christian world.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Married Clergy, p. 248.

But then my study was to *cog* the dice,
And dexterously to throw the lucky dice. *Dryden, Pers. Sat.*

For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gamblers will palm and will *cog*. *Swift.*

Ye gallants of Newgate, whose fingers are nice
In diving in pockets, or *cogging* of dice. *Swift.*

3. To obtrude by falsehood.

The outcry is, that I abuse, his demonstration by a falsification, by *cogging* in the word. *Tillotson, Preface.*

I have *cogged* in the word to serve my turn. *Stillingfleet.*

Fustian tragedies, or insipid comedies, have, by concerted applauses, been *cogged* upon the town for masterpieces. *Dennis.*

To Cog. *v. n.* To lie; to wheedle.

Now stealth he, now will he crave,
And now will he cosen and *cog*. *Tusser.*

Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog*; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford; now shall I sin in my wish. *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

COG.† *n. s.* [perhaps from the Lat. *cogo*, to force.] The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

He cannot adapt the *cogs* of his wheels, his screws, his pulleys
Dean Tucker's Cui Bono.

To Cog. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

COG.* *n. s.* [*Goth. kogge*; Teut. *kogge*, a light boat; Welsh, *cwech*, a boat; low Lat. *cogo*, "navigii genus quod *cogs* Anglici dicunt, Galli *coquets*." *Du Cange.* This word *cogo* is also written *coggo*, *cogga*, *coca*, *cocka*. Hence our *cock-boat*. Chaucer gives the old word *cogge*; and it is yet used on the Yorkshire coast.] A cock-boat; a little boat.

And for the *cogg* was narrow, small, and strait,
Alone he row'd, and bade his squires there wait.
Fairfax, Tass. xiv. 58.

CO'GENCY. *n. s.* [from *cogent*.] Force; strength; power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever shewed the foundation of their clearness and *cogency*. *Locke.*

COGE'NIAL.* *adj.* [from *con* and *genus*.] The same as *congenial*, which see.] Cognate; kindred.

Coccaie is often cited by Rabelais, a writer of a *cogential* cast.
Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 357.

CO'GENT.† *adj.* [old Fr. *cogent*; *cogens*, Latin.]

Forcible; resistless; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if possible, this most *cogent* proof of a Deity.

Bentley.

CO'GENTLY. *adv.* [from *cogent*.] With resistless force; forcibly; so as to force conviction.

They forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious, which our own existence, and the sensible parts of the universe, offer so clearly and *cogently* to our thoughts. *Locke.*

CO'GGER.† *n. s.* [from *To cog*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

Sherwood.

CO'GGERY.* *n. s.* [from *cog*.] Trick; falsehood; deceit.

This is a second false surmise or *coggerie* of the Jesuits to keep the ignorant in error.

Watson's Quodlibets of Religion and State, (1602,) p. 192.

Therefore can I not but often smile in my sleeve to hear and see the Jesuits' *cogger* in every thing. *Ibid.* p. 221.

CO'GGING.* *n. s.* [from *cog.*] Cheat; fallacy; imposture. *Sherrwood.*

Nay, nay, I do beseech you leave your *cogging*.

Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.

There is nothing in all this peremptory and colourable flourish of his, but meer *cogging* or misprision.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of Married Clergy, iii. § 2.

CO'GGLESTONE. *n. s.* [*cuogolo, Ital.*] A little stone; a small pebble. *Skinner.*

CO'GNABLE. *adj.* [from *cogito, Latin.*] That which may be thought on; what may be the subject of thought.

TO CO'GITATE.† *v. n.* [*cogito, Lat.*] To think. As the life of the body is entertained in still *cogitating*, so is our spirit nourished in reducing to memory her functions.

Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, (1633,) p. 101.

COGITATION. *n. s.* [*cogitatio, Latin.*]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being strangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. *Hooker.*

A picture puts me in mind of a friend; the intention of the mind in seeing, is carried to the object represented, which is no more than simple *cogitation* or apprehension of the person.

Stillinger.

This Descartes proves, that brutes have no *cogitation*, because they could never be brought to signify their thoughts by any artificial signs.

Ray on the Creation.

These powers of *cogitation*, and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it.

Bentley.

2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, began not to brook him well.

Bacon, Henry VII.

3. Meditation; contemplation; mental speculation.

On some great charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fixt in *cogitation* deep.

Milton, P. L.

CO'GITATIVE.† *adj.* [from *cogito, Latin.*]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

And though the philosophers have usually distinguished them into more, as into the common sense, the phansie, both estimative, and *cogitative*; yet really and truly they are but one.

Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 42.

If these powers of *cogitation* and sensation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from some *cogitative* substance, which we call spirit and soul.

Bentley.

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the closer and more reserved countenance, being by nature somewhat more *cogitative*.

Wotton, Parallel of Lords Essex and Buckingham.

CO'GNATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *cognatus.*] Kindred; partaking of the same nature.

Which atoms are still hovering up and down, and never rest till they meet with some pores proportionable and *cognate* to their figures, where they acquiesce. *Howell, Lett. iv. 50.*

Some neuter *cognate* substantive.

Johnson's Notes Nottinghamianæ, p. 82.

Imbrute, I believe, is a word of Milton's coinage. So was the *cognate* compound "imparadised" supposed to be, till Bentley brought an instance from Sidney's *Arcadia*.

Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

COGNATION.† *n. s.* [*cognatio, Latin; cognation, old Fr.*]

1. Kindred; descent from the same original.

Much moved hereto upon the account of his *cognition* with the *Æacides* and kings of *Molossus*.

Sir T. Brown's Miscell. Tracts, p. 159.

As by our *cognition* to the body of the first Adam we took in death, so by our union with the body of the second Adam we shall have the inheritance of life.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 4.

Truth hath a *cognition* with the soul.

Cudworth, Serm. p. 81.

Two vices I shall mention, as being of near *cognition* to ingratitude, pride, and hard-heartedness, or want of compassion.

South.

Let the critics tell me what certain sense they could put upon either of these four words, by their mere *cognition* with each other.

Watts on the Mind.

2. Relation; participation of the same nature.

For as much as a priest is to have a *cognition* or conjunction of nature with those for whom he is to offer sacrifices.

South, Serm. viii. 275.

He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no *cognition*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

COGNISE'E. *n. s.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowell.*

CO'GNISOUR. *n. s.* [In law.] Is he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowell.*

COGNITION. *n. s.* [*cognitio, Latin.*] Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myself nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all patience.

Shakspeare, Troil. and Cressida.

God, as he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, not only in power, as under his subjection, or in his presence, as in his *cognition*; but in their very essence, as in the soul of their causalities.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

CO'GNITIVE. *adj.* [from *cognitus, Latin.*] Having the power of knowing.

Unless the understanding employ and exercise its *cognitive* or apprehensive power about these terms, there can be no actual apprehension of them.

South, Serm.

CO'GNIZABLE. *adj.* [*cognoisable, French.*]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Liable to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of ecclesiastical *cognizance*, others of a mixed nature, such as are *cognizable* both in the ecclesiastical and secular courts.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

CO'GNIZANCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cognizance.*]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to consider how we may discountenance and prevent those evils which the law can take no *cognizance* of.

L'Estrange.

Happiness or misery, in converse with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no *cognizance* of.

South.

The moral crime is completed, there are only circumstances wanting to work it up for the *cognizance* of the law.

Addison.

2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's servants stood, in a seemly manner, in their livery coats, with *cognizances*, ranged on both sides, and made the king a bow.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

These were the proper *cognizances* and coat-arms of the tribes.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

All believing persons, and all churches congregated in the name of Christ, washed in the same laver of regeneration, eating of the same bread, and drinking of the same cup, are united in the same *cognizance*, and so known to be the same church.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. IX.

3. Knowledge by recollection. Not now in use.

Who, soon as on that knight his eye did glance,
Eftsoones of him had perfect *cognizance*.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. i. 31.

COGNOMINAL.† *adj.* [*cognomen, Latin.*]

1. Having the same name.

Nor do those animals more resemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the constellations which pass under animal names in heaven; nor the dogfish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or namesake in the heavens.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Belonging to the surname.

The first of these two [names] is Pontius, the name descended to him from the original of his family;—the second, Pilatus,

as a *cognominal* addition distinguishing from the rest descending from the same original. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. IV.

TO COGNO'MINATE.* *v. a.* [*Lat. cognomino.*] To give a name. *Cockeram.*

COGNOMINATION. *n. s.* [*cognomen, Latin.*]

1. A surname; the name of a family.

2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deserved the name Great: Alexander, of the same *cognomination*, was generalissimo of Greece. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cognoissance*, from *cognosco*, Latin.] Knowledge; the state or act of knowing. *Dict.*

And yet of that near object have no *cognoscence*.

More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 51.

COGNO'SCIBLE.† *adj.* [*cognosco*, Latin.]

1. That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

In matters *cognoscible*, and framed for our disquisition, our industry must be our oracle.

Sir T. Brown's Miscell. Tracts, p. 179.

God is naturally *cognoscible* by inartificial means.

Bp. Barlow's Remains, p. 546.

The same that is said for the redundancy of matters intelligible and *cognoscible* in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale, Origin of Mankind.*

2. That falls under judicial notice.

When a witness is called before a judge, to give evidence upon oath concerning a third person, in a matter *cognoscible* by that jurisdiction, he is bound to swear in truth, in judgement, and in righteousness.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. D. ii. C. 5.

Here the mayor and magistrates of Gloucester did that which was no way warrantable by their charter, in which case they may be accountable, all or some: but in the high-commission we meddled with no cause not *cognoscible* there.

Afp. Laud's Diary, &c. i. 333.

COGNO'SCITIVE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *cognoscitive.*] Having the power of knowing.

I suppose prescience to be an act of the understanding, (as likewise all science,) which alone is *cognoscitive*.

Bp. Barlow's Remains, p. 573.

TO COHA'BIT.† *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Latin.]

1. To dwell with another in the same place.

The Philistines were worsted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South.*

2. To live together as husband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a design to *cohabit* with her as such. *Fiddes, Sermons.*

COHA'BITANT.† *n. s.* [from *cohabit.*] An inhabitant of the same place.

We receive fashions and condicions of our companions; and as diseases pass from one bodie to another by touching, even so doth the wind pour her infection into her neighbour. The drunkard leadeth his guests into drunkenness. Effeminate men and softlings cause the stout man to wax tender. Covetousness transferreth her poison into *cohabitants*.

Woolton's Christian Manual, (1576), L. 6.^b

The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants*. *Decay of Piety.*

COHABITATION.† *n. s.* [from *cohabit.*]

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.

Nestorius granted two natures in Christ, yet not, as you saie, from his nativitie, nor by adunation, but by *cohabitation* or inhabitation, so that he made but one Christ.

Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner, p. 353.

There shall be a *cohabitation* of the spirit with flesh, in a mystical or moral sense. *More, Conj. Cabbalist*, p. 218.

Those colonies and legions that had so long *cohabitation* and coalition with them. *Howell, Instruct. for Trav.* p. 147.

They agreed together, by pacts and covenants, neither to do nor suffer injury; but to submit to rules of equality, and make laws by compact; in order to their peaceable *cohabitation*.

Hallywell's Excell. of Moral Virtue, p. 79.

2. The state of living together as married persons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after *cohabitation*, and actual consummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

But how the peace and perpetual *cohabitation* of marriage can be kept, how that benevolent and intimate communion of body can be held with one that must be hated with a most operative hatred, must be forsaken, and yet continually dwelt with and accompanied.

Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.

Monsieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after seventy years *cohabitation*. *Taller, No. 56.*

COHE'IR. *n. s.* [*coheres*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married persons, and widows and virgins, are all *coheirs* in the inheritance of Jesus, if they live within the laws of their estate. *Bp. Taylor's Holy Living.*

COHE'IRESS.† *n. s.* [from *coheir.*] A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other women.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, in default of male issue, made his three sisters *coheiresses*. *Ashmole, Berk.* ii. 276.

TO COHE'RE.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *coherer*, Lat. *co-haereo.*]

1. To stick together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass.

Two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Woodward.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a finite distance. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

None want a place for all their center found,
Hung to the goddess, and *coher'd* around;
Not closer, orb in orb conglomb'd, are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky Queen. *Pope, Dunciad.*

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse.

They have been inserted, where they best seemed to *cohere*.

Burke, Thoughts on Scarcity, Pref.

3. To suit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wishing.

Shakspeare.

4. To agree.

He [Vortigern] was at length burnt in his tower by fire from Heaven, at the prayer, as some say, of German; but that *coheres* not; as others, by Ambrosius Aurelianus.

Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. iii.

COHE'RENCE. } *n. s.* [*coherencia*, Latin.]

COHE'RENCY. }

1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds, so that they resist divulsion and separation; nor can be separated by the same force by which they might be simply moved, or being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. *Quincy.*

The pressure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cause of the *coherence* of the particles of air themselves. *Locke.*

Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedness and *coherency*, and the most rapid intestine motion. *Bentley.*

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It shall be no trouble to find each controversy's resting place, and the *coherence* it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it. *Hooker, Preface.*

Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily that *coherence*, which causes have with their usual effects?

Hooker.

3. The texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.
4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

Coherence of discourse, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are most eminently to be found in him. *Locke, Preface to St. Paul's Epistles.*

COHERENT, *adj.* [*coherens*, Latin.]

1. Sticking together, so as to resist separation.
By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their part more of *thems coherent*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
Where all must full, or not *coherent* be;
And all that rises, rise in due degree. *Pope, Essay on Man.*
2. Connected; united.
The mind proceeds from the knowledge it stands possessed of already, to that which *lies* next and is *coherent* to it, and so on to what it aims at. *Locke.*
3. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted.
Instruct my daughter,
That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,
May prove *coherent*. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*
4. Consistent; not contradictory to itself.
A *coherent* thinker, and a strict reasoner, is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts, Logic.*

COHESION, *n. s.* [old Fr. *coesion*.]

1. The act of sticking together.
Hard particles, heaped together, touch in a few points, and must be separable by less force than breaks a solid particle, whose parts touch in all the space between them, without any pores or interstices to weaken their *cohesion*. *Newton's Opt.*
Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *cohesion*, which, being increased, turns a fluid into a solid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
2. The state of union or inseparability.
What cause of their *cohesion* can you find?
What props support, what chains the fabrick bind? *Blackmore.*
3. Connection; dependence.
In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *cohesion*, come to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

COHESIVE, *adj.* [from *cohere*.] That has the power of sticking to another, and of resisting separation.

COHESIVELY, *adv.* [from *cohesive*.] In a connected or dependent manner.

COHESIVENESS, *n. s.* [from *cohesive*.] The quality of being cohesive: the quality of resisting separation.

To COHIBIT, *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder. *Dict.*

To COHOBATE, *v. a.* To, pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cobobated*, being excreted and admitted again into the blood with the fresh aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Pour upon it [powder of antimony] the rectified oil, which abstract and *cobobate* seven times, till such time as the powder has imbibed all the oil, and is quite dry.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, (1705,) p. 354.

COHOBATION, *n. s.* [from *cobobate*.] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it more impregnated with their virtues.

Quincy.
Cohobation is the pouring the liquor distilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and distilling it again. *Locke.*

This oil, dulcified by *cobobation* with an aromatized spirit, is of use to restore the sensitive faculty. *Grew's Museum.*

COHORT, *n. s.* [*cohorte*, old Fr. *cohors*, Lat.]

1. A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many *cohorts*, companies, and ensigns from hence as from any of their provinces. *Camden.*

2. [In poetical language.] A body of warriors.

The arch-angelick Power prepar'd
For swift descent; with him the *cohort* bright
Of watchful Cherubim. *Milton, P. I.*

Here Churchill, not so prompt
To vaunt as fight, his hardy *cohorts* join'd
With Eugene. *Philips, Blenheim.*

COHORTATION, *n. s.* [*cohortatio*, Lat.] Encouragement by words; incitement. *Dict.*

COIFF, *n. s.* [*coiffe*, Fr. from *cofca*, for *cucufa*, low Lat.] The head-dress; a lady's cap; the serjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they considerable. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

No less a man than a brother of the *coif* began his suit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Addison, Spectator.*

Instead of home-spun *coifs* were seen,
Good pinner's edg'd with colbertine. *Swift.*

To COIFF, *v. a.* [Fr. *coiffer*.] To dress with a coiff.

She is clothed like a nun, *coiffed* like a puppy, lame of one arm, crooked of one foot. *Wodroephe, Fr. Gr. (1623,) p. 291.*

Whilst wanton boys of Paphos' court
In myrtles hide my staff for sport,
And *coiff* me, where I'm bald, with flowers. *Cooper.*

COIFFED, *adj.* [Fr. *coiffé*.] Wearing a coiff.

It is from you, eloquent oyster-merchants of Billingsgate (just ready to be called to the bar, and *coiffed* like your sister-serjeants) that we expect the shortening of the time and lessening the expences of law-suits. *Arbuthnot and Pope, Martin Scrib.*

COIFFURE, *n. s.* [*coiffure*, Fr.] Head-dress.

His head was adorned with a royal bonnet, upon which was set a mitre of incomparable beauty, together drawing up the *coiffure* to a highness royal.

Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, (1633,) p. 68.

I am pleased with the *coiffure* now in fashion, and think it shews the good sense of the valuable part of the sex. *Addison.*

COIGNE, *n. s.* [An Irish term, as it seems.] See **To COIGNE**.

Fitz Thomas of Desmond began that extortion of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horsecoat and man's meat, and money, at pleasure. *Davies on Ireland.*

I need not feare that any such unlawful exaction as *coigne* should be required at my hand.

Bryskett, Disc. of Civil Life, (1606,) p. 157.

To COIGNE, or COINY, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live by extortion.

Though they came not armed like soldiers to be cessed upon me, yet their purpose was to *coynic* upon me, and to eat me out of house and home. *Bryskett, Disc. of Civil Life, p. 157.*

COIGNE, *n. s.* [old Fr. *cogn*; low Lat. *cognus*; Gr. *γωνία*, an angle; Irish, *cuinne*, a corner. Our word is now often written *coin*.

1. A corner.

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

See you yond' *coigne* o' the capitol, yond' corner stone? *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

2. A wooden wedge used by printers.

To COIL, *v. a.* [old Fr. *coillir*, mod. *cuellir*; from the Lat. *colligere*, to gather.] To gather into a narrow compass; as to coil a rope, to wind it in a

Coil'd up in a cable, like salt cels.

Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.

The lurking particles of air so expanding themselves, must necessarily plump out the sides of the bladder, and so keep them turgid, until the pressure of the air, that at first coiled them, be readmitted to do the same thing again. *Boyle.*

Shun Folly's haunts, and vicious company,
Lest from true goodness they thy steps entice,
And Pleasure coil thee in her dangerous snare.

Edwards, Can. of Criticism, Sonn. xxxiv.

COIL. † *n. s.* [*Teut. kollern or kolleren, to scold, from the idea of taking a person by the collar. Skinner. Fr. cuellir, Ital. cogliere, Lye. And hence from the noise made in coiling up any thing. But, as "to keep a coil" means to make a noise, the word has been referred to call, Heb. col, the voice. See Whiter's Etym. Mag.*]

1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle; stir; hurry; confusion.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this coil
Would not infect his reason? *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
You, mistress, all this coil is 'long of you. *Shakspeare.*
In that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
Must give us pause. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Your son and 't please you, Sir, is new cashiered yonder,
Cast from his mistress' favour; and such a coil there is;
Such fending, and such proving. *Beaum. and Fl. Hum. Liout.*

2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *n. s.* [*coigne, Fr.*] A corner; any thing standing out angularly; a square brick cut diagonally; called often *quoin* or *quinc*.

COIN. † *n. s.* [by some imagined to come from *cuneus*, a wedge, because metal is cut in wedges to be coined, Dr. Johnson says. "A *cudendo dictum cuset Cokus ad Littletonem, sect. 335. Alii à cunei figura, et probabilius.*" Du Cange. *Fr. coin, Ital. conio.*]

1. Money stamped with a legal impression.

He gave Dametas a good sum of gold in ready coin, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Sidney.*

You have made
Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's coin.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

I cannot tell how the poets will succeed in the explication of coins, to which they are generally very great strangers. *Addison.*
She now contracts her vast design,

And all her triumphs shrink into a coin. *Pope.*

2. Payment of any kind.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood, is repaid in a nobler coin. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*

To COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or stamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for coining: I am the king. *Shakspeare.*
They never put in practice a thing so necessary as coined money is. *Peacham of Antiquities.*
Tenants cannot coin rent just at quarter-day, but must gather it by degrees. *Locke.*

Can we be sure that this medal was really coined by an artificer, or is but a product of the soil from whence it was taken? *Bentley.*

2. To make or invent.

My lungs
Coin words 'till their decay, against those measles,
Which we disdain should tetter us. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

3. To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense.

Never coin a formal lye on't,
To make the knight overcome the giant. *Hudibras.*
Those motives induced Virgil to coin his fable. *Dryden.*
Some tale, some new pretence, he daily coin'd,
To sooth his sister, and delude her mind. *Dryden, Virgil.*
A term is coined to make the conveyance easy. *Atterbury.*

CO'INAGE. *n. s.* [from *coin*.]

1. The art or practice of coining money.

The care of the coinage was committed to the inferior magistrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial as we solemnly practise in this country. *Arbutnot.*

2. Coin: money; stamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a coinage of some Jews, in derision of Christians, who first began that portrait. *Brown.*

Moor was forced to leave off coining, by the great crowds of people continually offering to return his coinage upon him. *Swift.*

3. The charges of coining money.

4. New production; invention.

Unnecessary coinage, as well as unnecessary revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

5. Forgery; invention.

This is the very coinage of your brain;
This bodiless creation ecstasy
Is very cunning in. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To COINCIDE. *v. n.* [*coincido, Lat.*]

1. To fall upon the same point; to meet in the same point.

If the equator and ecliptick had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless. *Chryne.*

2. To concur; to be consistent with.

The rules of right judgement, and of good ratiocination, often coincide with each other. *Watts, Logic.*

COINCIDENCE. *n. s.* [from *coincide*.]

1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point.

An universal equilibrium, arising from the coincidence of infinite centers, can never be naturally acquired. *Bentley.*

2. Concurrence; consistency; tendency of many things to the same end; occurrence of many things at the same time.

The very concurrence and coincidence of so many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries a great weight. *Hale.*

3. It is followed by *with*.

The coincidence of the planes of this rotation with one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth. *Chryne, Phil. Prin.*

COINCIDENCY.* *n. s.* [from *coincide*.] Tendency of several things to the same end.

These be the eight kinds of St. Barnard's unity; wherein I will not censure either any impropriety, or any coincidence; because they may all well pass for several kinds of unity in the popular capacity. *Fotherby, Atheom. p. 303.*

COINCIDENT. *adj.* [from *coincide*.]

1. Falling upon the same point.

These circles I viewed through a prism; and as I went from them, they became nearer and nearer together, and at length became coincident. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent: followed by *with*.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suitable to and coincident with the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man. *South.*

These words of our apostle are exactly coincident with that controverted passage in his discourse to the Athenians. *Bentley.*

COINCIDER.* *n. s.* [from *coincide*.] That which coincides with another thing.

From its [the verb's] readiness to coincide with its noun in completing the sentence, they [the Stoicks] called it *συμβαση*, a coincider. *Harris's Hermes, i. § 9.*

Something less than a coincider, or less than a predicable. *Ibid.*

COINCIDATION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *indico*, Latin.]

Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

CO'INER. *n. s.* [from *coin*.]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a stamper of coin.

My father was I know not where
When I was stamp'd: some coiner with his tools
Made me a counterfeit. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

It is easy to find designs that never entered into the thoughts of the sculptor or the coiner. *Addison on Medals.*

There are only two patents referred to, both less advantageous to the *coiner* than this of Wood. *Swift*.

2. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp; a maker of base money.
3. An inventor.

Dionysius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus. *Camden's Remains*.

TO COINQUINATE.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *coinquiner*, Lat. *coinquino*.] To pollute; to defile; and also, to defame. *Cotgrave*.

That would *coinquinate*,
It would contaminate. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 199.

COINQUINATION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *coinquination*.] Pollution; defilement. *Cotgrave*.

TO COJOIN. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another in the same office.

Thou may'st *cojoin* with something, and thou dost,
And that beyond commission. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*.

CO'ISTRIL. *n. s.* A coward; a runaway: corrupted from *kestrel*, a mean or degenerate hawk.

He's a coward and a *coistril*, that will not drink to my niece.
Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

COIT. *n. s.* [*lote*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See **QUOIT**.

The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or the like idle exercises. *Curew, Surv. of Cornwall*.

TO COIT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw any thing, as at the game of coits. *Coit* it to me, is yet used in the north of England.

COIT'ING.* *n. s.* [from *coit*.] The act of playing at coits. Some men would say that in mediocrity, which I have so much praised in shooting, why should not bowlyng, clasphe-pynnes, and *coiting*, be as much commended.

Sir T. Elyot, Govern. fol. 82. b.

COIT'ION. *n. s.* [*coitio*, Lat.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation. *

I cannot but admire that philosophers should imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, considering how openly they act their *coition*, produce spawn, tadpoles and frogs. *Ray on Creation*.

He is not made productive of his kind, but by *coition* with a female. *Grew's Cosmol.*

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a syndrome and concurrence of each. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COJUROR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *con* and *juror*.] He who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

The solemn forms of oaths: of a compurgator, or *cojurator*, which kind of oath was very much used by the Anglo-Saxons: The form of this oath is this: "I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true."

Wotton's View of Hicler's Thesaur. by Skelton, p. 59.

COKE. *n. s.* [perhaps from *coquo*, Skinner.] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently used in drying malt.

CO'LANDER. *n. s.* [*colo*, to strain, Lat.] A sieve either of hair, twigs or metal, through which a mixture to be separated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts; a strainer.

Take a *thick* woven osier *colander*,
Through which the pressed wines are strained clear. *May*.

All the viscera of the body are but as so many *colanders* to separate several juices from the blood. *Ray on the Creation*.

The brains from nose and mouth, and either ear,
Came issuing forth, as through a *colander*
The curdled milk. *Dryden*.

COLATION. *n. s.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The art of filtering or straining.

CO'LATRE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *colature*, from *colo*, Lat.]

1. The act of straining; filtration. *Cotgrave*.

The virtue thereof may be derived to it through a *colature* of natural earth. *Evelyn*.

2. The matter strained. *Cotgrave*.

CO'LBERTINE.* *n. s.* A kind of lace worn by women, Dr. Johnson says. It is termed "a lace resembling network, of the fabrick of Mons. Colbert, superintendant of the French king's manufactures," in the Fop's Dictionary of 1690.

Go, hang out an old frisoner gorget, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again. *Congreve's Way of the World*.

Diff'rence rose between

Mechlin, the queen of lace, and *Colbertine*. *Young*.

CO'LCOTHAR. *n. s.* A term in chymistry.

Colcothar is the dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol. *Quincy*.

Colcothar or vitriol burnt, though unto a redness, containing the fixed salt, will make good ink. *Brown*.

COLD.* *adj.* [*kald*, Goth. *colb*, Saxon; *kalt*, German; *kaald*, Dan. See also **ACOLD**.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; wanting warmth; being without heat.

The aggregated soil

Death, with his mace petrified, cold, and dry,
As with a trident, smote. *Milton, P. L.*

The diet in the state of manhood ought to be solid; and their chief drink water cold, because in such a state it has its own natural spirit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

2. Causing sense of cold.

Bids us seek

Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish
Our limbs benumm'd, ere this diurnal star
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Chill; shivering; having sense of cold.

O noble English, that could entertain,
With half their force, the full power of France;
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for action. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

4. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs; as a cold hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

5. Indifferent; frigid; wanting passion; wanting zeal: without concern; unactive; unconcerned; wanting ardour. Hence the compound, and now frequent, expression, cold-hearted. See **COLD-HEARTED**.

There sprung up one kind of men, with whose zeal and forwardness the rest being compared, were thought to be marvellous cold and dull. *Hooker, Preface*.

Infinite shall be made cold in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. *Ascham*.

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redress.—Sir, these cold ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous. *Shakspeare*.

New dated letters these,

Their cold intent, tenour and substance thus;
Here doth he wish his person, and his power,
The which he could not levy. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

We should not, when the blood was cold, have threat'ned
Our prisoners with the sword. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline*.

To see a world in flames, and an host of angels in the clouds, one must be much of a stoick to be a cold and unconcerned spectator. *Burnet, Pref. to Theory of the Earth*.

No drum or trumpet needs

To inspire the coward, or to warm the cold,
His voice, his sole appearance, makes them bold. *Dryden*.

O, thou hast touch'd me with thy sacred theme,
And my cold heart is kindled at thy flame. *Rowe*.

A man must be of a very cold or degenerate temper, whose heart doth not burn within him in the midst of praise and adoration. *Addison, Freucholder*.

6. Unaffected; unable to move the passions.

What a deal of *cold business* doth a man mispend the better part of life in? In scattering compliments, tendering visits, following feasts and plays. *B. Jonson.*

The rabble are pleased at the first entry of a disguise; but the jest grows *cold* even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison on Itchy.*

7. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have *colder* looks.
Among you. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

The commissioners grew more reserved and *colder* towards each other. *Clarendon.*

8. Chaste; not heated by vitious appetite.

You may
Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem *cold*, the time you may so hoodwink:
We've willing dames enough. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

9. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.

My master's suit will be but *cold*,
Since she respects my mistress' love.
Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Verona.

10. Not hasty; not violent.

11. Not affecting the scent strongly.

She made it good
At the hedge corner, in the *coldest* fault. *Shakspeare.*

12. Not having the scent strongly affected.

Smell this business with a sense as *cold*
As is a dead man's nose. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*

COLD. † *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat; the frigorific power.

Fair-lined slippers for the *cold*. *Shakspeare.*

Heat and *cold* are nature's two hands, whereby she chiefly worketh: and heat we have in readiness, in respect of the fire; but for *cold* we must stay 'till it cometh, or seek it in deep caves, or high mountains; and when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The sun
Had first his precept so to move, so shine,
As might affect the earth with *cold* and heat
Searce tolerable, and from the north to call
Decrepid winter, from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton, P. L.*

2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chillness.

When she saw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly *cold* ran shivering to her heart. *Dryden, Fab.*

3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration. This is an Italian expression. "Pigliare una calda, i. e. pigliare una scarmiana." Vocab. Della Crusc. in V. CALDA. The same as our phrase, to catch cold.

What disease hast thou? —

A whorson *cold*, sir; a cough. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Let no ungentle *cold* destroy
All taste we have of heavenly joy. *Roscommon.*

Those rains, so covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the disruption of it, by stopping all the pores, and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within struggle violently, as we get a fever by a *cold*. *Burnet.*

- COLD-BLOODED.** * *adj.* [from *cold* and *blood*.] Without feeling or concern.

Thou *cold-blooded* slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?
And dost thou now fall over to my foes?

Shakspeare, R. John.

- COLD-HEARTED.** * *adj.* [from *cold* and *heart*.] Indifferent; wanting passion; unconcerned.

Cleop. Not know me yet?

Ant. Cold-hearted toward me?

Cleop. Ah, dear, if I be so,
From my cold heart let heaven engender hail,
And poison it in the source. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Oh, ye *cold-hearted*, frozen formalists!
On such a theme, 'tis impious to be calm. *Young, Night Th. 4.*

CO'LDLY. *adv.* [from *cold*.]

1. Without heat.

2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.

What England says, say briefly, gentle lord;
We *coldly* pause for thee. *Shakspeare, King John.*

Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant,

Nor would believe my lord had sent;

So never offer'd once to stir,

But *coldly* said, your servant, sir. *Swift.*

CO'LDNESS. *n. s.* [from *cold*.]

1. Want of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive *coldness* of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle, Experiments.*

Such was the discord, which did first disperse

Form, order, beauty through the universe;

While dryness moisture, *coldness* heat resists,

All that we have, and that we are subsists. *Denham.*

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest spread, because in religion all men presume themselves interested; but they are also, for the most part, hottest prosecuted: for as much as *coldness*, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in these so favourably construed. *Hooker, Dedication.*

If upon reading admired passages in authors, he finds a *coldness* and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude that he himself wants the faculty of discovering them. *Addison.*

It betrayed itself in a sort of indifference and carelessness in all her actions, and *coldness* to her best friends. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how wilt thy *coldness* raise
Tempests and storms in his afflicted bosom. *Addison, Cato.*

Let ev'ry tongue its various censures chuse,
Absolve with *coldness*, or with spite accuse. *Prior.*

4. Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.

The silver stream her virgin *coldness* keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps. *Pope, Windsor Forest.*

COLE. † *n. s.* [Celt. *caul*; Welsh, *cawl*; Sax. *capl*; old Fr. *caul* and *caudet*; Ital. and Span. *caulo*; Lat. *caulis*.] A general name for all sorts of cabbage.

CO'LESEED. *n. s.* [from *cole* and *seed*.] Cabbage seed.

Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow; but *colesed* or barley, and then wheat. *Mortimer.*

CO'LEWORT. *n. s.* [caplpyrt, Sax.] A species of cabbage.

The decoction of *coleworts* is also commended to bathe them. *Wiseman of an Erysipelas.*

She took the *coleworts*, which her husband got

From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot);

She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best
She cull'd, and then with handy care she dress'd. *Dryden.*

How turnips hide their swelling heads below,
And how the closing *coleworts* upwards grow. *Gay.*

CO'LICK. † *n. s.* [*colique*, *n. s.* old Fr. *colicus*, Lat.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four sorts: 1. A bilious *colick*, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent *colick*, which is pain in the bowels from flatulences and wind, which distend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hysterical *colick*, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated

with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A nervous *colick*, which is from convulsive spasms and contortions of the guts themselves, from some disorders of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places streightened, and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by brisk catharticks, joined with opiates and emollient diluters. There is also a species of this distemper which is commonly called the stone *colick*, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is most commonly to be treated by nephriticks and oily diureticks, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters. Quincy.

Colicks of infants proceed from acidity and the air in the aliment expanding itself, while the aliment ferments. Arbuthnot.

Co'lick. *adj.* Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, *colick* pangs. Milton, P. L.

To COLLA.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *coller*, and *accoller*; "*dare brachia cervici*," says Barret, in translating this word, i. e. to embrace round the neck, *collum*; and thus the word is equal to our old expression, "fell on the neck and kissed him." See St. Luke, xv. 20.] To embrace. See COLLING.

So having said, her twixt her arms twaine
She streightly strain'd, and *collod* tenderly.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. ii. 34.

To COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [*collabor*, *collapsus*, Lat.] To fall together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted, and the sides of the canals *collapse*; therefore the attrition is increased, and consequently the heat. Arbuthnot on Diet.

COLLA'PSED.* *adj.* [Lat. *collapsus*.] Withered; ruined; fallen down.

What else do our papists, but, by keeping the people in ignorance, vent and broach all their new ceremonies and traditions, when they conceal the Scriptura, read it in Latine, and to some few alone, feeding the slavish people in the mean time with tales out of legends, and such like fabulous narrations? Whom do they begin with—but *collapsed* ladies, some few tradesmen, superstitious old folks, illiterate persons, weak women, &c. Burton, Anal. of Mel. p. 655.

Let the boiling pleasures of the rebellious flesh evaporate a little, and let me drain my boggy soul from those corrupted inbred humours of *collapsed* nature.

Quarles, Judg. and Mercy, The Procrastinator.

COLLA'PSION.† *n. s.* [from *collapse*.]

1. The act of closing or collapsing.

The mark remains in some degree visible in the *collapse* of the skin after death. Russell on Indian Serpents, p. 7.

2. The state of vessels closed.

COLLAR.† *n. s.* [Span. *collar*; old Fr. *coeler*; Lat. *collare*.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That's nothing, says the dog, but the fretting of my *collar*: nay, says the wolf, if there be a *collar* in the case, I know better things than to sell my liberty. L'Estrange.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds,
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And *collars* of the same their neck surround. Dryden, Fab.

2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her waggon-spokes made of long spinners legs,
The traces of the smallest spider's web,
The *collars* of the moonshine's watry beams. Shakespeare.

3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.
It bindeth me about as the *collar* of my coat, Job, xxx. 18.

4. **To slip the COLLAR.** To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

When as the ape him heard so much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,
He would have *slipped the collar* handsomely.

Spenser, Habb. Tale.

5. **A COLLAR of Brawn,** is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

There is history in words as well as etymology. Thus brawn, being made of the *collar* or breast part of the boar, is termed a *collar of brawn*. The brawn or boar begets *collar*; which being rolled up, conveys the idea to any thing else; and eel, so dressed, takes the name of *collared eel*; as does also *collared beef*, &c. So that every thing rolled bears the name and arms of *collar*. Pegge, Anec. of the Eng. Language.

COLLAR-BONE. *n. s.* [from *collar* and *bone*.] The clavicle; the bones on each side of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach, fell down, bruised his face, and broke his right *collarbone*. Wiseman's Surg.

To COLLAR.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.

2. **To COLLAR Beef**, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar, Dr. Johnson says. But see the fifth sense of collar, where the example better explains this use of the word, and presents also *collar'd*.

COLLARED.* *adj.* [from *collar*.] In heraldry, still used for any animal having a collar about its neck. Such are Chaucer's dogs.

Collared with gold, and torettes filed round.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

To COLLA'TE.† *v. a.* [*confero*, *collatum*, Latin.]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigested thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well *collated*. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. South.

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

Having some years before *collated* several Greek copies of the New Testament. Fell's Life of Hammond, § 1.

3. To bestow; to confer.

The significance of the sacrament disposes the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God, there con-signed, exhibited, and *collated*. Bp. Taylor, Communicant.

4. **With to.** To place in an ecclesiastical benefice. See COLLATION.

If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, void above six months, the bishop may *collate* thereunto. Ayliffe.

He thrust out the invader, and *collated* Amsdorf to the benefice: Luther performed the consecration. Atterbury.

COLLA'TERAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *collateral*, from *con* and *latus*, Lat.]

1. Side to side.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere. Shakespeare.

Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose,
On high *collateral* glory. Milton, P. L.

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffused on either side.

But man by number is to manifest
His single imperfection; and beget
Like of his like, his image multiplied;
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love, and dearest amity. Milton, P. L.

4. In genealogy, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.

The estate and inheritance of a person dying intestate, is by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to such as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly stiled *collaterals*, if there be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time of his death. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

5. Not direct; not immediate.
They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me,
If by direct or by collateral hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in satisfaction. *Shakespeare.*

6. Concurrent.
A collateral bond, is a bond with sufficient sureties. *Hudon.*
All the force of the motive lies within itself: it receives no collateral strength from external considerations. *Atterbury.*

COLLATERALLY. *adv.* [from *collateral*.]

1. Side by side.
These pullies may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed *collaterally*. *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly.
By asserting the scripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papists more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanatics more *collaterally*, because they have assumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private spirit. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.
COLLATERALNESS. *n. s.* [from *collateral*.] A state of collateral relation or connexion. *Cotgrave.*

- COLLATION.** *n. s.* [*collation*, old Fr. *collatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.
Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first *collation* of these benefits, but also for their preservation. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.
Let us now see how God revenged himself upon sinners, and by way of *collation* apply it to ourselves. *Spekman, Hist. of Sacrilege, i. § 1.*

- In the disquisition of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that *collation* doth its office. *Greene, Cosm.*
I return you your Milton, which upon *collation*, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. *Pope.*

3. In law.
Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from institution in this, that institution into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the presentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. *Convel.*

- Bishops should be placed by *collation* of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election or confirmation ensuing. *Hayward.*

4. A repast; a treat less than a feast; formerly, "a drinking between dinner and supper." *Hudon.*

- When I came, I found such a *collation* of wine and sweetmeats prepared, as little corresponded to the terms of the invitation. *Whiston's Memoirs, p. 272.*

5. Discourse. [old Fr. *colacion*, harangue, discours.]
No parson, vicar, curate, or lecturer, shall preach any sermon or *collation* hereafter, but upon some part of the catechism, &c. *Abp. Canterbury's Direct. conc. Preachers, 1622.*
Sermons, and other *collations*, and lectures. *Const. and Can. Eccl. i.*

- No book was more read in the following ages than *Cassian's Collations*. *Burnet on the Articles, Art. 17.*

6. Collection; shot or dividend contributed.
It [the Apostle's Creed] is called *symbolum* from *συμβολισμός*, that signifies to put together, and to cast in money to make up a sum or reckoning. Hence the word *symbolum* signifies a shot, a badge, a *collation*, or the word given to the soldiers in war. 1. A shot or *collation*, because every particular apostle did cast in and collate his article, to make up this sum; at least the whole doth arise out of their common writings. *Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of the Catechism, (1662.) p. 25.*

COLLATIVIOUS. *adj.* [*collativus*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many. *Dict.*

COLLATIVE.* *adj.* [from *collate*.] In law, an advowson *collative* is, where the bishop and the patron are one and the same person. *Blackstone.*

COLLATOR. *n. s.* [from *collate*.]

1. One that compares copies, or manuscripts.
To read the titles they give an editor, or *collator* of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Addison.*

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.
A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary *collator*. All a month is expired from the day of presentation. *Ayliffe.*

3. One that bestows any gift.
Well-placed benefits redound to the *collator's* honour. *Filtham's Resolves, ii. 16.*

TO COLLAUD. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praising.

Beasts, wild and tame,
Whom lodgings yield
House, den, or field;
Collaud his name. *Howell, Lett. i. v. 11.*

COLLEAGUE. *n. s.* [old Fr. *colleague*, from *collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the last syllable; but not always.

Easy it might be seen that I intend
Mercy *colleague* with justice, sending thee. *Milton, P. L.*

Nay must wit
Be *colleague* to religion, will be it. *Denne, Poems, p. 180.*

The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagues*. *Swift.*

TO COLLEAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.

Collegued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to pester us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands. *Shakespeare, Ham.*

COLLEAGUESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *colleague*.] Partnership.

The outward duties of a friendship, or a *colleagueship* in the same family, or in the same journey. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

TO COLLECT. *v. a.* [old Fr. *collecter*, from *collegio*, *collectura*, Lat.]

1. To gather together: to bring into one place.
'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily *collect*. *Watts.*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum.
Let a man *collect* into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, lessens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

3. To gain by observation.
The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of erroneous persuasion is, we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition to his disciples. *Dec. Priety.*

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space, because they can have no idea of infinite matter; which consequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

5. To *COLLECT* himself. To recover from surprise; to gain command over his thoughts; to assemble his sentiments.

Be *collected*;
No more amazement. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Affrighted much,
I did in time *collect* myself, and thought
This was so, and no slumber. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

Properly unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they who receive a wound, become more vigilant and *collected*. *Hayward.*

As when of old some orator renown'd
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute, to some great cause address'd,

Stood in himself *collected*, while each part,
Motion, each act won audience, ere the tongue
Sometimes in highth began, as no delay
Of preface brooking through his zeal of right. *Milton, P. L.*

COLLECT. † *n. s.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] “Some ritualists think, because the word *collect* is sometimes used both in the vulgar Latin Bible, and by the ancient fathers, to denote the gathering together of the people into religious assemblies; that therefore the prayers are called *collects*, as being repeated when the people are *collected* together. Others think they are so named, upon account of their comprehensive brevity; the minister *collecting* into short forms the petitions of the people, which had before been divided between him and them by versicles and responses; and for this reason God is desired in some of them to hear the prayers and supplications of the people. Though I think it is very probable, that the *collects* for the Sundays and Holydays bear that name, upon account that a great many of them are evidently *collected* out of the epistles and gospels.” Wheatly on the Comm. Prayer, ch. 3. § 19.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to say over proper *collects*.
Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

COLLE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *collected*.] Gathered in one view at once.

The whole evolution of ages from everlasting to everlasting is so *collectedly*, and presentifickly represented to God. *Morr.*

COLLE'CTEDNESS.* *n. s.* [from the part. *collected*.] A state of recovery from surprise; a command over the thoughts.

COLLE'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *collect*.] That which may be gathered from the premises by just consequence. Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not *collectible* from the following words. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COLLE'CTION. † *n. s.* [from *collect*.]

1. The act of gathering together; as, to propose a *collection* for charitable purposes.

Concerning the *collection* for the saints, as I have given order for the churches of Galatia, even so do ye. *1 Cor. xvi. 1.*

2. An assemblage; the things gathered.

No perjured knight desires to quit thy arms,
Fairest *collection* of thy sex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a *collection* of pictures. *Addison.*

3. The act of deducing consequences; ratiocination; discourse. This sense is now scarce in use.

If once we descend unto probable *collections*, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws take place. *Hooker, i. § 8.*

Thou shalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or *collections* to discern. *Donne.*

4. A corollary; a conseqtary deduced from premises; deduction; consequence.

It should be a weak *collection*, if whereas we say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he then opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers; a thing in such sort affirmed with circumstances, were taken as insinuating an opposite denial before that circumstance be accomplished. *Hooker.*

This label
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

When she, from sundry arts, one skill doth draw;
Gathering from divers fights, one act of war;

From many cases like, one rule of law:

These her *collections*, not the senses are.

Davies.

COLLECTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*collectitius*, Lat.] Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *collect*, *collectif*, French.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative.

A body *collective*, because it containeth a huge multitude.

Hooker, iii. § 81.

The three forms of government differ only by the civil administration being in the hands of one or two, called kings, in a senate called the nobles, or in the people *collective* or representative, who may be called the commons. *Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a *collective* idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a *collective* idea, things of the same. *Watts, Logick.*

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left many falsities, controulable not only by critical and *collective* reason, but contrary observations. *Brown.*

3. [In grammar.] A *collective* noun is a word which expresses a multitude, though itself be singular; as a *company*; an *army*.

COLLE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *collective*.] In a general mass; in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin *collectively*, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found in us, yet distributively all great actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker, v. 48.*

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence. *Haic.*

The other part of the water was condensed at the surface of the earth, and sent forth *collectively* into standing springs and rivers. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

COLLE'CTIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *collective*.] A state of union or combination; a mass.

COLLE'CTOR. † *n. s.* [*collector*, Latin.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.

2. A compiler, one that gathers scattered pieces into one book.

The grandfather might be the first *collector* of them into a body. *Hale, Common Law of Eng.*

Volumes, without the *collector's* own reflections.

Addison on Italy.

The best English historian, when his style grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relator of facts, and perhaps consulted to furnish materials for some future *collector*.

Swift.

3. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties, or tributes.

The king sent his chief *collector* of tribute unto the cities of Juda. *1 Macc. i. 29.*

A great part of this treasure is now embezzled, lavished, and feasted away by *collectors*, and other officers. *Temple.*

The commissions of the revenue are disposed of, and the *collectors* are appointed by the commissioners. *Swift.*

4. A name in Oxford for two bachelors of arts, appointed by the proctors, to superintend some scholastick proceedings of their fellow-bachelors in Lent. See **COLLECTORSHIP**.

COLLE'CTORSHIP.* *n. s.* [from *collector*.] The office of a collector; usually applied to situations at seaports; as the *collectorship* of customs, duties, &c. At Oxford, it is a peculiar academical phrase, still retained. See **COLLECTOR**.

This Lent the *collectors* ceased from entertaining the bachelors by advice and command of the proctors; so that now they got by their *collectorships*, whereas before they spent about 100l. besides their gains, on clothes or needless entertainments.

Life of A. Wood, p. 286.

COLLE'GATARY. *n. s.* [from *con* and *legatum*, a legacy, Latin.] In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons.

Chambers.

COL'LEGE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *colliège*, mod. *collège*; Lat. *collegium*.]

1. A community; a number of persons living by some common rules.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May. *Dryden.*

2. A society of men set apart for learning or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions,
Gathered from all the famous colleges
Almost in Christendom. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

I would the college of the cardinals
Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome. *Shakspeare.*
This order or society is sometimes called Solomon's house,
and sometimes the college of the six days work. *Bacon.*

3. The house in which the collegians reside.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the college.
2 Kings, xxii. 14.

4. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in publick.

COLLEGE-LIKE. * *adj.* [from *college* and *like*.] Regulated after the manner of a college.

For private gentlemen and cadets there be divers academies
in Paris, college-like. *Howell, Instruc. For. Trav. p. 51.*

COLLE'GIAL. *adj.* [from *college*.] Relating to a college; possessed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN.† *n. s.* [from *college*.]

1. An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

2. One of a religious sect, formed among the Arminians and Anabaptists in Holland, and called *collegiani*, collegians, and collegiants, in the 17th century, on account of their colleges or weekly meetings.

COLLE'GIATE.† *adj.* [*collegiat*, old Fr. *collegiatus*, low Latin.]

1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how opposite certain
of your positions are unto the state of *collegiate* societies,
whereon the two universities consist. *Hooker, Pref.*

To seize into their hands, or not unwillingly to accept,
collegiate masterships in the university, rich lectures in the
city, &c. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. b. iii.*

2. A *collegiate* church, was such as was built at a convenient distance from the cathedral church, wherein a number of presbyters were settled, and lived together in one congregation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COLLE'GIATE.† *n. s.* [from *college*.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an university man.

Rigorous customs that forbid men to marry at set times, and in some places; as prentices, servants, *collegiates*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 58.

A new foundation, sir, here i' the town, of ladies, that call themselves the *collegiates*, an order between courtiers and country-madams, that live from their husbands.

B. Jonson, Epicure.

These are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to please; and no *collegiate* like them, for purging the passions. *Ritner.*

COL'LET.† *n. s.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]

1. Anciently something that went about the neck: sometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

The seal was set in a *collet* of gold, fastened to a gold chain.

Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs, p. 101.

Surely a diamond of so much lustre might have been publicly produced, although it had been fixed within the *collet* of matrimony. *Orrery on Swift, p. 24.*

3. A term used by turners.

To COLLIDE.† *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accession of air upon collision, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided*. *Brown.*

The medium, the air; which is inward, or outward; the outward being struck or *collided* by a solid body.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 23

COLLIER.† *n. s.* [from *coal*.]

1. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal pits.

A man shall hardly come with fair apparel amongst *colliers*, but he shall carry some of their soil away from them.

Gataker, Sp. Watch, (1627,) p. 67.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great grasier, a great timber man, a great *collier*, and a great landman. *Bacon, Ess. 35.*

3. A ship that carries coals. See **COAL-SHIP**.

COL'LIERY.† *n. s.* [from *collier*.]

1. The place where coals are dug.

2. The coal trade.

COL'LIFLOWER.† *n. s.* [*flos brassica*; from capl, Sax. cabbage, and *flower*; properly *cauliflower*. See **COLE**.] A species of cabbage.

Plants *colliflowers*, and boasts to rear

The earliest melons of the year. *T. Warton, Progr. of Discon.*

To COLLIGATE. * *v. a.* [Lat. *colligo*.] To bind together.

All the members of their church are so *colligated*, and bound together in a kind of subjection and subordination to one head, that you shall seldom hear of any contention among them that ever breaks out into open flames.

Quelch's Church Customs vindicated, (1636,) p. 8.

COLLIGA'TION.† *n. s.* [*colligatio*, Lat.] A binding together.

These the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuosity or nodosity, in the navel, occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The more blessed *colligation* of the kingdoms than that of the roses, we owe to your father.

Sir H. Wotton, Panegy. to K. Charles.

COLLIMA'TION. *n. s.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim.

Dict.

COLLINEA'TION. *n. s.* [*collinco*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

COL'LING. * *n. s.* [from *To COLL*.] An embrace; dalliance. Used by Chaucer, Test. of Love, ii. 340.

Now obsolete. *Hulot.*

COL'LIQUABLE. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

The tender consistence renders it the more *colliquable* and consumptive. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLI'QUAMENT. *n. s.* [from *colliquate*.] The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

COL'LIQUANT. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] That which has the power of melting or dissolving.

To COLLIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colliqueo*, Lat.] To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colliquated* through a great heat from within, and an ardent *colliquative* fever.

Harvey on Consumptions.

To COL'LIQUATE. *v. n.* To melt, to be dissolved.

Ice will dissolve in fire, and *colliquate* in water or warm oils. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COLLIQUA'TION. *n. s.* [*colliquatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of melting.

From them proceed rarefaction, *colligation*, concoction, maturation, and most effects of nature. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Glass may be made by the bare *colligation* of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant. *Boyle.*

2. Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands, faster than they ought. *Quincy.*

Any kind of universal diminution and *colligation* of the body. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

COLLIQUATIVE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *colliquatif.*] Melting; dissolvent.

A *colliquative* fever is such as is attended with a diarrhoea, sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a consequent of a burning *colliquative* fever, whereby the humours, fat, and flesh of the body are melted. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUEFACTION. *n. s.* [*colliquefacio*, Lat.] The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction*, for the better discovering of the nature, and consents and dissents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their dissolutions. *Bacon, Phys. Remains.*

COLLISION. *n. s.* [from *collisio*, Lat.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Or, by *collision* of two bodies, grind

The air attrite to fire.

Milton, P. L.

The flint and the steel you may move apart as long as you please; but it is the hitting and *collision* of them that must make them strike fire. *Bentley.*

2. The state of being struck together; a clash.

Then from the clashes between popes and kings,

Debate, like sparks from flint's *collision*, springs. *Denham.*

The devil sometimes borrowed fire from the altar to consume the votaries; and, by the mutual *collision* of well-meant zeal, set even orthodox Christians in a flame. *Decay of Piety.*

TO COLLOCATE. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.] To place; to station.

COLLOCATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *collocatus.*] Placed. The example is given by Dr. Johnson under the verb.

If you desire to superinduce any virtue upon a person, take the creature in which that virtue is most eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*. *Bacon.*

COLLOCATIO.† *n. s.* [*collocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of placing; disposition.

Whosoever, say the doctors in Beracoth, shall set his bed north and south, shall beget male children, Psalm xvii. 14, &c. Therefore the Jews hold this right of *collocation* to this day.

Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 93.

2. The state of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the spirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal; and the spirits coacervate or diffused.

Bacon.

COLLOCUTION. *n. s.* [*collocutio*, Lat.] Conference; conversation.

COLLOCUTOR.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *collocutus.*] A dialogist; one of the speakers in a dialogue.

Licentius, one of the *collocutors* in that dialogue, doth tell us of one Albicerius, a notable diviner.

M. Casaubon of Credulity, &c. p. 148.

In his Tusculan Questions the *collocutor*, proving the soul to be of a divine nature, argues from this contrivance of Archimedes. *Derham.*

TO COLLOQUE.† *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Lat.]

To wheedle; to flatter; to please with kind words.

A low word, Dr. Johnson says; but he gives no example, by which we may judge of its usage. It does not appear to have been considered as a low word, but as current and as usual, as *flatter* or *wheedle*.

They do apply themselves to the times, to lie, dissimble, *collogue*, and flatter their lieges. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 327.*

They will crack, counterfeit, and *collogue*, as well as the best. *Ibid. p. 301.*

Here is the Pharisees' "Lord I thank thee;" here is the *colloguing* Jews' "Domine, Domine, Lord, Lord!"

Bp. Hall, Sermon. The Hypocrite.

COLLO'GUING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Flattery; deceit.

Sherwood.

Such base flattery, parasitical fawning and *colloguing*, &c. it would ask an expert Vesalius to anatomize every member

Burton, Anat. of Mel. Pref.

CO'LOP.† *n. s.* [It is derived by Minshew from *coal* and *op*, a rasher broiled upon the coals; a carbonade. Such is Dr. Johnson's statement. Other whimsical etymologies have been offered, as in Brand's Popular Antiquities. But the old Fr. *colp*, to cut off, has hitherto been overlooked.]

1. A small slice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with skewers prick'd about the sides.

Dryden, Fables.

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd;

Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd:

What signifies Scotch *collops* to a feast? *King's Cookery.*

2. A piece of any animal.

He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks.

Job xv. 27.

Take notice what plight you find me in, if there want but a *collop* or a steak o' me, look to't.

Beaum. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him. *It's Strange.*

3. In burlesque language, a child.

Come, sir page,

Look on me with your welkin eye, sweet villain,

Most dear'st, my *collop*. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

Thou art a *collop* of my flesh,

And for thy sake I have shed many a tear.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

COLLO'QUIAL.† *adj.* [from *colloquy*.] Whatever relates to common conversation.

The seventh epistle of the first book of Horace, and the sixth satire of the second, are here imitated in a style and manner different from the former imitations, in the burlesque and *colloquial* style and measure of Swift.

Dr. Warton's Essay on Pope.

CO'LLQUIST.* *n. s.* [from *colloquy*.] A speaker in a dialogue. See **COLLOCUTOR**.

The *colloquists* in this dialogue being all real persons, though concealed under feigned names. *Malone, Life of Dryden.*

CO'LLQUY.† *n. s.* [*colloquium*, Lat.] The earliest example of this word which Dr. Johnson gives is from Taylor, or Milton; who, however, did not introduce the word into our language. Donne writes it *colloquium*. Conference; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

Solomon so elegantly characterizeth the drowsy-headed sluggards, that no character in Theophrastus is more graphically described; which he hath done in the form of a short *colloquy* or dialogue. *Fotherby, Atheism. (1622,) p. 200.*

All that was alleged and acted in that treaty and *colloquy* was approved.

Sir G. Buck's Hist. of K. Rich. III. (1646,) p. 23.

My earthly by his heavenly overpow'rd,

In that celestial *colloquy* sublime,

As with an object that excels the sense,

Dazzled, and spent, sunk down.

Milton, P. L.

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or short discourses, between God and thy own soul. *Bp. Taylor.*

CO'LLOW.† *n. s.* [More properly *colly*, from *coal*, Dr. Johnson says. But we had formerly the verb *collow*, to mark or black with coal. *Sherwood.*]

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood.

Woodward on Fossils.

COLLU'CTANCY. *n. s.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] A tendency to contest; opposition of nature.

COLLU'CTATION. † *n. s.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition; spite.

Arriving to a state of command over a man's self, and freedom from such *colluctations* and collisions as are found in the working seas. *More, Conj. Cabalist.* (1653,) p. 55.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or effervescence of the minerals in them. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

To COLLUDE. † *v. n.* [*colluder*, old Fr. *colludo*, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

One notorious, singular, mischievous Antichrist may arise, towards the final consummation of the world; who in fraudulent, *colluding*, malicious craftiness,—shall go beyond all other that ever lived in the world. *Mountagu, App. to Cæsar*, p. 159.

COLLU'DER.* *n. s.* [from *collude*.] He, who conspires in a fraud or trick.

Colluders yourselves, as violent to this law of God by your unmerciful binding, as the Pharisees by their unbanded loosening! *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

COLLU'DING.* *n. s.* [from *collude*.] Trick; secret management of deceit.

Your goodly glozings, and time-serving *colludings* with the state, are but like watermen upon the Thames, looking one way, rowing another way. *Mountagu, App. to Cæsar*, p. 43.

COLLU'SION. † *n. s.* [*collusio*, Lat.]

Collusion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right. *Cowel.*

But most the foxe, maister of *collusion*;
For he has vowed thy last confusion.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty of weavers, or the *collusion* of both, the ware was bad, and the price excessive. *Swift.*

COLLU'SIVE. † *adj.* [from *collude*.] •Fraudulently concerted.

The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be *collusive*, as being free from the great allurement of dealing falsely; for bribery is not known amongst them.

L. Addison, W. Barb. p. 177.

Be strictly upon your guard against all *collusive* and sophistical arguings whatsoever.

Trapp's Popery truly stated, P. iii. § 2.

COLLU'SIVELY. † *adv.* [from *collusive*.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

If this had been permitted, the land might have been aliened *collusively* without the consent of the superiour. *Blackstone.*

COLLU'SIVENESS.* *n. s.* [from *collusive*.] Fraudulent concert.

COLLU'SORY. *adj.* [from *colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COL'LLY. *n. s.* [from *coal*.] The smut of coal.

Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old hirsute attire, out of fashion, coarse raiment, besmeared with soot, *colly*, perfumed with opopanax. *Burton on Melancholy.*

To Co'LLY. † *v. a.* To grime with coal; to smut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night,
That, in a speen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath pow'r to say behold,
The jaws of darkness do devour it up.

Shakespeare.

Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough. *B. Jonson, Poetaste.*

COLLY'RUM. † *n. s.* [Latin, Dr. Johnson says; but no further. It is, in fact, the Gr. *καλλύριον*, from *καλλύρα*, which, according to Scaliger, signifies *bread sopped*, first used as a medicine for the

eyes: afterwards all medicines for the eyes, whether ointments or washes, received this name. Our old lexicography has *collyrie* for this word.] An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR. *n. s.* [Fr.] A sort of pear.

Co'LOCYNTH.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *colocinthe*, Lat. *colocynthis*.] Coloquintida; bitter apple. See **Co'LO-QUINTIDA.**

If they were masters of our affairs, they would suffer nothing to grow but their own *colocynths* and gourds.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, 1st ed.

Co'LOGN Earth. *n. s.* Is a deep brown, very light bastard ochre, which is no pure native fossil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. *Hill on Fossils.*

Co'LOM. *n. s.* [*κῶλον*, a member.]

1. A point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed, nor is it very necessary, being confounded by most with the semicolon. It was used before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar or construction; as, *I love him, I despise him: I have long ceased to trust, but shall never for bear to succour him.*

2. The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right side; from thence ascending by the kidney, on the same side, it passes under the concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen in the left side, to which it is also knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence passing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os sacrum, in the rectum.

Quincy.

Now, by your cruelty hard bound,

I strain my guts, my *colon* wound.

Swift.

The contents of the *colon* are of a sour, fetid, acid smell in rabbits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Co'LONEL. † *n. s.* [Skinner imagines it originally *colonialis*, the leader of a colony. Minshew deduces it from *colonna*, a pillar: as, *patriæ columen*; *exercitus columen*. Each is plausible, Dr. Johnson says. But he has omitted to notice, that this word is by our old and good authors written also *coronel*; as by B. Jonson, "He might have been serjeant-major, if not lieutenant-coronel to the regiment." Every Man out of his Humour. And by Beaumont and Fletcher, "There is no end of wealth, *coronel*?" Cotgrave also writes it *coronel*. It is therefore probable, that our word is from the Spanish *coronel*, who is the commander of a regiment; and his company is the *coronela*; low Lat. *coronellus*, chiliarchus, tribunus: Du Cange. Probably from the Lat. *corona*, a ring or company of men. Milton sounds *colonel* with three distinct syllables.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the highest rank, next

to the general officers. It is now generally sounded with only two distinct syllables, *col'nel*.

The chiefest help must be the care of the *colonel*, that hath the government of all his garrison. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Captain or *colonel*, or knight in arms,
Whose chance on these defenceless doors may seize,
If deed of honour did thee ever please,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms.

Milton, Sonnet.

CO'LONELSHIP. *n. s.* [from *colonel*.] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a subaltern, he complained against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he confessed that *colonelship* was coming fast upon him. *Swift.*

COLO'NIAL.* *adj.* [from *colony*.] Relating to a colony.

Aicide ambassador in London will be at all your meetings of West India merchants and planters, and, in effect, in all our colonial councils. *Burke on a Fugitive Peace.*

COLO'NICAL.* *adj.* [from *colonus*, Lat.] Relating to husbandmen.

Colonial services were those, which were done by the *corvée* and *serfdom* (that is, husbandmen) to their lords. *Spelman.*

CO'LONIST.* *n. s.* [from *colony*.] One departed from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

The *colonists* carry out with them a knowledge of agriculture and of other useful arts, superior to what can grow up of its own accord in the course of many centuries among savage and barbarous nations.

A. Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

The *colonists* emigrated from you.

Burke on Conciliation with America.

To CO'LOITIZE. *v. a.* [from *colony*.] To plant with inhabitants; to settle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand-drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this; for so a man may truly term it, if he shall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and *colonizing* of those countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one speak ingenuously, that it was the propagation of the Christian faith that was the adamant of that discovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and silver, and temporal profit and glory; so that what was first in God's providence, was but second in man's appetite and intention.

Bacon, Holy War.

Druina hath advantage by aspect of islands, which she *colonizeth* and fortifieth daily. *Hewell, Vocal Forest.*

COLONIZA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *colonize*.] This word Mr. Malone believes to have been introduced into our language by the right hon. C. Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer. The act of planting with inhabitants, or forming colonies.

Our ministers are of opinion, that the increase of our trade and manufactures, that our growth by *colonization*, and by consequence, have concurred to accumulate immense wealth in the hands of some individuals. *Burke on the Cause of Discontents.*

CO'LOINIZING.* *n. s.* The same as colonization.

If the dominions of Spain in the New World had been of such moderate extent, as bore any proportion to the parent state, the progress of her *colonizing* might have been attended with the same benefit, as that of other nations. *Robertson.*

COLONNA'DE. *n. s.* [from *colonna*, Ital. a columnn.]

1. A peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle, and insulated within side. *Builder's Dict.*

Here circling *colonnades* the ground inclose,
And here the marble statues breathe in rows.

Addison.

2. Any series or range of pillars.

For you my *colonnades* extend their wings.

Pope.

CO'LONY. *n. s.* [*colonia*, Lat.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

To these new inhabitants and *colonies* he gave the same law under which they were born and bred. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Rooting out these two rebellious sects, he placed English *colonies* in their rooms. *Davies on Ireland.*

Osiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting *colonies* and building cities.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The rising city, which from far you see,

Is Carthage; and a Tyrian *colony*.

Dryden, Virg.

CO'LOPHON.* *n. s.* [Lat.] The conclusion of a book, generally containing the place or the year, or both, of its publication.

They are closed with the following epilogue and *colophon*.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. g. 2.

CO'LOPHONY. *n. s.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it came.] Rosin.

Of Venetian turpentine, slowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining substance suffered to cool, would afford me a coherent body; or a fine *colophony*.

Boyle.

Turpentine and oils leave a *colophony*, upon a separation of their thinner oil.

Floyer on the Humours.

COLOQU'NTIDA.* *n. s.* [*colocynthis*, Lat. *κολόκυνθις*.]

The fruit of a plant of the same name, brought from the Levant, about the bigness of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Both the seed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of considerable use in medicine.

Chambers.

The food that to him is now as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter as *coloquintida*.

Shakespeare, Othello.

If our famished appetites bear of meat, they fear no *coloquintida*.

Bp. Rainbow, Sermon (1635) p. 2.

God put in a little *coloquintida*, which spoiled the whole mess.

South, Sermon viii. 216.

CO'LORATE. *adj.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; died; marked or stained with some colour.

Had the tunics and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays from visible objects would have been stopt.

Ray.

COLORA'TION. *n. s.* [*coloro*, Lat.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.

Some bodies have a more deperable nature than others, as is evident in *coloration*; for a small quantity of saffron will tint more than a great quantity of brasil.

Bacon.

2. The state of being coloured.

Amongst curiosities I shall place *coloration*, though somewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preeminence.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

COLORI'FICK. *adj.* [*colorificus*, Latin.] That which has the power of producing dyes, tints, colours, or hues.

In this composition of white, the several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorifick* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white.

Newton's Opt.

COLO'SS.* } *n. s.* [old Fr. *colosse*, Lat. *colossus*.]

COLO'SSUS. } A statue of enormous magnitude.

That *colossus* [of Rhodes] was of gilded brass, and eighty cubits high.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 267.

In that isle he also defaced an hundred other *colossuses*. *Ibid.*
Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *colosse* of Rhodes.

Temple.

There huge *colosses* rose, with trophies crown'd,

And rascal characters were grav'd around.

Pope.

COLO'SSAL.* *adj.* [old Fr. *colossal*, which Cotgrave renders *colossus-like*; and Shakespeare, we may observe, has *colossus-wise*; but *colossal* is of recent

[date in our language.] Gigantick; like a colossus.

This colossal statue of the celebrated Eastern tyrant is strongly imagined.

Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope.

Looking up to this great colossal system of empire thus founded on commerce.

Pownall on the Study of Antiq. p. 55.

COLOSSE'AN. *adj.* [*colossus*, Lat.] In form of a colossus; of the height and bigness of such a statue; giantlike.

Among others he mentions the colossean statue of Juno.

Harris, Philol. Inquiries.

COLO'SSIANS. *n. s.* Christians of Colosse, a considerable city of Phrygia in Asia Minor; to whom St. Paul addressed an epistle. The Rhodians, from the circumstance of their colossus, were also called, by the ancient poets, Colossians.

He [St. Paul] requires his Colossians to forsake those things, [the vicious practices of the Gnosticks;] and to be renewed to that which the Gnosticks have not attained to, *ἐμπειρία*, to acknowledgement, or discerning, that is, the experimental, practical knowledge of God's goodness to us, (which is more than the first creating,) in regenerating us after his own image, to live according to the divine pattern which he hath set us.

Hammond on the N. Test. Col. iv. 10.

COLO'SSICK. *adj.* [from *coloss*.] Though colossick is modern, this adjective is one of our old words, and is employed with good effect in a very forcible passage, written by Chapman, the dramatist, and translator of Homer.] Large, like a colossus.

Men merely great

In their affected gravity of voice,
Sourness of countenance, manners' cruelty,
Authority, wealth, and all the spawn of fortune,
Think they bear all the kingdom's worth before them;
Yet differ not from those colossick statues,
Which, with heroic forms without o'erspread,
Within are nought but mortar, flint, and lead.

Chapman's Trag. of Bussy D'Ambois.

COLO'SSUS-WISE. *adv.* In the manner of a colossus; astride, as the Colossus at Rhodes stood.

Bastard Margarelon

Hath Dorcus prisoner;
And stands colossus-wise, waving his beam,
Upon the pashed corpses of the kings.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

COLOUR. *n. s.* [*color*, Lat.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; die.

It is a vulgar idea of the colours of solid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the surface; but a philosophical idea, when we consider the various colours to be different sensations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, or shape, or situation of the particles of which surfaces are composed.

Watts.

Her hair shall be of what colour it please God.

Shakespeare.

For though our eyes can naught but colours see,

Yet colours give them not their pow'r of sight.

Davies.

The lights of colours are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet.

Newton's Opt.

2. The freshness; or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their colour boast.

Dryden.

A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,

And his ears trickled, and his colour fled.

Dryden.

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure just begins to live,

The trench'rous colours the fair art betray,

And all the bright creation fades away.

Pope.

4. The representation of any thing superficially examined.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences.

Swift.

5. Concealment; palliation; excuse; superficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my colour, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Their sin admitted no colour or excuse.

King Charles.

6. Appearance; pretence; false shew.

Under the colour of commending him,

I have access my own love to prefer.

Shakespeare.

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ship laden with corn, under the colour of the side whereof they rode. All that was done in the city.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

7. Kind; species; character.

Boys and women are, for the most part, cattle of this colour.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

8. In the plural, a standard; an ensign of war; they say the colours of the foot, and standard of the horse.

He at Venice gave

His body to that pleasant country's earth,

And his pure soul unto his captain Christ,

Under whose colours he had fought so long.

Shakespeare, Rich. II.

Against all cheeks, rebukes, and manners,

I must advance the colours of my love,

And not retire.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

The banks were filled with companies, passing all along the river under their colours, with trumpets sounding.

Knolles.

9. Colours is used singularly by Addison.

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered colours.

Addison.

TO COLOUR. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Lat.]

1. To mark with some hue, or die.

The rays, to speak properly, are not coloured: in them there is nothing else than a certain power and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that colour.

Newton's Opt.

2. To palliate; to excuse; to dress in specious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or colour in any sort his former folly.

Raleigh, Essays.

He colours the falshood of Æneas by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the queen.

Dryden, Dedie. Æn.

3. To make plausible.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not coloured with grievances of the highest kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legislature.

Addison, Freeholder.

4. To COLOUR a stranger's goods, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the custom-house in his name; so that the foreigner pays but single duty, when he ought to pay double.

Phillips.

TO COLOUR. *v. n.* To blush. A low word, only used in conversation.

COLOURABLE. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Specious; plausible. It is now little used.

They have now a colourable pretence to withstand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already.

Spenser on Ireland.

They were glad to lay hold on so colourable a matter, and to traduce him as an author of suspicious innovation.

Hooker.

Had I sacrificed ecclesiastical government and revenues to their covetousness and ambition, they would have found no colourable necessity of an army.

King Charles.

We hope the mercy of God will consider us unto some ministration of our offences; yet had not the sincerity of our parents so colourable expectations.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

COLOURABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *colourable*.] That which is made plausible.

You oppose figure to plainness and colourableness.

Fulke against Allen, (1586,) p. 83.

COLOURABLY. *adv.* [from *colourable*.] Speciously; plausibly.

The process, howsoever *colourably* awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed. *Bacon.*

COLOURED. *participial adj.* [from *colour*.] Streaked; diversified with variety of hues.

The *coloured* are coarser juiced, and therefore not so well, and equally concocted. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

COLOURING. † *n. s.* [from *colour*.] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

All which amounts to no more than a verbal painting or oral *colouring*. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands, p. 95.*

But as the slightest sketch if justly trac'd,

Is by ill *colouring* but the more disgrac'd,

So by false learning is good sense defac'd. *Pope.*

All these amazing incidents do the inspired historians relate nakedly and plainly, without any of the *colourings* and heightenings of rhetoric. *West of the Resurrection, p. 356.*

COLOURIST. *n. s.* [from *colour*.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good *colourists*, have come nearest to nature. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

COLOURLESS. *adj.* [from *colour*.] Without colour: not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

Transparent substances, as glass, water, and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness; although, at a greater thickness, they appear very clear and *colourless*. *Newton's Opt.*

Pellucid *colourless* glass or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intense whiteness. *Bentley.*

COLSTAFF.* *n. s.* A large staff, on which a burthen is carried between two on their shoulders.

Whether they [witches] can bewitch cattle to death, ride in the air upon a *colstaff*, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 59.*

Instead of bills, with *colstaves* come; instead of spears, with spits. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

Cry out for cudgels, *colstaves*, any thing.

Beaum. and Fl. Tamer tamed.

COLT. *n. s.* [colt, Saxon.]

1. A young horse: used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as filly for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years of growth, and so the fawn; and so the calf. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Like *colts* or unmanaged horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

No sports, but what belong to war, they know;

To break the stubborn *colt*, to bend the bow. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. A young foolish fellow.

Ay, that's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horse. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

To COLT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frisk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolick.

As soon as they were out of sight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew more licentiously than before. *Spenser on Ireland.*

To COLT. † *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus?

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

What, are we bobbed thus still? *colted*, and carted?

Beaum. and Fl. Loyal Subject.

Come let's go seek him, he shall be hang'd before he colt us basely. *Beaum. and Fl. Wit without Money.*

COLTS-FOOT. † *n. s.* [*tussilago*; from *colt* and *foot*.] It hath a radiated flower, whose disk consists of many florets, but the crown composed of many half florets: the embryos are included in a multifold flowercup, which turns to downy seed fixed in a bed. *Miller.*

Upon the table lay a pipe filled with betony and *colts-foot*.

Tatler, No. 266.

COLTS-TOOTH. *n. s.* [from *colt* and *tooth*.]

1. An imperfect or superfluous tooth in young horses.

2. A love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth.

Well said, lord Sands;

Your *colts-tooth* is not cast yet? —

— No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

COLTER. *n. s.* [cultop, Sax. *culter*, Lat.] The sharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the share. See **COULTER**.

COLTISH. † *adj.* [from *colt*.] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

He was all *coltish*, full of ragery. *Chaucer, March. Tale.*

COLTISHLY.* *adv.* [from *coltish*.] In the manner of a colt; wantonly.

Pegasus still rears himself on high,

And *coltishly* doth kick the cloudes in sky.

Certaine Devices, &c. presented to her Majestic, 1587.

COLUBRINE. *adj.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a serpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.

COLUMBARY. *n. s.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-house.

The earth of *columbaries* or dovehouses, is much desired in the artifice of saltpetre. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COLUMBINE. *n. s.* [*columbina*, Latin.] A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. *Miller.*

Columbines are of several sorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers shew. *Mortimer.*

COLUMBINE. *n. s.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dict.*

COLUMBINE.* *n. s.* The name of the mistress of Harlequin, in our pantomimes.

COLUMBO Root.* This root derives its name from Columbo, a town in the island of Ceylon, whither it was transplanted from Asia. — It is brought into Europe in circular pieces, about three inches thick, covered with a wrinkled bark of a dark brown hue, and internally it is of a light yellow. It has an aromatick smell, and is bitter, and slightly pungent to the taste. It is reckoned almost a specifick in the cholera morbus, nausea, indigestion, bilious fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, and most disorders of the stomach and bowels. — A tincture is made of it by infusing an ounce in a pint of brandy. — An extract likewise is prepared. *Chambers.*

COLUMN. † *n. s.* [*columna*, Latin.]

1. A round pillar. The word appears to have been not familiar, till late in the reign of Elizabeth; for Sir H. Wotton, in his Elements of Architecture, thus remarks: "Pillars, which we may likewise call *columnes*; for the word among artificers is almost naturalized." Rem. p. 21.

Some of the old Greek *columns*, and altars were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peacham.*

Round broken *columns* clasping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere, and likewise the specifick gravity of its bases, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley.*

C O M

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, which divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom, as in this book; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

COLU'MNAR. *adj.* [from *column*.] Formed in **COLUMNA'RIAN.** } columns.

White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit.

Woodward, on *Fossils*.

COLU'RES. *n. s.* [*coluri*, Latin; *κολουροι*.]

Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Lybra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and solstitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points.

Harris.

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times cross'd the ear of night
From pole to pole, traversing each *colure*.

Milton, *P. L.*

CO'MA. *n. s.* [*κῆμα*.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

CO'MART. *n. s.* This word, which I have only met with in one place, seems to signify; treaty; article from *con* and *mart*, or *market*.

By the same *comart*,
And carriage of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet.

Shakspeare, *Hamlet*.

COMA'TE. *n. s.* [*con* and *mate*.] Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile.

Shakspeare, *As you like it*.

CO'MATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *comatus*.] Hairy in appearance; having a bush of hair, as a comet seems to have.

How *comate*, crinite, caudate stars are fram'd.

Fairfax, *Tasso*, xiv. 44.

COMATO'SE. *adj.* [from *coma*.] Lethargick; sleepy to a disease.

Our best castor is from Russia; the great and principal use whereof, is in hysterical and *comatose* cases.

Grew.

COMB in the end, and **COMP** in the beginning of names, seem to be derived from the British *cwm*, which signifies a low situation.

Gibson's *Camden*.

COMB, in *Cornish*, signifies a *valley*, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB.* *n. s.* [Sax. *comb*; and Welsh and old French, as Gibson and Johnson have observed, may be cited. They owe their origin perhaps to the Gr. *κύμβος*, a hollow.] Properly, a valley surrounded with hills.

'Till round the world, in sounding *combe* and plain,
The last of them tell it the first again.

Browne, *Brit. Pastorals*.

COMB.† *n. s.* [camb, Saxon; *kam*, Dutch.]

1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks.

Milton, *Comus*.

I made an instrument in fashion of a *comb*, whose teeth, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide.

Newton.

C O M

2. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and spurs, hens little or none.

Bacon.

High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattl'd, like a castle-wall.

Dryden.

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies *hollow* or *deep*. [Gr. *κύμβος*.]

This in affairs of state,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the *combs*, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, lest the fabrick fall.

Dryden, *Virg.*

4. A dry measure. A comb of corn is half a quarter, or four bushels. See **COOMB**.

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

Her care shall be

To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd stool.

Shakspeare.

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they say, with a leaden *comb*, or the like.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

She with ribbons tied

His tender neck, and *comb'd* his silken hide.

Dryden, *Æn.*

There was a sort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *combs* his head.

Swift.

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices; as, to *comb* wool.

COMB-BRUSH. *n. s.* [*comb* and *brush*.] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *n. s.* [*comb* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and *combmaker*.

Mortimer's *Husbandry*.

To COMBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.]

1. To fight; generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my shirt.

Shakspeare.

2. To act in opposition, as the acid and alkali • *combat*.

Two planets rushing from aspect malign

Of fiercest opposition in mid sky,

Should *combat*, and their jarring spheres confound.

Milton, *P. L.*

To COMBAT. *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and *combated* the oppressors in their true shape.

Decay of *Pietty*.

Love yields at last, thus *combated* by pride,

• And she submits to be the Roman's bride.

Granville.

COMBAT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *combat*.] Contest; battle; duel: strife; opposition generally between two; but sometimes it is used for battle.

Those regions were full both of cruel monsters and monstrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of.

Sidney.

The noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled.

Shakspeare.

The *combat* now by courage must be try'd.

Dryden.

COMBATANT. *n. s.* [*combattant*, French.]

1. He that fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms.

So frown'd the mighty *combatants*, that hell
Grew darker at their frown.

Milton, *P. L.*

Who, single *combatant*,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself unarm'd.

Milton, *S. A.*

He with his sword unsheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both *combatants* to cease their strife.
Like despairing *combatants* they strive against you, as if they
had beheld unveiled the magical shield of Ariosto, which daz-
zled the beholders with too much brightness.

Dryden.
Dryden.

2. A champion.

When any of those *combatants* strips his terms of ambi-
guity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge.

Locke.

3. With for before the thing defended.

Men become *combatants* for those opinions.

Locke.

COMBATANT.* *adj.* Disposed to quarrel.

Their valours are not yet so *combatant*,

Or truly antagonistic, as to fight,

But may admit to hear of some divisions

Of fortitude, may put 'em off their quarrel.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

COMBEATER.* *n. s.* [from *comb.*] He who fights.

Sherrard.

COMBER. *n. s.* [from *comb.*] He whose trade it
is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the
spinner.

COMBER.* *n. s.* A species of fish in Cornwall, of
a slender form, with red back-fins and tail, yellow
belly, a smooth even stripe from gills to tail, of a
silvery colour, and a round tail.

Ray.

COMBER.* *n. s.* [Dutch. *Fomber*. See CUMBER.]
Burdensomeness; trouble; vexation.

That I may provide you some fit lodgings at a good distance
from Whitehall, for the preservation of blessed liberty, and
avoidance of the *comber* of his laces.

Sir H. Wotton to Sir Edm. Bacon.

COMBINABLE.* *adj.* [from *To combine*.] Capable of
being united with; consistent with.

Pleasures are very *combinable* both with business and study.

Ld. Chesterfield.

COMBINATE. *adj.* [from *combine*.] Betrothed; prom-
ised; settled by compact. A word of Shakspeare.

She lost a noble brother; with him the sinew of her fortune,
her marriage dowry; with both, her *combinat* husband, this
well seeming Angelo.

Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

COMBINATION. *n. s.* [from *combine*.]

1. Union for some certain purpose; association;
league. A combination is of private persons, a
confederacy of states or sovereigns.

This cunning cardinal

The articles o' the *combination* drew,

As himself pleas'd.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

2. It is now generally used in an ill sense, but was
formerly indifferent.

They aim to subdue all to their own will and power, under
the disguises of holy *combinations*.

K. Charles.

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; con-
junction.

These natures, from the moment of their first *combination*,
have been and are for ever inseparable.

Hooker.

Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much
enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of
its making new compounds by new *combinations*.

Boyle.

Ingratitude is always in *combination* with pride and hard-
heartedness.

S.uth.

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their under-
standings, in any other or stronger *combination* than what their
own nature and correspondence give them.

Locke.

5. COMBINATION is used in mathematicks, to denote
the variation or alteration of any number of
quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the
different manners possible. Thus the number of
possible changes or *combinations* of the twenty-four
letters of the alphabet, taken first two by two, then

three by three, &c. amount to 1,391,724,288,887,
252,999,425,128,493,402,200.

Chambers.

To COMBINE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr. *binos jungere*.]

1. To join together.

Let us not then suspect our happy state,
As not secure to single or *combin'd*.

Milton, P. L.

2. To link in union.

God, the best maker of all marriages,

Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one.

Shakspeare.

Friendship is the cement which really *combines* mankind.

Government of the Tongue.

3. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact.

My heart's dear love is set on his fair daughter

As mine on her's, so her's is set on mine,

And all *combin'd*, save what thou must combine

By holy marriage.

Shakspeare, Rom. and J. d.

4. To join words or ideas together: opposed to
analyse.

To COMBINE. *v. n.*

1. To coalesce; to unite each with other. Used both
of things and persons.

Honour and policy, like *unsever'd* friends

Th' war, do grow together: grant that, and tell me

In peace what each of them by th' other loses,

That they *combine* not there?

Shakspeare, Coriol.

2. To unite in friendship or design.

Combine together 'gainst the enemy;

For these domestic and particular broils

Are not the question here.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

You with your foes *combine*,

And seem your own destruction to design.

Dryden, Aurengz.

COMBING.* *n. s.* [from *comb*.] Borrowed hair
covered or combed over the baldness of the head.

The baldness, thinness, and (as both men and women think)
the deformity of their hair is usually supplied by borders and
combings; also by whole perukes, like artificial sculls, fitted to
their head.

Wp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 44.

COMBLESS. *adj.* [from *comb*.] Wanting a comb or
crest.

What, is your crest a cockcomb? —

— A *combless* cock, so Kate will be my hen.

Shakspeare.

COMBUST.* *adj.* [from *combuero*, *combustum*, Lat.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a
half distant from the sun, either before or after him,
it is said to be *combust*, or in *combustion*.

Harris.

Guianerius had a patient could make Latin verses when the
moon was *combust*, otherwise illiterate.

Barton, Anat. of Mel. p. 192.

COMBUSTIBILITY.* *n. s.* [from *combustible*.] The
quality of catching fire.

COMBUSTIBLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *combustible*, from
combuero, *combustum*, Lat.] Having the quality of
catching fire; susceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white,
because their vapours are rather sulphureous than of any other
combustible substance.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Sin is to the soul like fire to *combustible* matter, it assimilates
before it destroys it.

South.

They are but strewed over with a little penitential ashes;
and will, as soon as they meet with *combustible* matter, flame
out.

Decay of Piety.

The flame shall still remain;

Nor, 'till the fuel perish, can decay,

By nature formed on things *combustible* to prey.

Dryden.

COMBUSTIBLE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A combustible material.

This fire, if they may be believed, was not fed with wood,
coal, turf, or like common *combustibles*.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 197.

COMBUSTIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *combustible*.] Aptness
to take fire.

COMBUSTION. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire.

The future *combustion* of the earth is to be ushered in and accompanied with violent impressions upon nature. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; harry; hubbub; bustle; hurly burly.

Mutual *combustions*, bloodsheds, and wastes may enforce them, through very faintness, after the experience of so endless miseries. *Hooker.*

Prophecying, with accents terrible,
Of dire *combustion*, and confus'd events,
New-hatch'd to th' woeful time. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Those cruel wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, brought all England into an horrible *combustion*. *Raleigh.*

How much more of power,
Army against army, numberless to raise
Dreadful *combustion* warring, and disturb,
Though not destroy, their happy native seat! *Milton.*

But say, from whence this new *combustion* springs? *Dryden.*
The comet moves in an inconceivable fury and *combustion*,
and at the same time with an exact regularity. *Addison, Guard.*

To COME.† v. n. pret. *came*, particip. *come*.
[coman, Saxon: *komen*, Dut. *kommen*, German;
all from the Goth. *eximen*; and Serenius adds the
Tartar. *comen*, to come.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive: opposed to *go*.

And troubled blood through his pale face was seen
To *come* and go, with tidings from the heart. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Caesar will *come* forth to-day. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I spake unto the crown as having sense. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
The colour of the king doth *come* and go,

Between his purpose and his conscience. *Shakespeare, K. J. kn.*
The Christians having stood almost all the day in order of
battle, in the sight of the enemy, faintly expecting when he
should *come* forth to give them battle, returned at night unto
their camp. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

'Tis true that since the senate's succour *came*,
They grow more bold. *Dryden, Tyr. Love.*

This Christian woman!
Ah! there the mischief *comes*. *Rowe, Royal Convert.*

2. To draw near; to advance towards.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way *comes*. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

3. To move in any manner towards another: implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another. The word always respects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is sometimes almost evanescent and imperceptible.

I did hear
The galloping of horse: who wa't *came* by?
Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will
come in to dinner. *Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.*

As soon as the commandment *came* abroad, the children of
Israel brought in abundance the first fruits. *2 Chron. xxxi. 5.*

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they
come to by fair reasoning. *Burnet, Theory.*

It is impossible to *come* near your lordship at any time,
without receiving some favour. *Congreve, Ded. to the Old Bach.*

None may *come* in view, but such as are pertinent. *Locke.*
No perception of bodies, at a distance, may be accounted
for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and striking
on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as
soon lose and resign it to the next that happens to *come* in their
way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful
without us; but it will never *come* into our heads all at
once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to issue.

Behold, my son, which *came* forth of my bowels, seeketh
my life. *2 Sam. xvi. 11.*

5. To advance from one stage or condition to another.

Trust me, I am exceedingly weary.—
—Is it *come* to that? I had thought weariness durst not have
attacked one of so high blood. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain,
yet he was taken order with before it *came* to that. *Bacon.*

Seditious tumults, and seditious fames, differ no more but as
brother and sister; if it *come* to that, that the best actions of a
state are taken in an ill sense, and traduced. *Bacon.*

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that
once the skirmish was like to *come* to a just battle.

When it *came* to that once, they that had most flesh wished
they had had less. *L'Estrange.*

Every new sprung passion is a part of the action, except we
conceive nothing action 'till the players *come* to blows.

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much *greater*
when they *come* to immediate contact, than when they are at
ever so small a finite distance. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

6. To be brought to some condition either for better or worse, implying some degree of casualty: with *to*.

One said to Aristippus, 'Tis a strange thing why men should
rather give to the poor than to philosophers. He answered,
Because they think themselves may sooner *come* to be poor than
to be philosophers. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

His sons *come* to honour, and he knoweth it not. *Joh. xiv. 21.*

He being *come* to the estate, keeps a busy family. *Locke.*
You were told your master had gone to a tavern, and *come*
to some mischance. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition or character.

A serpent, e'er he *comes* to be a dragon,
Does eat a bat. *B. Jonson, Cataline.*

He woud' d how she *came* to know
What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras.*

The testimony of conscience, thus informed, *comes* to be so
authentick, and so much to be relied upon. *South.*

8. To become.

So *came* I a widow;
And never shall have length of life enough
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

When he returns from hunting,
I will not speak with him; say I am sick.

If you *come* slack of former services,
You shall do well. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

How *came* the publican justified, but by a short and humble
prayer? *Duport's Rules for Devotion.*

9. To arrive at some act or habit, or disposition.

They would quickly *come* to have a natural abhorrence for
that which they found made them slighted. *Locke.*

10. To change from one state into another desired; as the butter *comes* when the parts begin to separate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good store of kernels of grapes
about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier
and prosper better. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Flax butter does refuse to *come*,
And love proves cross and humoursome. *Hudibras.*

In the *coming* or sprouting of malt, as it must not *come* too
little, so it must not *come* too much. *Mortimer.*

11. To become present, and no longer future.

A time will *come*, when my maturer muse,
In Cæsar's wars, a nobler theme shall chuse. *Dryden, Virg.*

12. To become present; no longer absent.

That's my joy
Not to have seen before; for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight. *Dryden, K. Art.*

Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,
Apollo *comes*, and Neptune *comes* along. *Pope, Odys.*

Come then, my friend, my genius *comes* along,
Thou master of the poet and the song. *Pope, Ess.*

13. To happen; to fall out.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his ditches, will be here
with him this night. —
—How *comes* that? *Shakespeare, King Lear.*

14. To befall as an event.

Let me alone that I may speak, and let *come* on me what
will. *Job xiii. 13.*

15. To follow as a consequence.

Those that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they say, there is some of the king's blood spilt. How comes that? says he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the answer is, I am the king's poor cousin, sir.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

16. To cease very lately from some act or state; to have just done or suffered any thing.

David said unto Uriah, *camest thou not from thy journey?*
2 Sam. xi. 10.

17. To COME about. To come to pass; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French *venir a bout*.

And let me speak to th' yet unknowing world,
How these things *came about*.

Shakspeare.

That cherubim, which now appears as a god to a human soul, knows very well that the period will *come about* in eternity, when the human soul shall be as perfect as he himself now is.

Addison, Spectator.

I conclude, however it *comes about*, that things are not as they should be.

Swift.

How *comes it about*, that, for above sixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men.

Swift.

18. To COME about. To change; to come round.

The wind *came about*, and settled in the West for many days.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

On better thoughts, and my urg'd reasons,
They are *come about*, and won to the true side.

B. Jonson.

19. To COME again. To return.

There *came water* thereout; and when he had drunk, his spirit *came again*, and he revived.

Judg. xv. 19.

20. To COME after. To follow.

If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me.

St. Mat. xvi. 24.

21. To COME at. To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither sword nor sceptre can *come at* conscience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both.

Suckling.

Cats will eat and destroy your marlin, if they can *come at* it.

Evelyn's Calendar.

In order to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves, we should consider how far we may deserve praise.

Addison, Spect. No. 399.

Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by the opposite sex than chastity, and we always prize those most who are hardest to *come at*.

Addison, Spect. No. 99.

22. To COME by. To obtain; to gain; to acquire. This seems an irregular and improper use, but has very powerful authorities.

Things most needful to preserve this life, are most prompt and easy for all living creatures to *come by*.

Hooker, v. 22.

Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can *come by*.

Shakspeare.

Thy case
Shall be my precedent; as thou got'st Milan,
I'll *come by* Naples.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

Are you not ashamed to inforce a poor widow to so rough a course to *come by* her own.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the strangest and hardest to *come by* is the moss of a dead man unburied.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

And with that wicked lye
A letter they *came by*,
From our king's majesty.

Denham.

He tells a sad story, how hard it was for him to *come by* the book of Triganthus.

Stillingfleet.

Amidst your train, this unseen judge will wait,
Examine how you *came by* all your state.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

23. To COME in. To enter.

What, are you there? *come in*, and give some help.

Shakspeare.

The simple ideas, united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that *come in* by different senses.

Locke.

24. To COME in. To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time of these wars, should offer to *come in*, and submit himself to her majesty, would you not have him received?

Spenser on Ireland.

25. To COME in. To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet.

Bacon.

There was the Plymouth squadron now *come in*, which in the Streight last winter was abroad.

Dryden.

26. To COME in. To become modish; to be brought into use.

Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action in,
Then instruments were taught more moving notes.

Roscommon.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late, and the use of them in men was often restrained by law.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

27. To COME in. To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness, must *come in* to heighten his character.

Atterbury.

28. To COME in. To accrue from an estate, trade, or otherwise, as gain.

I had rather be mad with him that, when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the harbour his, than with you, that when you have so much *coming in*, think you have nothing.

Suckling.

29. To COME in. To be gained in abundance.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart
If fairings *come* thus plentifully in.

Shakspeare.

30. To COME in for. To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are slow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and understanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to *come in for* their share of such contracts.

Temple.

If thinking is essential to matter, stocks and stones will *come in for* their share of privilege.

Collier on Thought.

One who had i'the rear excluded been,
And cou'd not for a taste o' th' flesh *come in*,
Licks the solid earth.

Tate, Juvenal.

The rest *came in for* subsidies, whereof they sunk considerable sums.

Swift.

31. To COME in to. To join with; to bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before secret intelligence, *came in to* them; and was by them, with great gladness and cries of joy, accepted as their general.

Bacon, Henry VII.

32. To COME in to. To comply with; to agree to.

The flame of their virtues will make men ready to *come into* every thing that is done for the publick good.

Atterbury.

33. To COME near. To approach; to resemble in excellenc: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in doing, you would destroy or ruin with evil-speaking.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The whole atchieved with such admirable invention, that nothing ancient and modern seems to *come near* it.

Temple.

34. To COME of. To proceed; as a descendant from ancestors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*.
Self-love is so natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to those that *come of* us, as well as ourselves.

L'Estrange.

35. To COME of. To proceed; as effects from their causes.

Will you please, begone,
I told you what would *come of* this.

Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.

The hiccough *comes of* fullness of meat, especially in children, which causeth an extension of the stomach.

Bacon.

This *comes of* judging by the eye, without consulting the reason.

L'Estrange.

My young master, whatever *comes on* t, must have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age.

Locke.

36. *To COME off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet *coming off* and dilating more suddenly. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

37. *To COME off.* To escape; to get free.

I knew the foul enchanter, though disguis'd, Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells, And yet *came off*. *Milton, Com.*

How thou wilt *have come off*, surmounts my reach. *Milton, S. A. v. 1380.*

If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can *come off*, he is then clear and innocent. *South.*

Those that are in any signal danger implore his aid; and, if they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle. *Addison on Italy.*

38. *To COME off.* To end an affair; to take good or bad fortune.

Oh, bravely *came we off*, When with a volley of our needless shot, After such bloody toil, we bid good-night. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

Ever since Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the English, upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour and the better. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

We must expect sometimes to *come off* by the worst, before we obtain the final conquest. *Calamy.*

He oft, in such attempts as these, *Came off* with glory and success. *Hudibras, i. i.*

39. *To COME off from.* To leave; to forbear.

To *come off from* these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more. *Felton on the Classics.*

40. *To COME on.* To advance; to make progress.

Things seem to *come on* apace to their former state. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

There was in the camp both strength and victual sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were *come on*. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

The sea *came on*, the south with mighty roar Dispers'd and dash'd the rest upon the rocky shoar. *Dryden.*

So travellers, who waste the day, Noting at length the setting sun, They mend their pace as night *comes on*. *Granville.*

41. *To COME on.* To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once discharged, the armies *came fast on*, and joined battle. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Rhymer, *come on*, and do the worst you can; I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

42. *To COME on.* To thrive; to grow big; to grow.

Come on, poor babe; Some powerful spirit instruct the kites and ravens To be thy nurses. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

It should seem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roses, that they will *come far faster on* in water than in earth; for the nourishment is easier drawn out of water than out of earth. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

43. *To COME over.* To repeat an act.

44. *To COME over.* To revolt.

They are perpetually teizing their friends to *come over* to them. *Addison, Spect.*

A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he *comes over to*. *Addison, Spect.*

45. *To COME over.* To rise in distillation.

Perhaps also the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analysis, may, at least as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

46. *To COME out.* To be made publick.

Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the answer of several others. *Stillingfleet.*

I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it *comes out* from the first draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

47. *To COME out.* To appear upon trial; to be discovered.

It is indeed *come out* at last, that we are to look on the saints as inferior deities. *Stillingfleet.*

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The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* sixty-two grains and four sevenths. *Arbuthnot.*

48. *To COME out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.

Those great masters of chymical arcana must be provoked before they will *come out with* them. *Boyle.*

49. *To COME round.* To change; as, the wind *came round*. See *To COME ABOUT*.

50. *To COME short.* To fail; to be deficient.

To attain The highth and depth of Thy eternal ways All human thoughts *come short*, Supreme of things! *Milton, P. L. viii. 41.*

51. *To COME to.* To consent or yield.

What is this, if any parson will not *come to*? *Swift.*

52. *To COME to.* To amount to.

The emperor imposed so great a custom upon all corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very customs *came to* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

You saucily pretend to know, More than your dividend *comes to*. *Hudibras.*

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the same at last, upon other animals which have fed upon them. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purse will find it by a greater want of money than that *comes to*. *Locke.*

53. *To COME to himself.* To recover his senses.

He falls into sweet ecstacy of joy, wherein I shall leave him 'till he *comes to himself*. *Temple.*

54. *To COME to pass.* To be effected; to fall out.

It *cometh*, we grant, many times to *pass* that the works of men being the same, their drifts and purpose therein are divers. *Hooker, v. 14.*

How *comes it to pass*, that some liquors cannot pierce into or moisten some bodies, which are easily pervious to other liquors? *Boyle, Hist. of Firmness.*

55. *To COME up.* To make appearance. [So the German *keima*, to bud, to burgeon.]

Over-wet at sowing time, with us breedeth much dearth, inasmuch as the corn never *cometh up*. *Bacon.*

It was should mow them down never so fast, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and *come up* again. *Bacon.*

Good intentions are the seeds of good actions, and every man ought to sow them, whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

56. *To COME up.* To come into use, as a fashion

comes up. *Hooker, v. 14.*

57. *To COME up to.* To amount to.

He prepares for a surrender, asserting that all these will not *come up to* near the quantity requisite. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

58. *To COME up to.* To rise; to advance.

Whose ignorant credulity will not *come up to* th' truth. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

Considerations there are, that may make us, if not *come up to* the character of those who rejoice in tribulations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being patient. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

The vestes byssinae, which some ladies wore, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no stuff in our age *comes up to* it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

59. *To COME up with.* To overtake.

60. *To COME upon.* To invade; to attack.

Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with seven thousand horse. *Bacon.*

When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. *South.*

61. *To COME.* In futurity; not present; to happen

hereafter. *It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as to foretel that which is to come.* *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

In times to *come*, My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome. *Dryden.*

Taking a lease of land for years to *come*, at the rent of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

62. COME is a word of which the use is various and extensive, but the radical signification of *tendency hitherward* is uniformly preserved. When we say *he came from a place*, the idea is that of *returning*, or *arriving*, or becoming *nearer*; when we say *he went from a place*, we conceive simply *departure*; or removal to a greater distance. The butter *comes*. It is passing from its former state to that which is desired, it is advancing towards us.

COME. [participle of the verb.]

Thy words were heard, and I am *come* for thy words.

Dan. x. 12.

COME. A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.

Come, let us make our father drink wine. Gen. xix. 32.

COME *your ways*. * A vulgarism still in use, especially in the north of England; come along or come hither. Look to't, I charge you; *come your ways*.

Shakspeare, Hamlet, i. 3.

COME. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

Come, come, at all I laugh, he laughs no doubt; The only difference is, I dare laugh out.

Pope.

COME. A kind of adverbial word for *when it shall come*; as, *come Wednesday*, when Wednesday shall come.

Come Candlemas, nine years ago, she dy'd.

Gay.

COME. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sprout: a cant term.

That the malt is sufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taste, and also by the falling off of the *come* or sprout.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

COMEDIAN. † *n. s.* [Fr. *comedian*, Cotgrave. In Huloet's old dictionary, the word is *comedy-player*; *comedian* not being then adopted.]

1. A player or actor of comick parts.

2. A player in general; a stage-player; an actress or actor.

Melissarion, pretty honey-bee, when of a *comedian* she became a wealthy man's wife, would be saluted *madam Pithias*, or *Prudence*.

Camden's Remains.

3. A writer of comedies.

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker.

Peachman of Poetru.

COMEDY. † *n. s.* [Lat. *comœdia*, Gr. *κωμῳδία*, from *κῶμη* a village, and *ᾄδω* to sing, as some maintain, because the early attempts at this kind of entertainment were recited or sung from village to village; or, as others conceive, from *κωμῳδίζω*, to sing things worthy of *Comus*, the patron of revelry, the first farces having been exhibited at feasts.] A dramatick representation of the lighter faults of mankind; with an intention to make vice and folly ridiculous: opposed to *tragedy*.

Your honour's players

Are come to play a pleasant *comedy*.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

A long, exact, and serious *comedy*,

In every scene some moral let it teach, And, if it can, at once both please and teach.

Pope.

COMELILY. * *adv.* [from *comely*.] In a graceful or decent manner. [*honestement*.]

Sherwood.

COMELINESS. *n. s.* [from *comely*.] Grace; beauty; dignity. It signifies something less forcible than *beauty*, less elegant than *grace*, and less light than *prettiness*.

A careless *comeliness* with comely care.

Sid. cy.

The service of God hath not such perfection of *grace* and *comeliness* as when the dignity of the place doth concur.

Hooker.

They skilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty flowers, which gave good grace and *comeliness*.

Spenser on Ireland.

Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged or ill-favoured; but, if you will commend them for *comeliness*, nay and for youth too, shall take it well.

South.

There is a great pulchritude and *comeliness* of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants.

Ray on the Creation.

A horseman's coat shall hide

Thy taper shape, and *comeliness* of side.

Prior.

COMELY. *adj.* [from *become*; or from *epeman*, Sax. to please.]

1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. *Comeliness* seems to be that species of beauty which excites respect rather than pleasure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though persons in years seem many times more amiable; for no youth can be *comely* but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the *comeliness*.

Bacon, Ess. 44.

He that is *comely* when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young.

South.

Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight.

Dryden.

2. Used of things: decent; according to propriety.

Oh! what a world is this, when what is *comely*.

Envenoms him that hears it.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

This is a happier and more *comely* time,

Than when these fellows ran about the streets,

Crying confusion.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

COMELY. † *adv.* [from the adjective. It should be *comelily*, which is indeed in our old lexicography, though Dr. Johnson has not noticed it. See COMELILY.]

1. Handsomely; gracefully.

To ride *comely*, to play at all weapons, to dance *comely*, he very necessary for a courtly gentleman.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

2. Decently; with propriety.

Those things that either God was honoured with, or his people edified, are decently retained, and in our churches *comely* practised.

Homily, of the Time and Place of Prayer, P. ii.

COMER. *n. s.* [from *come*.] One that comes.

Time is like a fashionable host,

That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand;

But with his arms outstretch'd, as he would fly,

Grasps in the *comer*: welcome ever smiles,

And farewell goes out sighing.

Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair

As any *comer* I have look'd on yet,

For my affection.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Plants move upwards; but if the sap puts up too fast, it maketh a slender stalk, which will not support the weight, and therefore these are all swift and hasty *comers*.

Bacon.

It is natural to be kind to the last *comer*.

L'Estrange.

Now leave those joys unsuited to thy age,

To a fresh *comer*, and resign the stage.

Dryden.

The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous translation of her chapel, about which he hath published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against all *comers*.

Stillingfleet.

There it is not strange that the mind should give itself up to the common opinion, or render itself to the first *comer*.

Locke.

House and heart are open for a friend; the passage is easy, and not only admits but even invites the *comer*.

South.

COMESSATION. * *n. s.* [Lat. *comessatio*, from the Gr. *κωμῳδία*, which is from *κῶμος*, the heathen deity of revelry. The word seems to have been used by Hales, as a derivative of the Lat. *comedo*, to eat, and thus to signify a surfeiting; but it is finely employed, in a passage of uncommon eloquence and just indignation at the times, by Bishop Hall, while confined in the Tower, in its original meaning.] Revelling.

For me, I do not envy, but wonder at the licentious freedom, which these men think themselves happy to enjoy; and hold it a weakness in those minds, which cannot find more advantage in confinement and retiredness. Is it a small benefit that I am placed there, where no baths, no blasphemies beat my ears? where my eyes are in no peril of wounding objects? where I hear no invectives, no false doctrines, no sermocinations of ironmongers, feltmakers, cobblers, broom-men, groomers, or any other of those inspired ignorants? no curses, no ribaldries? where I see no drunken gossamers, no rebellious routs, no violent oppressions, no obscene rejoicings, nor aught else that may either vex or affright my soul? This, this is my liberty, who whiles I sit here quietly locked up by my keeper, can pity the tumults and distempers abroad, and bless my own immunity from those too common evils.

Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner, Works, iii. 489.

The world is apt upon all occasions to fall upon unnecessary commensation and computations.

Hales, Sermon, at the close of his Rem. p. 30.

COMESTIBLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *comestible*, Lat. *comedo*, from the Gr. *σύν* with, and *ἔδω* to eat.] Eatable.

His markets [were] the best ordered for prices of comestible ware; where, in all his towns, a man might have sent out a child for any flesh or fish, at a rated price every morning.

Wotton, Heem, p. 246.

COMET.* *n. s.* [Fr. *comète*, Sax. *cometa*, Lat. *cometa*, Gr. *κομήτης*, from *κόμη*, a bush of hair.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit, like a planet. The orbits of comets are ellipses, having one of their foci in the center of the sun; and being very long and eccentric, they become invisible when in that part most remote from the sun. Comets, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun: hence arises a popular division of comets into three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *haired* comets; though the division rather relates to the different circumstances of the same comet, than to the phenomena of the several. Thus when the comet is eastward of the sun, and moves from it, the comet is said to be bearded, *barbatus*, because the light marches before it. When the light is westward of the sun, the comet is said to be tailed, because the train follows it. When the comet and the sun are diametrically opposite, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the comet, excepting a little that appears around it in form of a border of hair, hence called *crinitus*.

According to Sir Isaac Newton the tail of a comet is a very thin vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the comet, ignited by the neighbourhood of the sun, and this vapour is furnished by the atmosphere of the comet. The vapours of comets being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffused, may probably, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmospheres. For the conservation of the water and moisture of the planets, comets seem absolutely requisite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations, all that moisture which is spent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and recruited; for all vegetables increase wholly from fluids; and turn by putrefaction into earth. Hence the quantity of dry earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last be quite evaporated, if

it have not a continual supply. And I suspect, adds Sir Isaac, that the spirit which makes the finest, subtilest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the comets.

The same great author has computed that the sun's heat, in the comet of 1680, was, to his heat with us at Midsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the comet, was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool in fifty thousand years. If then the comet be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was two thousand times greater, supposing it of the bigness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years.

Triclinus, and Chambers.

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they saw some wondrous monument,
Some comet, or an unusual prodigy.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

Such his fell glances, as the fatal light

Of staring comets.

Crashaw.

I considered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky-rocket discharged by an hand that is almighty.

Addison, Guard. No. 103.

Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light,

And comets march with lawless horrors bright.

Prior.

COMET-LIKE.* *adj.* Resembling a comet; exciting wonder and amazement.

I am a maid,

My lord, that ne'er before invited eyes,

But have been gaz'd on, comet-like.

Shakspeare, Peric.

COMET.* *n. s.* A game at cards.

What say you to a poule at comet at my house?

Southern, Maid's L. Prayer.

CO'METARY.* *adj.* [from *comet*.] Relating to a COMETICK.* comet.

Refractions of light are in the planetary and cometary regions, as on our globe.

Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

COMETOGRAPHY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cometographie*, from *κομήτης*, and *γράφω* to describe.] A description or treatise of comets.

COMFIT.* *n. s.* [*bellaria arida*, Lat. *confit*, Dutch. It should seem that both are formed by hasty pronunciation from *confect*.] A dry sweatmeat; any kind of fruit or root, preserved with sugar, and dried.

By feeding me on beans and pease,

He crams in nasty crevices,

And turns to comfits by his arts,

To make me relish for desserts.

Hudibras, iii. i.

To CO'NFIT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit that does so quickly waste,

Men scarce can see it, much less taste,

Thou comfittest in streets to make it last.

Cowley.

CO'NFITURE.* *n. s.* [from *confit*, or *confection*.] Sweetmeat.

From country grass to confitures of court,
Or city's queque-choses, let not report
My mind transport.

Donne, Poems, p. 8.

To CO'NFORT.* *v. a.* [*comforto*, low Lat. "Salvia confortat nervos," Schol. Sal. Old Fr. *conforter*. "Comforter une playe, to corroborate a wound by fomentations, &c." Cotgrave.]

1. To strengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natu-

ral assent of reason, concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the same. *Hooker, b. i.*

Light excelleth in *comforting* the spirits of men : light varied doth the same effect, with more novelty. This is the cause why precious stones *comfort*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Some of the abbots had been guilty of *comforting* and assisting the rebels. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

2. To console; to strengthen the mind under the pressure of calamity.

They benighted him, and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. *Job, xlii. 11.*

CO'MFORT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; assistance; countenance.

Poyning made a wild chace upon the wild Irish; where, in respect of the mountains and fastnesses, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the *comfort* that the rebels should receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. *Bacon.*

The king did also appoint commissioners for the fining of all such as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort* of Perkins, or the Cornishmen. *Bacon.*

2. Consolation; support under calamity or danger.

Her soul heaven's queen, whose name she bears,

In *comfort* of her mother's tears,

Hath plac'd among her virgin train. *B. Jonson.*

As they have no apprehension of those things, so they need no *comfort* against them. *Tillotson.*

3. That which gives consolation or support in calamity.

I will keep her ignorant of her good,

To make her heavenly *comforts* of despair,

When it is least expected. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Your children were vexation to your youth,

But mine shall be a *comfort* to your age.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

We need not fear

To pass commodiously this life, sustained

By him with many *comforts*, till we end,

In dust, our final rest and native home. *Milton, P. L.*

CO'MFORTABLE. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of comfort; cheerful: of persons. Not in use.

For my sake be *comfortable*; hold death

A while at the arm's end. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

My lord leans wond'rously to discontent;

His *comfortable* temper has forsook him:

He is much out of health. *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

2. Admitting comfort: of condition.

What can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

3. Dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

He had no brother, which, though it be *comfortable* for kings to have, yet draweth the subjects eyes aside. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

The lives of many miserable men were saved, and a *comfortable* provision made for their subsistence.

Dryden, Fab. Dedic.

CO'MFORTABLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *comfortable*.] A state of comfort; a dispensation of comfort.

We know a playing wit can praise the discretion of an ass, the *comfortableness* of being in debt, and the jolly commodities of being sick of the plague! *Sidney, Def. of Poetry.*

Quiet serenity and *comfortableness* usually attends a virtuous course of life. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. ii.*

The fruitfulness of the vine; the pleasantness of the grape; the *comfortableness* of the wine.

Wallis, Serm. at Oxf. 1682. p. 5.

CO'MFORTABLY.† *adv.* [from *comfortable*.] In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulness; without despair.

Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith the Lord. Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned.

Isaiah, xl. 2.

Upon view of the sincerity of that performance, hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

CO'MFORTER.† *n. s.* [from *comfort*.]

1. One that administers consolation in misfortunes; one that strengthens and supports the mind in misery or danger.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony. *Hooker, v. § 48.*

The heav'ns have blest you with a goodly son,

To be a *comforter* when he is gone. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Nineveh is laid waste; who will bemoen her? whence shall I seek *comforters* for thee? *Neh. iii. 7.*

2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things.

St. John, xiv. 26.

From heaven

He to his own a *Comforter* will send,

The promise of the Father, who shall dwell

His Spirit within them,

Milton, P. L. xii. 486.

CO'MFORTFUL.* *adj.* Full of comfort. Obsolete.

Hulot.

CO'MFORTLESS. *adj.* [from *comfort*.] Wanting comfort; being without any thing to allay misfortune: used of persons as well as things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*, receiving it by your sentence. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Where was a cave, ywrought with wond'rous art,

Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, *comfortless*. *Spenser, F. Q.*

News fitting to the night;

Black, fearful, *comfortless*, and horrible.

Shakspeare, King John.

On thy feet thou stood'st at last,

Though *comfortless*, as when a father mourns

His children, all in view destroyed at once. *Milton, P. L.*

That unsociable *comfortless* deafness had not quite tired me.

Swift.

CO'MFORTRESS.* *n. s.* [from *comforter*.] She who administers consolation or support.

To be your *comfortress*, and to preserve you.

B. Jonson, For.

CO'MFREY.† *n. s.* [*consolida*, Lat. *comfrie*, French.]

A plant.

Miller.

Campana here he crops, approved wondrous good:

As *comfrey* unto him that's bruised, spetting blood.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 13.

Get thee some wholesome broth with sage, and *comfrey*.

Beaumont and Fl. Knight of the Burning Pestle.

CO'MICAL. *adj.* [*comicus*, Latin.]

1. Raising mirth; merry; diverting.

The greatest resemblance of our author is in the familiar stile and pleasing way of relating *comical* adventures of that nature. *Dryden, Fab. Preface.*

Something so *comical* in the voice and gestures, that a man can hardly forbear being pleased. *Addison on Italy.*

2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy; not tragical.

That all might appear to be knit up in a *comical* conclusion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Lisle. *Hayward.*

They deny it to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*

CO'MICALLY.† *adv.* [from *comical*.]

1. In such a manner as raises mirth.

This, I confess, is *comically* spoken.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 570.

The ladies have laugh'd at thee most *comically*.

B. Jonson, Epicoene.

2. In a manner befitting comedy.

In this tragicomedy of love to act several parts, some satirically, some *comically*, some in a mixt tone.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 416.

CO'MICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *comical*.] The quality of being comical; the power of raising mirth.

COMICK. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, French.]

1. Relating to comedy; not tragick.

I never yet the tragick muse essay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid;
And when I venture at the *comick* stile,
Thy scornful lady seems to mock my toil. *Wallce.*
A *comick* subject loves an humble verse,
Thyestes scorns a low and *comick* stile;
Yet comedy sometimes may raise his voice. *Roscommon.*
Thy tragick muse gives smiles, thy *comick* sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Raising mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthful *comick* shows,
Such as befit the pleasure. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. III.*

CO'MING. *n. s.* [from *To come*.]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Where art thou, Adam! wont with joy to meet
My *coming*, seen far off? *Milton, P. L.*
Sweet the *coming* on
Of grateful ev'ning mild. *Milton, P. L.*

2. State of being come; arrival.

May't please you, noble madam, to withdraw
Into your private chamber; we shall give you
The full cause of our *coming*. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*
Some people in America counted their years by the *coming*
of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and
leaving them at others. *Locke.*

COMING-IN. *n. s.*

1. Revenue; income.

Here's a small trifle of wives, eleven widows and nine
maids, is a simple *coming-in* for one man. *Shakspeare.*
What are thy rents? what are thy *comings in*?
O ceremony, shew me but thy worth:
What is thy toll, O adoration? *Shakspeare, Henry V.*

2. Submission; act of yielding. See *To COME-IN*.

Alph. On my life,
We need not fear his *coming in*.
Hern. I had rather that,
To shew his valour, he'd put us to the trouble
To fetch him in by the ears. *Massinger, Duke of Milan.*

3. Introduction.

The *coming-in* of this mischief was sore and grievous to the
people. *2 Mac. vi. 3.*

CO'MING. *participial adj.* [from *come*.]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Rosalind in a more *coming* on dis-
position; and ask me what you will, I will grant it. *Shakspeare.*
That very lapidary himself, with a *coming* stomach, and in
the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice. *L'Estrange.*

That he had been so affectionate a husband, was no ill
argument to the *coming* dowager. *Dryden, Virg. Æn. Ded.*
On morning wings, how active springs the mind,
How easy every labour it pursues,
How *coming* to the poet every muse! *Pope, Imit. of Horace.*

2. Future; to come.

Praise of great acts, he scatters as a seed,
Which may the like in *coming* ages breed. *Roscommon.*

To COM'NGLE. See *To COMMINGLE*.

COMITIAL. *adj.* [*comitia*, Lat., an assembly of the Romans.]

1. Relating to the assemblies of the people of Rome.

The title of *comitial* denoted such days only, on which the
people might be legally assembled. *Middleton on the Rom. Senate.*

2. Relating to an order of presbyterian assemblies.
See **CLASSICAL**.

The brethren are to be requested to ordain a distribution
of all churches, according to the rules in that behalf set down
in the synodical discipline, touching classical, provincial,
comitial, or of commencements, and assemblies for the whole
kingdom. The classes are to be required to keep acts of
memorable matters, which they shall see delivered to the

comitial assembly, that from thence they may be brought to
the provincial assembly.

Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Positions, &c. iii. 3.

CO'MITY. *n. s.* [*comitas*, Latin.] Courtesy; civility;
good-breeding. *Dict.*

CO'MMA. *n. s.* [*κόμμα*.]

1. The point which notes the distinction of clauses,
and order of construction in the sentence, marked
thus [,].

Commas and points they set exactly right. *Pope.*

2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby
a semitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect
tone. It is a term used only in theoretical musick,
to shew the exact proportions between concords. *Harris.*

3. Distinction, in a general sense.

In the *Moresco* catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication
are found in the first *comma*.

L. Addison's West Barbary, p. 171.

To COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr. *mando*,
Latin.]

1. To govern; to give orders to; to hold in sub-
jection or obedience: correlative to *obey*.

Look, this feather,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater gust;
Such is the lightness of you common men.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Christ could *command* legions of angels to his rescue.

Dec. Piety.

Should he, who was thy lord, *command* thee now,
With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,
To servile duties. *Dryden, Pers. Sat. 5.*

The queen *commands*, and we'll *obey*,
Over the hills, and far away. *Old Song.*

2. To order; to direct to, be done: contrary to
prohibit.

My conscience bids me ask, wherefore you have
Commanded of me these most poisonous compounds.

Shakspeare.

We will sacrifice to the Lord our God, as he shall *command*
us. *Ex. viii. 27.*

Whatever hypocrites austere talk
Of purity and place and innocence,
Defaming as impure, what God declares
Pure, and *commands* to some, leaves free to all,
Our Maker bids increase. Who bids abstain
But our destroyer, foe to God and man? *Milton, P. L.*

3. To have in power.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer shall the wall *command*. *Gay's Trivia.*

4. To overlook; to have so subject, as that it may be
seen or annoyed.

Up to the Eastern tower,
Whose height *commands* as subject all the vale,
To see the sight. *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

His eye might there *command*, wherever stood
City, of old or modern fame; the seat
Of mightiest empire. *Milton, P. L.*

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the
world. *Addison, Guard No. 101.*

5. To lead as a general.

Those he *commands* move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the supreme authority;
to possess the chief power; to govern.

Those two *commanding* powers of the soul, the understand-
ing or the will. *South, Sermon.*

COMMA'ND. *n. s.* [from the verb. And old Fr.
command.]

1. The right of commanding; power; having a thing in one's power; supreme authority. It is used in military affairs, as magistracy or government in civil life: with *over*.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my soldiers are in my command.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

With lightning fill her awful hand,
And make the clouds seem all at her command. *Waller.*
He assumed an absolute command over his readers. *Dryden.*
Not that God wanted the command of gold and silver.

Tillotson, Posth. Sermon. ii. 9.

2. Cogent authority; despotism.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure,
an aversion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulsion, he will leave as soon as he can. *Locke on Education.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

Of this tree we may not taste nor touch;
God so commanded, and left that command
Sole daughter of his voice.

Milton, P. L.

As there is no prohibition of it, so no command for it.

Bp. Taylor.

The captain gives command, the joyful train
Glide through the gloomy shade, and leave the main.

Dryden.

4. The power of overlooking, or surveying any place.

The steepy stand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide command. *Dryden, Æn.*

COMMANDANT.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A chief commanding a place or a body of troops.

The commandant cautioned us, as a friend, against returning to the cavern. *Smollett, Tr. of Gil Blas.*

One would expect, that a serious inquiry would be made into the murder of commandants in the view of their soldiers.

Burke.

COMMAN'DATORY.* *adj.* [from *command*.] Having the full force of command.

How *commandatory* the apostolical authority was, is best discernible by the Apostle's mandates unto the churches upon several occasions, as to the Thessalonians, Who command the brethren.

Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 73.

COMMAN'DER. *n. s.* [from *command*.]

1. He that has the supreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

We'll do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee,
Love thee as our commander and our king. *Shakespeare.*
I have given him for a leader and commander to the people.

Isaiah, lv. 4.

The Romans, when commanders in war, spake to their army, and styled them, My soldiers. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured rather as soldiers than as commanders. *Hayward.*

Sir Phelim O'Neil appeared as their commander in chief.

Clarendon.

Supreme commander both of sea and land.

Waller.

The heroick action of some great commander, enterprised for the common good, and honour of the Christian cause.

Dryden, Jur. Ded.

Their great commanders, by credit in their armies, fell into the scales as a counterpoise to the people.

Swift.

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with an handle about three foot long, to use in both hands. *Moxon.*

3. An instrument of surgery.

The glossocomium, commonly called the commander, is of use in the most strong tough bodies, and where the luxation hath been of long continuance. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

COMMAN'DERY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *commanderie*.]

1. A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

2. The residence of a body of knights.

My next excursion was to see the ruins of a very magnificent structure — said to have been a monastery. I rather suppose it to have been the grand *commanderie* of the island, [Cyprus,] for it is built in the palatial style of those days.

Drummond's Travels, p. 271.

COMMA'NDINGLY.* *adv.* [from *To command*.] In a commanding or powerful manner.

His practices are so *commandingly* exemplary, that they do even force and ravish the most maidenly tender conscience.

Hammond's Works, iv. 566.

COMMA'NDMENT. *n. s.* [commandement, Fr.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require some special *commandment* for that which is exacted at their hands. *Hooker, iii. § 7.*

Say, you chose him more after our *commandment*, Than guided by your own affections. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

By the easy *commandment* by God given to Adam, to forbear to feed thereon, it pleased God to make trial of his obedience.

Raleigh, History of the World.

2. Authority; coercive power.

I thought that all things had been savage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance

Of stern *commandment*. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant and the ten *commandments*. *Exod. xxxiv. 28.*

COMMA'NDRESS.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *commanderesse*.] A woman vested with supreme authority.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things is a peculiar prerogative, which wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign *commandress*, over all other virtues. *Hooker, v. § 8.*

Be you *commandress* therefore, princess, queen
Of all our forces, be thy word a law. *Fairfax, Tass. ii.*

She knows not why she is intitled sole empress of the best parts of Asia, *commandress* of so much men and treasure.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 94.

Let me adore this second Hecate,
This great *commandress* of the fatal sisters.

Braun, and Fl. Custom of the Country.

CO'MMARK.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *comarque, commarchie*; low Lat. *commarchia*.] A frontier of a country.

He was indeed an Andalusian, and of the *commark* of S. Lucar's, no less thievish than Cacus. *Shelton, Don Quix. i. 2.*

COMMATE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *con* and *materia*.] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth. *Bacon.*

The body adjacent and ambient is not *commaterial*, but merely heterogeneous towards the body to be preserved. *Bacon.*

COMMATERIA'LITY. *n. s.* [from *commaterial*.] Participation of the same matter.

CO'MMATISM.* *n. s.* [from *commat*.] Conciseness; briefness.

The parallelism in many parts of Hosea is imperfect, interrupted, and obscure; an effect perhaps of the *commatism* of the style. *Bp. Horsley's Hosea, p. 43.*

COMME'ASURABLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *commesurable*.] Reducible to the same measure with another thing.

She being now removed by death, a *commesurable* grief took as full possession of him as joy had done.

Walton, Life of Donne.

CO'MMELINE. *n. s.* [*commelina*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

COMME'MORABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *commemorabile*.] Deserving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

TO COMME'MORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Lat.] To preserve the memory by some publick act; to celebrate solemnly.

Such is the divine mercy, which we now *commemorate*; and if we *commemorate* it, we shall rejoice in the Lord. *Fiddes.*

COMMEMORATION. *n. s.* [from *commemorate*.] An act of publick celebration; solemnization of the memory of any thing.

That which is daily offered in the church, is a daily commemoration of that one sacrifice offered on the cross.

Bp. Taylor.

St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the commemorations were made at their own sepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of those who there put up their supplications to God.

Stillington.

Commemoration was formerly made with thanksgiving, in honour of good men departed this world.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

COMMEMORATIVE. *adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Tending to preserve memory of any thing.

The annual offering of the paschal lamb was commemorative of that first paschal lamb.

Atterbury.

The original use of sacrifice was commemorative of the original revelation, a sort of daily memorial or record of what God declared, and man believed.

Forbes.

COMMEMORATORY. ** adj.* [from *commemorate*.] Preserving the memory of persons or things.

The succeeding paschal sacrifices, though commemorative of the first, yet varied something from it.

Hosper on Lent, p. 271.

TO COMMENCE. *† v. n.* [from *commencer*, Fr.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.

Why hath it given me earnest of success,

Commencing in a truth. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Man, conscious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that state that is to *commence* after this life. *Rogers.*

2. To take a new character.

If wit so much from ignorance undergo,

Ah! let not learning too *commence* its foe! *Pope.*

3. To take an academical degree, at Cambridge; in which sense the word is found in our old lexicography, and often used by our elder writers. See also **COMMENCEMENT**.

Come, doctor Andrew, without disputation,
Thou shalt *commence* in the cellar.

Beaumont and Fl., Elder Brother.

Many of our English gentlemen do thus *commence*, as it were, and take degrees in ignorance and vanity.

Ellis's Gentle Shepherd, (1672.) p. 225.

TO COMMENCE. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of; as, to *commence* a suit.

Most shallowly did you these arms *commence*,

Fondly brought here, and foolishly sent hence. *Shakspeare.*

COMMENCEMENT. *† n. s.* [from *commence*.]

1. Beginning; date.

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third day from the *commencement* of the creation.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

2. The first Tuesday in July at Cambridge, when masters of arts, and doctors in all the faculties, complete their degrees.

Barrow preached a sermon at the *commencement*, which was practical, and much commended.

Worthington to Hartlib, Ep. 12.

At this *commencement*, in the year 1677, he was created doctor.

A. Philips, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 48.

TO COMMEND. *v. a.* [from *commend*, Lat.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend.

After Barbarossa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief bassa had *commended* him to Solymán.

Knolles's History.

Among the objects of knowledge, two especially *commend* themselves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourselves.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Vain-glory is a principle I *commend* to no man.

Decay of Piety.

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do *commend* my watchful soul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping and waking, O defend me still.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit.

St. Luke, xxiii. 46.

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

Who is Silvia? What is she,

That all our swains *commend* her?

Holy, fair, and wise is she.

Shakspeare.

Old men do most exceed in this point of folly, *commending* the days of their youth they scarce remembered, at least well understood not.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

He lov'd my worthless rhymes; and, like a friend,

Would find out something to *commend*.

Cowley.

Historians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles.

Dryden, Virg. Æn. Ded.

Each finding, like a friend,

Something to blame, and something to *commend*.

Pope.

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

Signior Anthonio

Commends him to you,

— Ere I open his letter,

I pray you tell me how my good friend doth.

Shakspeare, Mer. of Ven.

5. To produce to favourable notice.

The chorus was only to give the young ladies an occasion of entertaining the French king with vocal music, and of *commending* their own voices.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

6. To send.

These draw the chariot which Latinus send,

And the rich present to the prince *commends*.

Dryden, Æn.

COMMEND. *† n. s.* [from the verb.] Commendation.

Not now in use, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from Shakspeare's Richard the Second. Shakspeare repeatedly uses it; and it is not yet wholly obsolete in some parts.

Tell her I send to her my kind *commends*;

Take special care my greetings be deliver'd.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

With my hearty *commends*, and much endeared love unto you.

Howell, Lett. i. ii. 18.

COMMENDABLE. *adj.* [from *commend*.] Laudable; worthy of praise. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

And power, unto itself most *commendable*,

Hath not a tomb so evident, as a chair

Tell of what it hath done.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only comely, but *commendable*.

Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

Many heroes, and most worthy persons, being sufficiently *commendable* from true and unquestionable merit, have received advancement from falshood.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries, in a soft peaceful posture; but is adorned with emblems, that mark out the military genius of her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only *commendable* quality that the old poets have touched upon in the description of our country.

Addison on Med.

COMMENDABLY. *† adv.* [from *commendable*.] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the shire holdeth a number, all *commendably* labouring in their vocation.

Carcus, Surv. of Cornwall.

Neither have there been wanting such as have written, and that very *commendably*, the lives of particular men.

Hakewell on Providence, p. 252.

He might perhaps act very rightly and *commendably* in so doing.

Louth, Life of Wykeham, p. 309.

COMMENDAM. [commenda, low Latin.] See **COMMENDATOR**. *Commendam* is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of some sufficient clerk to be supplied until it be conveniently provided of a pastor.

Cowel.

It had been once mentioned to him, that his peace should be made, if he would resign his bishoprick, and deanery of Westminster; for he had that in commendam. *Clarendon.*

COMME'NDATARY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *commendataire*.] One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION. *n. s.* [from *commend*.]

1. Recommendation; favourable representation.

This jewel and my gold are your's, provided I have your commendation for my more free entertainment.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

The choice of them should be by the commendation of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

2. Praise; declaration of esteem.

His fame would not get so sweet and noble an air to fly in as in your breath, so could not you find a fitter subject of commendation? *Sidney, b. ii.*

3. Ground of praise.

Good-nature is the most godlike commendation of a man.

Dryden, Juv. Ded.

4. Message of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty commendations to you too.

Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.

Hark you, Margaret,

No princely commendations to my king! —

— Such commendations as become a maid,

A virgin, and his servant, say to him. *Shakspeare, II. n. VI.*

COMME'NDATOR.* *n. s.* [from the old Fr. *commendataire*.] He who holds a benefice or ecclesiastical dignity in commendam; usually with a bishoprick.

The other [surrender] was of Bisham [abbey] in Berkshire, made by Barlow, bishop of St. David's, that was commendator of it, and a great promoter of the Reformation.

Burnet, Hist. of the Ref. i. 3.

COMME'NDATORY.† *adj.* [from *commend*.]

1. Favourably representative; containing praise.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters commendatory, to have good forms; to attain them, it almost sufficeth not to despise them. *Bacon, Essays.*

We bestow the flourish of poetry on those commendatory conceits, which popularly set forth the eminency of this creature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

If I can think that neither he nor you despise me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if all the house of lords writ commendatory verses upon me. *Pope.*

2. Delivering up with pious hope. Dr. Johnson notices only the first sense. See *To COMMEND*.

Between seven and eight a clock the rattle began, the commendatory prayer was said for him, and, as it ended, he [K. William III.] died, in the 52d year of his age.

Burnet, Hist. of his own Time.

3. Holding in commendam.

Call those possessors bishops, or canons, or commendatory abbots, or monks, or what you please.

Burke, on the Fr. Revolution.

COMME'NDATORY.* *n. s.* [from *commend*.] A commendation; eulogy; declaration of esteem.

To sooth and flatter such persons, would be just as if Cicero had spoke commendatories of Antony, or made panegyrics upon Catiline. *South, Sermon viii. 189.*

COMME'NDER.† *n. s.* [from *commend*.] Praiser.

The only commender of this lady's virtues, is Time.

Bacon, Collect. concern. Q. Eliz.

We think in conclusion ill both of the commender and the commended.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by most of the same commenders and disprovers.

Wotton, Life and Death of D. of Buckingham.

Unqualified to understand one single page of Cicero, [he] presumes to set up for his commender and patron.

Bentley, Phil. Lips. p. 241.

COMME'NSAL.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *commensal*, Lat. *commensalis*.] A companion at table; one that eats at the same table. Not now in use.

O where hast thou be so long commensal, that hast so mikel eten of the potages of forgetfulness, and drunken so of ignorance! *Chaucer, Test. of Love, b. i.*

COMMENSALITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *commensalite*.]

Fellowship of table; the custom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promiscuous commensality. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COMMENSATION.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *con* and *mensa*, a table.] Eating at the same table.

When Daniel would not pollute himself with the diet of the Babylonians, he probably declined pagan commensation, or to eat of meats forbidden to the Jews.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. Tracts, p. 15.

COMMENSURABILITY.† *n. s.* [from *commensurable*.]

Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commensurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches. The diameter and circumference of a circle are incommensurable, not being reducible to any common measure. Proportion.

Some place the essence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to consist in a comely commensurability of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themselves.

Brown.

COMME'NSURABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *commensurable*, from *con* and *mensura*, Lat.] Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch. See *COMMEASURABLE*.

Nor as if those things which are seen, were in equal latitude commensurable with the worlds which were framed.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

If we say, the diameter of the square is incommensurable with its side, we do not intend by IS that it is incommensurable now, having been formerly commensurable.

Harris's Hermes, i. § 6.

COMME'NSURABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *commensurable*.]

Commensurability; proportion.

There is no commensurableness between this object and a created understanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

To COMME'NSURATE.† *v. a.* [from *con* and *mensura*, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure.

That division is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the aptest terms to commensurate the longitude of places.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The rare temper and proportion, which the church of England useth in commensurating the forms of absolution to the degrees of preparation and necessity, is to be observed.

Puller, Moderat. of the Church of Eng. p. 319.

COMME'NSURATE.† *adj.* [from the verb. Heylin reckons this adjective, among uncouth and unusual words, in 1656. Nor are any of the examples, given by Dr. Johnson, from works so far back as that date. That from Smith, which I add, is somewhat nearer to the time.]

1. Reducible to some common measure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of some organ equally commensurate to soul and body. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

The second signification of the word is *æquum, seculum*, an age, a certain long space of time, that is commensurate with the duration of the thing that is spoken of.

Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 191.

Is our knowledge adequately commensurate with the nature of things? *Glanville's Scepris.*

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot chuse but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. *Tillotson.*

Nothing *commensurate* to the desires of human nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any further desire. *Rogers, Sermons.*

Matter and gravity are always *commensurate*. *Bentley.*

COMMENSURATELY. *adv.* [from *commensurate*.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

We are constrained to make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not *commensurately* to each year; but by collecting the fraction of days in several years, till they amount to an even day. *Holder on Time.*

COMMENSURATION. *n. s.* [from *commensurate*.] Proportion; reduction of some things to some common measure.

A body over great, or over small, will not be thrown so far as a body of a middle size; so that, it seemeth, there must be a *commensuration* or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

To COMMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.]

1. To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain: with *upon* before the thing explained.

Such are thy secrets, which my life makes good,
And *comments* on thee; for in ev'ry thing
Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring,
And in another make me understand. *Herbert.*

Criticks having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to *comment* on him, and illustrate him.

Dryden, Jur. Med.

They have contented themselves only to *comment* upon those texts, and make the best copies they could after those originals.

Temple.

Indeed I hate that any man should be idle, while I must translate and *comment*.

Pope.

2. To make remarks; to make observations.

Enter his chamber, view his lifeless corps,
And *comment* then upon his sudden death.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

To COMMENT.* *v. a.*

1. To explain.

In speaking, she studiously avoids all suspicious expressions, which wanton apprehensions may colourably *comment* into obscenity.

Fidler's Holy State, p. 33.

This was the text *commented* by Chrysostom and Theodoret.

Reeves, Collat. of the Psalms, p. 18.

2. To devise; to feign.

Where were ye born? Some say in Crete by name,
Others in Thebes, and others elsewhere;
But, wheresoever they *comment* the same,
They all consent that ye begotten were
And born here in this world. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. vii. 53.*

COMMENT. *† n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; exposition; remarks.

I have laboured to bring in all the most obscure passages of Scripture in their proper places, that so the due citation and alleging of them might be as a *comment* and clear apprehension of their meaning.

Hartlib, Tr. of Comenius's Ref. of Schools, (1642,) p. 50.

Adam came into the world a philosopher, which appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names: he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the *comment* of their respective properties.

South, Sermons.

All the volumes of philosophy,

With all their *comments*, never could invent

So politic an instrument.

Prior.

Proper gestures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of *comment* to what he utters.

Addison, Spect.

Still with itself compar'd, his text peruse;

And let your *comment* be the Mantuan muse.

Pope.

2. Remarks; observation.

In such a time as this, it is not meet,

That every nice offence should bear its *comment*. *Shakspeare.*

VOL. I.

Forgive the *comment* that my passion made
Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind.

Shakspeare, K. John.

All that is behind will be by way of *comment* on that part of the church of England's charity. *Hammond's Pseudepistols.*

COMMENTARY. *† n. s.* [*commentarius*, Latin.]

1. An exposition; book of annotations or remarks.

The same things also were reported in the writings and *commentaries* of Neemias.

2 Macc. ii. 13.

In religion, scripture is the best rule; and the church's universal practice, the best *commentary*.

King Charles.

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

The emperor spoke seldom openly, but out of a *commentary*, that is to say, that he had before provided and written, to the intent that he would speak no more than he had provided.

Sir T. Elgot, Gon. del. 90. b.

Vere, in a private *commentary* which he wrote of that service, testified that eight hundred were slain.

Bacon.

They show still the ruins of Caesar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the first book of his *commentaries*.

Addison on Italy.

To COMMENTATE.* *v. n.* [from *comment*.] To annotate; to write notes upon.

Must I for Shakspeare no compassion feel,

Almost eat up by *commentating* zeal? *Pursuits of Literature.*

COMMENTATOR. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *commentateur*, "a commentator." Cotgrave. It was therefore in use long before Dryden wrote, from whom Dr. Johnson's earliest example is taken. Featley also in 1645 thus plays upon the word, in reference to the Lat. *commentation*, a falsehood as well as an exposition. "They shall give us leave to esteem them no prophets, but enthusiasts; no inspired men, but distracted; no seers, but dreamers; no expositors, but impostors; no *commentators*, but *commenters*, nay rather *commentiters*!" Dippers Dipt, p. 227.] Expositor; annotator.

I have made such *expositions* of my authors, as no *commentator* will forgive me.

Dryden.

Some of the *commentators* tell us, that Marsyas was a lawyer who had lost his cause.

Addison on Italy.

Galen's *commentator* tells us, that bitter substances engender choler, and burn the blood.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

No *commentator* can more slyly pass

O'er a learn'd unintelligible place.

Pope.

COMMENTER. *† n. s.* [from *comment*.] One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

With reverence to great Caesar, worthy Romans,

Observe but this ridiculous *commenter*. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

As sly as any *commenter* goes by

Hard words or sense.

Donne, Poems, p. 124.

The fourth means are *commenters* and fathers, who have handled the places controverted, which the parson by no means refuseth.

Herbert, Country Parson, cl. 4.

COMMENTITIOUS. *† adj.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

But to mark how corruption and apostasy crept in by degrees, and to gather up wherever we find the remaining sparks of original truth, wherewith to stop the mouths of our adversaries, and to bridle them with their own curb, who willingly pass by that which is orthodoxal in them, and studiously cull out that which is *commentitious*, and best for their turns; not weighing the Fathers in the balance of Scripture, but Scripture in the balance of the Fathers.

Milton, of Prelatical Episcopacy.

It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its resemblance to that *commentitious* inanity.

Glanville's Scepsis.

COMMERCE. *† n. s.* [*commercium*, Latin.] It was anciently accented on the last syllable. See also **To COMMERCE.**

1. Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of public resort being thus provided, our repair thither is especially for mutual conference, and, as it were, *commerce* to be had between God and us. *Hooker, v. § 17.*

How could communities,
Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities,
Peaceful *commerce* from dividable shores,
But by degrees stand in authentick place?

Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

Instructed ships shall sail to quick *commerce*,
By which remotest regions are ally'd:
Which make one city of the universe,
Where some may gain, and all may be supply'd. *Dryden.*

These people had not any *commerce* with the other known parts of the world. *Tillotson.*

In any country, that hath *commerce* with the rest of the world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of silver coin. *Locke.*

2. Common or familiar intercourse.

Good-nature which consists in overlooking of faults is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary *commerce* and occurrences of life. *Addison.*

3. A game at cards.

To Co'MMERCE.† v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To traffick.

Ezekiel in the description of Tyre and of the exceeding trade that it had with the East, as the only mart town, reciteth both the people with whom they *commerce*, and also what commodities every country yielded. *Ralegh.*

When they might not converse or *commerce* with any civil men; whither should they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a wild manner. *Sir J. Davies.*

Beware you *commerce* not with bankrupts.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

2. To hold intercourse with.

Since great Talbot's gone
Down to thy silence, I *commerce* with none.

Udington's Casuist, p. 154.

Come, but keep thy wonted state,

With even step and musing gait,

And looks *commencing* with the skies,

Thy rapt' soul sitting in thine eyes. *Milton, H. Pens.*

Co'MME'RCIAL.† adj. [from *commerce*.] Relating to commerce or traffick. This word is of modern introduction into our language; at least is not perhaps of a century's age.

One circumstance prevented *commercial* intercourse with nations from ceasing altogether. *Robt. son.*

We are now members for a rich *commercial* city; this city, however, is but a part of a rich *commercial* nation, the interests of which are various, multiform, and intricate.

Burke, Speech at Bristol, 1774.

Co'MME'RCIALLY.* adv. [from *commercial*.] In a commercial view.

I consider the stopping of the distillery, economically, financially, *commercially*, medically, and in some degree morally too, as a measure rather well meant than well considered.

Burke, Thoughts on Scarcity.

To Co'MMIGRATE. v. n. [con and migro, Latin.]

To remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another.

Co'MMIGRA'TION. n. s. [from *commigrate*.] A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that and of our world lost all memory of their *commigration* hence. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

Co'MMINA'TION.† n. s. [*comminatio*, Lat. *commination*, old Fr.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance.

Is it likely that when Christ not only commanded Peter to put up his sword, drawn with greater zeal in passion than judgement upon deliberation, but added also to that charge a *commination* in generality, That whosoever drew the sword

should perish by the sword, his purpose was to bind the hands of his apostles, but yet to leave the passions of those that should succeed them at full liberty?

Ld. Northampton, Proceed. against Gornet, li. 3.

Speaks the rude carter to the wagon slow
With threatening words, or to the beasts that draw?

Surely unto the beasts that eas'ly go:

For there's the principle of motion—

Which, though it mov'd by *commination*,

So stiffly strives, yet from itself it strives,

Bears itself forth with stout contention;

And ever and anon the whip revives

That inward life, so bravely on the rustick drives.

More, Song of the Soul, i. ii. 39.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us, to fence them not only by precept and *commination*, but with difficulty and impossibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

In the last review of our Liturgy, a clause was added for the sake of explaining the word *commination*; and the appointing of the times, on which it should be used, left to the discretion of the bishop or ordinary. So that the whole title, as it stands now, run thus: "A *commination*, or denouncing of God's anger and judgements against sinners, with certain prayers to be used on the first day of Lent, and at other times, as the ordinary shall appoint." The ordinaries indeed seldom or never make use of the power here given them, except that sometimes they appoint part of the office, viz. from the 31st Psalm to the end, to be used upon solemn days of fasting and humiliation. But as to the whole office, it is never used entirely, but upon the day mentioned in the title of it, viz. the first day of Lent.

Wheatly on the Com. Pr. ch. 14. Introd.

Co'MMINATORY.† adj. [old Fr. *comminatoire*.] Denunciatory; threatening.

Half-hearted creatures, as these are,—

On two or three *comminatory* terms,

Would run their fears to any hole of shelter.

B. Jonson, Magn. Indul.

To Co'MMINGLE. v. a. [*commisceo*, Latin.] To mix into one mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Blest are those,

Whose blood and judgement are so well *commingled*,

That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,

To sound what stop she please. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To Co'MMINGLE. v. n. To unite one with another.

Dissolutions of eum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top 'till they be stirred. *Bacon, Physical Rem.*

To Co'MMINUATE.* v. a. [Lat. *comminuo*, old Fr. *comminuer*. See To Co'MMINUTE.] To grind.

The more solid food which needs greater manducation, cannot be sufficiently *comminuted* for chyle, or ground low enough for the stomach, until these teeth have done this work upon it. *Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 82.*

It will *comminate* things of so hard a substance that no mill can break. *Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 104.*

Co'MMINU'BLE. adj. [from *comminute*.] Frangible; reducible to powder; susceptible of pulverisation.

The best diamonds are *comminuble*, and are so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto pestilation, and resist not any ordinary pestle. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To Co'MMINUTE. v. a. [*comminuo*, Latin.] To grind; to pulverise; to break into small parts.

Parchment, skins, and cloth drink in liquors, though themselves be intire bodies, and not *comminuted*, as sand and ashes.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Co'MMINU'TION. n. s. [from *comminute*.]

1. The act of grinding into small parts; pulverisation.

The jaw in men and animals furnished with grinders, hath an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for *commination* of the meat. *Ray on the Creation.*

This smiting of the steel with the flint doth only make a *commination*, and a very rapid whirling and melting of some particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us. *Bentley.*

2. Attenuation.

Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jejuneness or extreme *commination* of spirits; of which the two first may be joined with a nature liquefiable. *Bacon.*

COMMISERABLE. *adj.* [from *commiserate*.] Worthy of compassion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow.

It is the sinfullest thing in the world to destitute a plantation once in forwardness: for, besides the dishonour, it is the guiltiness of blood of many *commiserable* persons. *Bacon, Ess.*

This was the end of this noble and *commiserable* person, Edward eldest son to the duke of Clarence. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To COMMISERATE. *v. a.* [con and *misereor*, Lat.]

To pity; to look on with compassion; to compassionate.

Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*. *Denham.*

We should *commiserate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

COMMISERATION. *n. s.* [from *commiserate*.] Pity; compassion; tenderness, or concern for another's pains.

These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak nor think of but with much *commiseration* and pity. *Hooker.*

Live, and hereafter say

A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.

— I do defy thy *commiseration*,

And apprehend thee for a felon here.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Juliet.

God knows with how much *commiseration*, and solicitous caution, I carried on that business, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage the Protestants. *K. Charles.*

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight

Inmortal, 'till peace obtain'd from fault

Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought

Commiseration.

Milton, P. L.

From you their estate may expect effectual comfort, there are none from whom it may not deserve *commiseration*. *Sprat.*

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiseration* yet no where is there greater charity.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of *miseration*, and partly out of curiosity? *Swift.*

COMMISERATIVE.* *adj.* [from *commiserate*.] Having pity or concern for another's sufferings.

COMMISERATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *commiserative*.] Out of compassion.

He hath divided his soul from the case of his soul, whose weakness he assists no otherwise than *commiseratively*, not that it is his, but that it is. *Overbury's Characters.*

COMMISERATOR.* *n. s.* [from *commiserate*.] He who has mercy or compassion.

Deaf unto the thunder of the laws, and rocks unto the cries of charitable *commiserators*. *Brown, Christ. Mor. ii. 6.*

COMMISSARIAT.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A body of persons, attending an army, who are commissioned to regulate the procuration and conveyance of ammunition or provision. See **COMMISSARY**. The word is derived from modern warfare.

COMMISSARIASHIP. *n. s.* [from *commissary*.] The office of a commissary.

A *commissariaship* is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMISSARY.† *n. s.* [*commissarius*, low Latin; *commissaire*, old Fr.]

1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy.

Great Destiny the *Commissary* of God,
That hast mark'd out a path and period
For every thing, who, where we off-spring took,
Our ways and ends, seest at one instant.

Donne, Poems, p. 294.

2. It is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such as exercises spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his commission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects. *Cowel.*

The *commissaries* of bishops have authority only in some certain place of the diocese, and in some certain causes of the jurisdiction limited to them by the bishop's commission.

Ayliffe.

3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procuration and conveyance of provision or ammunition.

But is it thus you English bards compose?

With Runick lays thus tag insipid prose?

And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse,

Give us a *commissary's* list in verse?

Prior.

COMMISSION.† *n. s.* [*commissio*, low Lat. old Fr. *commission*.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised.

Commission is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power. *Cowel.*

Omission to do what is necessary,

Seals a *commission* to a blank of danger.

Shakespeare, Troil. and Cress.

The subjects grief

Comes through *commissions*, which compel from each

The sixth part of his substance, to be levied

Without delay.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

He led our powers;

Bore the *commission* of my place and person;

The which immediacy may well stand up,

And call itself your brother.

Shakespeare, King Lear.

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and so he joins *commission* with instruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge.

South.

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conquest of Persia, gave out his *commissions* into all parts of his empire, for the raising of a mighty army. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

I was made a colonel; though I gained my *commission* by the horse's virtues, having leapt over a six-bar gate.

Addison, Freetholder.

He for his son a gay *commission* buys,

Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies.

Pope.

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a strange *commission*, and a strange obedience to a *commission*, for men, in the midst of their own blood, and being so furiously assailed, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. *Baron, War with Spain.*

Such *commission* from above

I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire

Of knowledge within bounds.

Milton, P. L.

At his command the storm invades;

The winds by his *commission* blow;

'Till with a nod he bids them cease.

Dryden.

He bore his great *commission* in his look;

But sweetly temper'd awe, and soften'd all he spoke.

Dryden.

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of *commission* are distinguished in theology from sins of omission.

Every *commission* of sin introduces into the soul a certain degree of hardness.

South, Sermon.

He indulges himself in the habit of known sin, whether *commit-sion* of something which God hath forbidden, or the *omission* of something commanded. *Rogers, Sermon.*

6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.
7. The state of that which is intrusted to a number of joint officers; as, *the great seal was put into commission.*
8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for another person.

To COMMISSION. *v. a.* [from *commission*.]

1. To empower; to appoint.
2. To send with mandate or authority.

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latian land,
In threatening embassy. *Dryden, Ann.*

COMMISSIONAL. * *adj.* [from *commission*.] Appointing by a warrant of authority.

By virtue of the king's letters *commissional*.

COMMISSIONARY. * *adj.* [from *commission*.] Appointed by a warrant of authority.

By virtue of that delegate or *commissiionary* authority, which is by Christ intrusted with them.

To COMMISSIONATE. † *v. a.* [from *commission*.] To commission: to empower.

As he was thus sent by his father, so also were the apostles solemnly *commissionated* by him to preach to the Gentile world, who, with indefatigable industry and resolute sufferings, pursued the charge; and sure this is competent evidence, that the design was of the most weighty importance. *Decay of Piety.*
Our Lord *commissionated* his disciples to heal the sick.

Whitby on St. James, v. 14.

COMMISSIONER. *n. s.* [from *commission*.] One included in a warrant of authority.

A *commissioner* is one who hath commission, as letters patents, or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. *Corvel.*

One article they stood upon, which I with your *commissioners* have agreed upon. *Sidney.*

These *commissioners* came into England, with whom *covenants* were concluded. *Hayward.*

The archbishop was made one of the *commissioners* of the treasury. *Clarendon.*

Suppose itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with respect to morals and religion as well as abilities. *Swift.*

Like are their merits, like rewards they share,
That shines a consul, this *commissi mer*. *Pope, Dunciad.*

COMMISSURE. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *commissure*, from *com-missura*, Lat.] Joint: a place where one part is joined to another.

All these inducements cannot countervail the sole inconvenience of shaking and disjoining the *commissures* with so many strokes of the chisel. *Wotton, Architecture.*

This animal is covered with a strong shell, jointed like armour by four transverse *commissures* in the middle of the body, connected by tough membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

To COMMIT. *v. a.* [committo, Lat.]

1. To intrust; to give in trust; to put into the hands of another.

It is not for your health thus to *commit*
Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning. *Shakspeare.*

2. To put in any place to be kept safe.

They who are desirous to *commit* to memory, might have ease. *Mac. ii. 25.*

Is my muse controul'd
By servile awe? Born free, and not be bold!
At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the trusty earth *commit* the sound. *Dryden, Pers.*

3. To send to prison; to imprison.

Here comes the nobleman that *committed* the prince, for striking him about Bardolph. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

They two were *committed*, at least restrained of their liberty.

Clarendon.

So though my ankle she has quitted,
My heart continues still *committed*;
And, like a bail'd and main-priz'd lover,
Although at large, I am bound over. *Hudibras.*

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

Keep thy word justly; swear not; *commit* not with man's sworn spouse. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

Letters out of Ulster gave him notice of the inhumane murders *committed* there upon a multitude of the Protestants.

Clarendon.

A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony with a brisk gamesome lass. *L'Estrange.*

'Tis polity

For son and father to take different sides;
Then lands and tenements *commit* no treason. *Dryden.*

5. To put together for a contest: a latinism.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably *commit* the opponent with the respondent, like a long practised moderator. *More's Divine Dial.*

6. To place in a state of hostility or incongruity: a latinism.

Hurry whose tuneful and well measured song,
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas' ears, *committing* short and long. *Milton.*

COMMITMENT. † *n. s.* [from *commit*.]

1. An act of sending to prison; imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or *commitments*, that any other person was discovered or apprehended.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

I have been considering, ever since my *commitment*, what it might be proper to deliver upon this occasion. *Swift.*

2. An order for sending to prison.

3. A parliamentary expression, when a bill is referred to a committee.

The parliament—which thought this petition worthy, not only of receiving, but of voting to a *commitment*, after it had been advocated, and moved for, by some honourable and learned gentlemen of the house. *Milton, Animadv. Rem. Def.*

COMMITTEE. † *n. s.* [from *commit*.]

1. Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties. As in parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to and passed, or not agreed to; or neither of these, but referred to the consideration of some appointed by the house, to examine it farther, who thereupon are called a *committee*. *Corvel.*

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a *committee* of the parliament with him, as there was another *committee* of the Scottish parliament always in that army; there being also now a *committee* of both kingdoms residing at London, for the carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

All corners were filled with covenanters, confusion, *committee* men, and soldiers, serving each other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit; and these *committee* men and soldiers were possess with this covenant. *Walton.*

2. The person to whom the care of an idiot or lunatick, or of an idiot's or lunatick's estate, is committed. Pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.

The lord chancellor usually commits the care of his person to some friend, who is then called his *committee*.—The heir is generally made the manager or *committee* of the estate. *Blackstone.*

COMMITTEESHIP. * *n. s.* [from *committee*.] The office and profit of committees.

Trusted with *committeeships* and other gainful offices.

Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. i.

COMM'ITER.† *n. s.* [from *commit.*] Perpetrator; he that commits.

Such as defile or pollute them, be *committers* of sacrilege.

Martin on the Marriage of Priests, (1554.) P. 1.

To prove, that the *committer* of such wickednesses commeth of the will of those men that charge him [the devil] withal.

Crowley's Apolog. of English Writers, (1666.) p. 54. b.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a deriver of the whole intire guilt of them to himself; and yet so as to leave the *committer* of them as full of guilt as he was before.

South, Sermon. ii. 198.

COMM'ITTABLE.† *adj.* [from *commit.*] Liable to be committed.

Besides the mistakes *committible* in the solary compute, the difference of chronology disturbs his computes.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

There is no sin *committable* by man, as to the kind of it, but by circumstances is capable of being made a sin of presumption.

South, Sermon. vii. 215.

To COMMIX. *v. a.* [*commisceo, Lat.*] To mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one mass.

A dram of gold, dissolved in aqua regia, with a dram of copper in aqua fortis *commix'd*, gave a great colour.

Bacon.

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of dust and rain water *commix'd*.

Ray on the Creation.

It is manifest by this experiment, that the *commixed* impressions of all the colours do stir up and beget a sensation of white; that is, that whiteness is compounded of all the colours.

Newton, Opticks.

To COMMIX.* *v. n.* To unite.

Or, self-conceited, play the humorous Platonist,
Which boldly dares affirm, that spirits themselves supply
With bodies, to *commix* with frail mortalitie.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 5.

The smile mocking the sigh, that it would fly

From so divine a temple, to *commix*

With winds that sailors rail at.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

COMMIXION.† *n. s.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients.

Were thy *commixion* Greek and Trojan, so

That thou could'st say, this hand is Grecian all,

And this is Trojan.

Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.

We seldom see different dispositions entirely loving; for grows the height of friendship, when two similiary souls do blend in their *commixions*.

Junius, Son Stigmatiz'd, (1639.) p. 834.

COMMIXTION.† *n. s.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation; union of various substances in one mass.

Some species there be of middle and participating natures, that is, of birds and beasts, as bats, and some few others, so conjoined and set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; there being a *commixtion* of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

By the which word, adultery, although it be properly understood of the unlawful *commixtion* or joining together of a married man with any woman beside his wife, &c.

Homilies, i. 58.

This *commixtion* of things, so contrary, doth not tend to the defacing, but adorning, of the world; as concords and discords do, unto the better tempering of the harmony in singing.

Fotherby's Atheon. p. 334.

If both natures were not preserved complete and distinct in Christ, it must either be by the conversion and transubstantiation of one into the other, or by *commixtion* and confusion of both into one.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. iii.

COMMIXTURE. *n. s.* [from *commix.*]

1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation; union in one mass.

In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet, such bodies are least apt to putrefy, the air working little upon them.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The mass formed by mingling different things: composition; compouhd.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in the bud;

Or angels veil'd in clouds: are roses blown,

Dismask'd, their damask sweet *commixture* shewn.

Shakspeare.

My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee;

And now I fall, thy tough *commixtures* melt,

Impairing Henry, strength'ning misproud York.

Shakspeare.

There is scarcely any rising but by a *commixture* of good and evil arts.

Bacon, Ess. 15.

All the circumstances, and respect of religion and state intermixed together in that *commixture*, will better become a royal history, or a council-table, than a single life.

Wotton, Life, &c. of D. of Buckingham.

COMMO'DE.† *n. s.* [French. The word appears to have been adopted from the block, on which the dress was shaped. For, in the Fop's Dictionary, or Terms of the Art Cosmetick, printed in 1690, the *commode* is this: "A frame of wire, covered with silk, on which the whole head-attire is adjusted at once upon a bust, or property of wood, carved to the breasts, like that which peruke-makers set upon their stalls."] The head-dress of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, should they meet with a man on horse-back, in his breeches and jack-boots, dressed up in a *commode* and a night-trail.

Spectator, No. 435.

She has contrived to shew her principles by the setting of her *commode*; so that it will be impossible for any woman that is disaffected to be in the fashion.

Addison, Freckholder.

She, like some pensive statesman, walks demure,

And smiles, and hugs, to make destruction sure;

Or under high *commodes*, with looks erect,

Barefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd.

Granville

COMMO'DIOUS. *adj.* [*commodus, Lat.*]

1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate to any purpose; fit; proper; free from hindrance or uneasiness.

Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in: for being o near the moon, it had been too near the sun.

Raleigh's Hist.

To that recess, *commodious* for surprize,

When purple light shall next suffuse the skies,

With one repair.

Pope, Odys. iv. 550.

2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themselves.

Hooker, iv. 4.

Bacchus had found out the making of wine, and many things else *commodious* for mankind.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World, i. vi. 5.

The gods have done their part,

By sending this *commodious* plague.

Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.

Maro's muse,

Thrice sacred muse, *commodious* precepts gives,

Instructive to the swains.

Philips.

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *commodious.*]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,

In a deep cave seated *commodiously*,

His ancient and hereditary house

There dwelt a good substantial country mouse.

Cowley.

2. Without distress.

We need not fear

To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd

By him with in my comforts, 'till we end

In dust; our final rest, and native home.

Milton, P. L.

3. Suitably to a certain purpose.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve *commodiously* for divers ends.

Hooker, v. § 42.

Galen, upon the consideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the least fibre might be more *commodiously* placed for use or comeliness.

South, Sermon.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *commodious.*] Convenience; advantage.

The place requireth many circumstances; as the situation near the sea, for the *commodiousness* of an intercourse with England. *Baron.*

Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the *commodiousness* of their situation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and havens. *Temple.*

COMMODITY. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *commodité*, from *commoditas*, Lat.]

1. Interest; advantage; profit.

They knew, that howsoever men may seek their own *commodity*, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered. *Hooker*, v. § 10.

Commodity, the bias of the world,
The world, which of itself is poised well,
'Till this advantage, this vile drawing bias,
This sway of motion, this *commodity*,
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpose, course, intent.

Shakspeare, *K. John*.

After much debatement of the *commodities* or *discommodities* like to ensue, they concluded. *Hagyard*.

2. Convenience, particular advantage.

There came into her head certain verses, which, if she had had present *commodity*, she would have adjoined as a retraction to the other. *Sidney*, b. ii.

She demanded leave, not to lose this long sought-for *commodity* of time, to ease her heart. *Sidney*.

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freshness of the field. *B. Jonson*, *Discov.*

It had been difficult to make such a mole where they had not so natural a *commodity* as the earth of Pozzuola, which immediately hardens in the water. *Addison on Italy*.

3. Wares; merchandise; goods for traffick.

All my fortunes are at sea;

Nor have I money, nor *commodity*

To raise a present sum. *Shakspeare*, *Merchant of Venice*.

Commodities are moveables, valuable by money, the common measure. *Locke*.

Of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the principal use is that of saving the commutation of more bulky *commodities*. *Arbuthnot on Coms.*

COMMODORE. † *n. s.* [probably corrupted from the Spanish *comandador*. Now pronounced, I think, with the accent on the first syllable.]

1. The captain who commands a squadron of ships; a temporary admiral.

2. A select ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which leads the van in the time of war. Both usages of the word seem to have been adopted in imitation of *admiral*, which bears two senses; but in both, the employment of *commodore* is of no great date in our language. It is unnoticed in our dictionaries at the beginning of the last century.

COMMODULATION. * *n. s.* [Lat. *con* and *modulatio*.] Measure; agreement.

If they hold that symmetry, and *commodulation*, as Vitruvius calls it, which they ought, from the proportion of the head, the hand, &c. may the dimensions of the whole body be infallibly collected. *Hakewill on Providence*, p. 190.

COMMOIGNE. * *n. s.* [Fr.] A monk of the same order or convent.

Ioffred Abbot of Crowland, with one Gilbert his *commoigne*, and III other monks came to his manor of Coteham.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. S. II.

COMMON. *adj.* [*communis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.

Though life and sense be *common*, to man and brutes, and their operations in many things alike; yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and not of a brute, and hath the sense of a man, and not of a brute. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind*.

He who hath received damage, has, besides the right of punishment *common* to him with other men, a particular right to seek reparation. *Locke*.

2. Having no possessor or owner.

Where no kindred are to be found, we see the possessions of a private man revert to the community, and so become again perfectly *common*, nor can any one have a property in them, otherwise than in other things *common* by nature. *Locke*.

3. Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by any excellence; often seen; easy to be had; of little value; not rare; not scarce.

Or as the man whom princes do advance,
Upon their gracious mercy-seat to sit,
Doth *common* things, of course and circumstance,
To the reports of *common* men commit.

Davies.

4. Publick; general; serving the use of all.

He was advised by a parliament-man not to be strict in reading all the *common* prayer, but make some variation. *Walt*.

I need not mention the old *common* shore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence of an ordinary river. *Addison on Italy*.

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or descent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightness of you *common* men.

Shakspeare, *Hen. VI.*

Flying bulks now,

To execute his rage, appear too slow;
They miss, or sweep but *common* souls away,
For such a loss Opdam his life must pay.

Waller.

6. Frequent; usual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have seen *common* among men.

Eccles. vi. 1.

The Papists were the most *common* place, and the butt against whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon*.

Neither is it strange that there should be mysteries in divinity, as well as in the *commonest* operations in nature. *Swift*.

7. Prostitute.

'Tis a strange thing, the impudence of some women! was the word of a dame, who herself was *common*. *D'Estrange*.

Hipparchus was going to marry a *common* woman, but consulted Philander upon the occasion. *Spectator*, No. 475.

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called *common*; as *aspicio*, I *despise*, or *am despised*; and also such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parens*.

Co'MMON. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An open ground equally used by many persons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off,

Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears,

And graze in *commons*.

Shakspeare, *Julius Caesar*.

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its endearment? Does any one respect a *common* as much as he does his garden? *South*.

Co'MMON. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily.

I am more than *common* tall.

Shakspeare, *As you like it*.

In Co'MMON. †

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an explicate consent of every commoner necessary to any one's appropriating to himself any part of what is given in *common*, children or servants could not cut the meat which their father or master had provided for them in *common*, without assigning to every one his peculiar part. *Locke*.

2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.

In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities, it having that in *common* with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. *Arbuthnot on Coins*.

3. In law, a distinction of tenancy.

Estates may be held in four different ways; in *severalty*, in joint tenancy, in coparcenary, and in *common*. *Blackstone*.

Tenants in *common* are such as hold by several and distinct titles, but by unity of possession. *Ibid*.

To Co'MMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON-COUNCIL-MAN. * *n. s.* One who commu-

nicates in council with others; a name yet retained among a part of the citizens of London.

I, who am no *common-council-man*,
Knew injuries of that dark nature done.

B. Jonson, Mortimer's Fall.

COMMON-CRYER.* *n. s.* The officer by whom notice is given of things lost. See **CRYER**.

I will have her cry'd
By the *common-cryer*, through all the ward;
But I will find her.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

COMMON-HALL.* *n. s.* The place, in which the inhabitants of a city or town assemble.

All the citizens, who were met together in the *common-hall*, or place of public assemblies. *Bp. Patrick on Genesis, xxxiv. 24.*

COMMON LAW contains these customs and usages which have, by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON-LAWYER.* *n. s.* He who is versed in the Common Law.

Canonists, civilians, and *common-lawyers* do all admit this distinction. *Spelman.*

COMMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Westminster-hall; but anciently moveable. Gwin observes, that 'till Henry III. granted the *magna charta*, there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, so called because it followed the king; but upon the grant of that charter, the court of *common pleas* was erected, and settled at Westminster. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm; and Fortescue represents it as the only court for real causes. The chief judge is called the lord chief justice of the *common pleas*, and he is assisted by three or four associates, created by letters patent from the king. *Coxe.*

COMMONABLE.* *adj.* [from *common*.]

1. What is held in common.

Much good land might be gained from forests and chases, and from other *commonable* places, so as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury. *Bacon to Villiers.*

2. Allowable to be turned on the common.

Commonable beasts are beasts of the plough, or such as manure the ground. *Blackstone.*

Common appurtenant is where the owner of land has a right to put in other beasts, besides such as are generally *commonable*, as hogs, goats, and the like. *Ibid.*

COMMONAGE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *commuage*.] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

They have wronged poor people of their *commonage*, which of right belonged to them. *Fuller's Holy State, p. 286.*

COMMONALTY.* *n. s.* [*communauté*, French.] South writes it *commonality*.

1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

Bid him strive
To gain the love o' the *commonalty*; the duke
Shall govern England. *Shakspeare.*

There is in every state, as we know, two portions of subjects; the nobles and the *commonalty*. *Bacon, Ess. 16.*

The emmet joined in her popular tribes

Of *commonalty*. *Milton, P. L. vii. 489.*

All gentlemen are almost obliged to it; and I know no reason we should give that advantage to the *commonalty* of England, to be foremost in brave actions.

The whole nobility, gentry, and all the sober *commonalty* of the nation. *Dryden, Pref. to Ann. Mirab. South, Sermon. v. 47.*

2. The bulk of mankind.

I myself too will use the secret acknowledgement of the *commonalty* bearing record of the God of gods. *Hooker, b. iii.*

COMMONALITY.* See **COMMONALTY**.

COMMONER.* *n. s.* [from *common*.]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank; of mean condition.

Doubt not

The *commoners*, for whom we stand, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*
His great men durst not pay their court to him, 'till he had satiated his thirst of blood by the death of some of his loyal *commoners*. *Addison, Frecholder.*

2. A man not noble.

Here comes the king's constable,

And with him a right worshipful *commoner*,
My good friend, master Giltthead. *B. Jonson, the Dev. is an Ass.*

This *commoner* has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts;
His head aches for a coronet;

And who is bless'd, that is not great?

Prior.

3. A member of the house of commons.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing *commoner* in his public calling, and the same person in common life. *Swift.*

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much land might be gained from commonable places, so as there be care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury. *Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.

About forty years since, forty pounds per annum for a *commoner*, (or pensioner, as the term is at Cambridge,) and eighty pounds per annum for a fellow-commoner, was looked on as a sufficient maintenance.

Life of Dr. Prideaux, Lett. to Id. Townshend in 1715.

6. A prostitute.

Behold this ring,

Whose high respect, and rich validity,
Did lack a parallel: yet, for all that,
He gave it to a *commoner* of the camp. *Shakspeare.*

7. A partaker; a sharer in common.

Lewis would not leave them, that they might not leave him; but resolved to be a *commoner* with them in weal or woe; disdaining to be such a niggard of his life, as not to spend it in a good cause in so good company. *Fuller's Holy War, p. 196.*

COMMUNITION. *n. s.* [*communio*, Latin.] Advice; warning; instruction.

COMMUNITIVE.* *adj.* [from *communion*.] Advising; warning.

COMMONLY.* *adv.* [from *common*.]

1. Frequently; usually; ordinarily; for the most part.

This band of your's requires

Much castigation, exercise devout;

For here's a strong and sweating devil here.

That *commonly* rebels. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

A great disease may change the frame of a body, though, if it lives to recover strength, it *commonly* returns to its natural constitution. *Temple.*

2. Jointly; in a sociable manner. [Lat. *communiter*.]

The blessed angels to and fro descend
From highest heaven in gladsome compaign,
And with great joy into that city wend,
As *commonly* as friend does with his friend. *Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 56.*

COMMONNESS. *n. s.* [from *common*.]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the *commonness* of the guilt obviate the censure, there being nothing more frequent than for men to accuse their own faults in other persons. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

Blot out that maxim, *res nolunt diu male administrari*: the *commonness* makes me not know who is the author; but sure he must be some modern. *Swift.*

COMMONPLACE.* *n. s.* A memorandum; an ordinary or common topic. See also **COMMONPLACE-BOOK**. Johnson uses this substantive in his unfair criticism on Gray, though in his dictionary he has not noticed it.

This being read both in his [Peter Martyr's] *commonplaces*, and on the first to the Corinthians. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

In both of them I have made use of the *commonplaces* of Satire. *Dryden, Pref. to Hind and Panther.*

This is my book of drama *common-places*, the mother of many other plays. *Duke of Buckingham's Rehearsal.*

The subject of many of the letters is *commonplace*.

Criticism disdains to chase a schoolboy to his *common-places*. *Bentley, Diss. on Phalaris. Johnson, Life of Gray.*

COMMONPLACE-BOOK.† *n. s.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

I know some have a common-place against *common-place-books*, and yet perchance will privately make use of what publicly they declaim against. A *common-place-book* contains many notions in garrison, whence the owner may draw out an army into the field on competent warning.

Fuller's Holy State, p. 164.

I turned to my *commonplace-book*, and found his case under the word *coquette*. *Tatler, No. 107.*

To COMMONPLACE. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and *common-placing* an universal history from the historians. *Felton.*

COMMONS.† *n. s.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people; those who inherit no honours. [Fr. *commune*.] And so Chaucer employs the word, agreeably to its French acceptation.

Yeomen on foot, and *communes* many one
With shorte staves. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale.*

Little office
The hateful *commons* will perform for us;
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces.

Shakespeare, Richard II.

Hath he not pass'd the nobles and the *commons*? *Shakespeare.*

These three to kings and chiefs their scenes display,
The rest before the ignoble *commons* play. *Dryden, Fables.*

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The *commons* where they can: the nobler sort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court. *Dryden.*

2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented, and of which the members are chosen by the people.

My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd by the *commons*? Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

In the house of *commons* many gentlemen, unsatisfied of his guilt, durst not condemn him. *King Charles.*

3. Food; fare; diet: so called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.

He painted himself of a dove-colour, and took his *commons* with the pigeons. *L'Estrange.*

Mean while she quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a lenten sallad cool'd her blood:
Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want. *Dryden.*

The doctor now obeys the summons,
Likes both his company and *commons*. *Swift.*

To COMMON'STRATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *commonstrare*.] To teach; to shew what is not known. *Cockeram.*

COMMONWEAL. } *n. s.* [from *common* and *weal*, or
COMMONWEALTH. } *wealth.*

1. A polity; an established form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up public societies; the one inclination, whereby all men desire sociable life; the other an order agreed upon, touching the manner of their union in living together: the latter is that which we call the law of a *commonweal*. *Hooker.*

It was impossible to make a *commonweal* in Ireland, without settling of all the estates and possessions throughout the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

A continual parliament would but keep the *commonweal* in tune, by preserving laws in their vigour. *King Charles.*

There is no body in the *commonwealth* of learning who does not profess himself a lover of truth. *Locke.*

2. The publick; the general body of the people.

Such a prince,

So kind a father of the *commonweal*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

Their sons are well tutored by you: you are a good member of the *commonwealth*. *Shakespeare, Love's Labour Lost.*

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine
The gods would sleep to such a Stygian practice,
Against that *commonwealth* which they have founded.

B. Jonson.

Commonwealths were nothing more, in their original, but free cities; though sometimes, by force of orders and discipline, they have extended themselves into mighty dominions.

Temple.

COMMONWEALTHSMAN.* *n. s.* [from *commonwealth*.]

One who sides with a republican form of government.

Thomas Parnell was the son of a *commonwealthsman* of the same name, who, at the restoration, left Congleton in Cheshire, where the family had been established for several centuries.

Johnson, Life of Parnell.

COMMORANCE.† } *n. s.* [from *commorant*.] Dwel-

COMMORANCY. } ling; habitation; abode; residence; stay.

Six-and-twenty days we consumed in Sheraz, forced to so long *commorance* by the merry duke.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 134.

The very quality, carriage, and place of *commorance* of witnesses, is plainly and evidently set forth. *Hale.*

An archbishop, out of his diocese, becomes subject to the archbishop of the province where he has his abode and *commorancy*. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

COMMORANT.† *adj.* [commorans, Lat.] Dwelling; inhabiting.

Neither did we border upon heathenish nations, neither are any of them conversant with us, or *commorant* among us.

Conference at Hampton Court, (1603) p. 74.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is *commorant* and residing in another monastery. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

COMMORATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *commoratio*.] A staying or tarrying. *Cockeram.*

COMMORIENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *commorians*, old Fr. *commourans*.] Dying at the same time.

To which may be added equal and common constellations, the same compatiënt and *commorant* fates and times; and then there is reason and natural cause they might both die of like diseases and infirmity.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III. p. 86.

COMMOTHER.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *commère*, godmother. Cotgrave. Gr. *σὺν*, with, and Lat. *mater*, mother.] A godmother. The word is still used in the north of England.

COMMOTION. *n. s.* [commotio, Lat.]

1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion; sedition; public disorder; insurrection.

By flattery he hath won the common hearts;

And when he'll please to make *commotion*,

'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him.

Shakespeare, Henry VI.

Ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*; be not terrified.

Luke.

The Iliad consists of battles and a continual *commotion*; the Odyssey in patience and wisdom.

Broome, Notes on the Odys.

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.

Some strange *commotion*

Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and starts.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

He could not debate any thing without some *commotion*, when the argument was not of moment.

Clarendon.

3. Disturbance; restlessness.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that he would allay the *commotions* of the water, and put an end to the earthquake.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

COMMOT'IONER. † *n. s.* [from *commotion*.] One that causes *commotions*; a disturber of the peace.

A dangerous *commotioner*, that in so great and populous a city as London is, could draw but those same two fellows!

Bacon, Observ. on a Label in 1592.

The people more regarding *commotioners* than commissioners, flocked together, as clouds cluster against a storm.

**Hayward.*

To COMMOT'VE. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Lat.] To disturb; to agitate; to put into a violent motion; to unsettle. Not used.

Strait the sands,

Common'd around, in gathering eddies play.

Thomson, Summer.

To COMMUNE. † *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] Our word was formerly written *common*, and *common*; even so late as in Shakspeare's time; probably from the old Fr. *comoner*, to advise, or *communer*, to converse with.] To converse; to talk together; to impart sentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground she cast her modest eye;

And ever and anon, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. **Spenser, F. Q.*
I will commune with you of such things,
That want no ears but your's.

Shakspeare, Measure for Measure.

They would forbear open hostility, and resort unto him privately, that they might commune together as friends.

Hayward.

Then commune, how that day they best may ply
Their growing work.

Milton, P. L.

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that, for the most part, men reason of within themselves, and always those which they commune about with others.

Locke.

COMMUNICABILITY. † *n. s.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of being communicable; capability to be imparted.

We must not look upon the divine nature as sterile, but rather acknowledge the fecundity and *communicability* of itself, upon which the creation of the world dependeth.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. ii.

COMMUNICABLE. † *adj.* [old Fr. *communicable*.]

1. That which may become the common possession of more than one: with *to*.

Sith eternal life is *communicable* unto all, it behooveth that the word of God be so likewise.

Hooker, v. § 20.

2. That which may be recounted; that of which another may share the knowledge: with *to*.

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' invisible king,
Only omniscient, hath suppress'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n.

Milton, P. L.

3. That which may be imparted.

The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, representing
Lost bliss, to thee no more *communicable*.

Milton, P. R.

4. Communicative; not selfish.

Be *communicable* with your friends. *B. Jonson, Epicoene.*

COMMUNICABLENESS. † *n. s.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of being communicable.

The office or function of a bishop was distinct from that of presbyters, notwithstanding the identical *communicableness* of titles or names.

Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 63.

COMMUNICANT. † *n. s.* [from *communicate*.] One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the blessed sacrament.

Communicants have ever used it; and we, by the force of the very utterance, do shew we use it as *communicants*.

Hooker.

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly *communicant*.

Atterbury, Serm.

To COMMUNICATE. † *v. a.* [*communico*, Lat.]

1. To impart to others what is in our power; to give to others as partakers; to confer a joint possession; to bestow.

Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all, but peculiar benefits with choice.

Bacon, Ess. 13.

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences.

Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

Which of the Grecian chiefs consorts with thee?

But *Dionede* desires my company,

And still *communicates* his praise with me. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned diligently, and do *communicate* wisdom liberally: I do not hide her riches.

Wisd. vii. 13.

3. It had anciently the preposition *with* before the person, to whom communication either of benefit or knowledge was made.

Charles the hardy would *communicate* his secrets with none; and least of all, those secrets which troubled him most.

Bacon.

He *communicated* those thoughts only with the lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor.

Clarendon, b. viii.

A journey of much adventure, which, to shew the strength of his privacy, had been before not *communicated* with any other.

Wotton.

4. Now it has only *to*: Clarendon uses both *with* and *to*.

Let him, that is taught in the word, *communicate* unto him that teacheth.

Gal. vi. 6.

His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, *communicate* to any person the matter, before he had taken and *communicated* to them his own resolutions.

Clarendon.

Those who speak in publick, are better heard when they discourse by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would *communicate* to their hearers.

Watts.

5. To share with another; to participate.

To thousands that *communicate* our loss. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

To COMMUNICATE. † *v. n.*

1. To partake of the blessed sacrament.

The primitive Christians *communicated* every day.

Bp. Taylor.

2. To have something in common with another; as, the houses *communicate*, there is a passage between them common, to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals, which all *communicate* with one another, mediately or immediately.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

COMMUNICA'TION. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *communication*.]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Both together serve completely for the reception and *communication* of learned knowledge.

Holder, Elem. of Speech.

2. Common boundary or inlet; passage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map shews the natural *communication* Providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at so great a distance from the sea. *Addison on Italy.*

The Euxine sea is conveniently situated for trade, by the *communication* it has both with Asia and Europe. *Arbutnot.*

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between several persons.

Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Conference; conversation.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Israel, saying, ye sought for David in times past to be king over you: now then do it. *2 Sam. iii. 17.*

The chief end of language, in *communication*, being to be understood, words serve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearer, the same idea which it stands for in the mind of the speaker. *Locke.*

5. Participation of the blessed sacrament.

All by communicating of one, become, as to that *communication*, one. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. ix.*

COMMUNICATIVE. † *adj.* [old Fr. *communicatif*.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.

We conceive them more than some envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deserve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profession. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less *communicative*. *Swift and Pope.*

COMMUNICATIVENESS. † *n. s.* [from *communicative*.]

The quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

That which I am to blame in you, is, that your publick common meetings, which should be, as it the table of the Lord; to eat a church-meal, a common Christian feast, are indeed much otherwise, none of that *communicativeness* and charity among you, as is required in such. *Hammond on Acts, vi. 26.*

He is not only the most communicative of all beings, but he will also communicate himself in such measure as entirely to satisfy; otherwise some degrees of *communicativeness* would be wanting. *Norris.*

COMMUNICATORY. * *adj.* [from *communicate*.]

Sirious, who is our companion, and fellow-labourer, with whom the whole world by mutual commerce of canonical and *communicatory* letters, agrees together with us in one common society. *Barrow, Discourse on the Unity of the Church.*

COMMUNION. *n. s.* [communio, Lat.]

1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; participation of something in common; interchange of transactions.

Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us that *communion* which the apostle to the Hebrews noteth: and in regard whereof angels have not declined to profess themselves our fellow servants. *Hooder, i. § 4.*

We are not, by ourselves, sufficient to furnish ourselves with competent stores for such a life as our nature doth desire; therefore we are naturally induced to seek *communion* and fellowship with others. *Hooker, i. § 10.*

The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Thou, so pleas'd,

Can't raise thy creature to what height thou wilt Of union, or *communion*, deify'd. *Milton, P. L.*

We maintain *communion* with God himself, and are made in the same degree partakers of the Divine nature. *Fidles.*

2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament.

They resolved, that the standing of the *communion* table in all churches should be altered. *Churenion.*

Tertullian reporteth that the picture of Christ was engraven upon the *communion* cup. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. A common or publick act.

Men began publicly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by *communion*, and in publick manner. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

4. Union in the common worship of any church.

Bare *communion* with a good church, can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South.* Ingenious men have lived and died in the *communion* of that church. *Stillingfleet.*

COMMUNITY. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *communité*, from *communitas*, Lat.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politick.

How could *communities*, Degrees in schools, and brotherhood in cities, But by degree, stand in authentick place? *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

Not in a single person only, but in a *community* or multitude of men. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*

This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that secure a civil *community*. *L'Estrange.*

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole *community*. *Addison, Guardian.*

The love of our country is impressed on our mind, for the preservation of the *community*. *Addison, Freeholder.*

He lives not for himself alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great *community*. *Alterbury.*

2. Common possession; the state contrary to property or appropriation.

Sit up and revel, Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion Of freedom and *community*. *B. Jonson.*

The undistinction of many in the *community* of name, or misapplication of the act of one unto the other, hath made some doubt thereof. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

This text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor, it is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

3. Frequency; commonness. Not in use.

He was but, as the cuckow is in June, Heard, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes, As, sick and blunted with *community*, Afford no extraordinary gaze. *Shakspeare.*

COMMUTABILITY. *n. s.* [from *commutable*.] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE. *adj.* [from *commute*.] That may be exchanged for something else; that may be bought off, or ransomed.

COMMUTATION. *n. s.* [from *commute*.]

1. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, so great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves, i. e. sin. *South, Sermons.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*. *South, Sermon.*

According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of *commutation*, as that of money. *Ray on the Creation.*

The use of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

3. Ransom: the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COMMUTATIVE. † *adj.* [old Fr. *commutatif*.] Relative to exchange; as *commutative justice*, that honesty which is exercised in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

Justice, although it be but one entire virtue, yet is described in two kinds — one, named justice distributive, which is in distribution of honour, money, benefice, or other thing semblable: the other is called *commutative*, or by exchange. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 142.*

Commutative justice requires that every man should have his own. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. i. 7.*

The Essenes, like the Pythagoreans, did not buy or sell among themselves, but each supplied the other's wants by a kind of *commutative* bartering.

Godwyn's Moses and Aaron, i. 11.

COMMUTATIVELY.* *adv.* [from *commutative*.] In the way of exchange.

Be not stoically mistaken in the equality of sins, nor *commutatively* iniquitous in the valuation of transgressions.

Brown, Christ. Mor. ii. 12.

To COMMUTE.† *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This smart was *commuted* for shame.

Hammond's Works, iv. 519.

This will *commute* our tasks, exchange these pleasant and gainful ones, which God assigns, for those uneasy and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves.

Deity of Piety.

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

Some *commute* swearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other.

L'Estrange.

To COMMUTE. v. n. To atone; to bargain for exemption.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it.

South, Serm.

COMMUTUAL. adj. [from *con* and *mutual*.] Mutual; reciprocal: used only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands,

Unite *commutual* in most sacred hands.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove

In acts of dear benevolence and love;

Brothers in peace, not rivals in command.

Pope, Odyssey.

COMPACT.† *n. s.* [*pactum*, Lat.]

1. A contract: an accord; an agreement; a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something. It had anciently the accent on the last syllable.

I hope the King made peace with all of us;

And the *compact* is firm and true in me.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

In the beginnings of speech there was an implicit *compact*, founded upon common consent, that such words, voices, or gestures should be signs whereby they would express their thoughts.

South.

2. Structure; compacture. Not in use.

He was of a mean or low *compact*, but without disproportion and unevenness either in lineaments or parts.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III. p. 148.

To COMPACT. v. a. [*compingo compactum*, Lat.]

1. To join together with firmness; to unite closely; to consolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears;

And thereto add such reasons of your own,

As may *compact* it more.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Nor are the nerves of his *compact* strength

Stretch'd, and dissolv'd into unsinew'd length.

Denham.

By what degrees this earth's *compact* sphere

Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns to bear.

Roscommon.

This disease is more dangerous as the solids are more strict and *compact*, and consequently more so as people are advanced in age.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

Now the bright sun *compacts* the precious stone,

Imparting radiant lustre, like his own.

Blackmore's Creation.

2. To make out of something.

If he, *compact* of jars, grow musical,

We shall have shortly discord in the spheres.

Shakespeare.

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,

Compact with her that's gone, think'st thou thy oaths,

Though they would swear down each particular fact,

Were testimonies.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.

4. To join together; to bring into a system.

We see the world so *compact*, that each thing preserveth their things, and also itself,

Hooker, i. § 9.

COMPACT. adj. [*compactus*, Latin.]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense; of firm texture.

Is not the density greater in free and open spaces, void of air and other grosser bodies, than within the pores of water, glass, crystal, gems, and other *compact* bodies.

Newton, Opt.

Without attraction the dis-severed particles of the chads could never convene into such great *compact* masses as the planets.

Bentley.

2. Composed; consisting.

The lunatick, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all *compact*.

Shakespeare.

A wandering fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
Condenses, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame.

Milton, P. L.

3. Joined; held together.

In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds, *compact* with wax together.

Peacham.

4. Brief, and well connected; as, a *compact* discourse.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and *compact*, we must study the utmost force of our language.

Felton.

COMPACTEDLY.* *adv.* [from *compacted*.] Closely.

'Tis an abstract of all volumes.

A plaster of all columns

Fancy e're rear'd to Wit, to be

The smallest god's epitome,

And so *compactedly* express

All lovers pleasing wretchedness.

Lovelace, Luc. p. 80.

COMPACTEDNESS. n. s. [from *compacted*.] Firmness; density.

Sticking or *compactness*, being natural to density, requires some excess of gravity in proportion to the density, or some other outward violence, to break it.

Dugby on Bodies.

Those atoms are supposed infrangible, extremely *compact* and hard; which *compactness* and hardness is a demonstration, that nothing could be produced by them.

Cheyne.

COMPACTIBLE.* *adj.* [from *compact*.] That may be joined.

Cockeram.

COMPACTLY. adv. [from *compact*.]

1. Closely; densely.

2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

COMPACTNESS. n. s. [from *compact*.] Firmness; closeness; density.

Irradiancy or sparkling found in many gems, is not discoverable in this, for it cometh short of their *compactness* and durability.

Brown.

The best lime mortar will not have attained its utmost *compactness*, till fourscore years after it has been employed in building. This is one reason why in demolishing ancient fabrics, it is easier to break the stone than the mortar.

Rapley.

The rest, by reason of the *compactness* of terrestrial matter, cannot make its way to wells.

Woodward.

COMPACTURE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *compacture*.] Structure; manner in which any thing is joined together; compagination. A good word, but not in use.

And over it a fair portecullis hung.

Which to the gate directly did incline,

With comely compass and *compacture* strong,

Neither unseemly short, nor yet exceeding long.

Spenser, F. 2.

The first whereof, of nature's substance wrought,

Is trained moveable by art divine.

Stirring the whole *compacture* of the rest.

Brewer's Lingua, iii. 6.

COMPLICES.† *n. s.* [Latin. Dr. Johnson has omitted to notice that this word has, in our language, the singular *compage*.] A system of many parts united.

The *compage* of all physical truth is not so closely joined, but opposition may find intrusion.

Brown, Christ. Mor. ii. 2.

[In] the old Hebrew language, wherein the Scripture speaks, there is no one word to express the *compages* of the superiour and inferiour bodies, which we call *mundus*, but these two words, heaven and earth, joined to and put together.

Mede, Paraphr. and Expos. of St. Peter, (1642), p. 11.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular *compages* of pipes and vessels, for the fluids to pass through. *Ray.*

COMPAGINATE.* *v. a.* [*Lat. compago, compaginis.* Dr. Johnson gives *compagination*, but had not met with its parent verb.] To set together that which is broken. *Cockeram.*

COMPAGINATION. *n. s.* [*compago, Latin.*] Union; structure; junction; connexion; contexture.

The intire or broken *compagination* of the magnetical fabrick under it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

COMPANABLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *compagnable.* This is our old adjective, and is found, so written, in our lexicography; but is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, who, however, gives its derivative, *companableness.*] *Companionable.*

A wife he had of excellent beautee.

And *compaignable*, and revelous was she. *Chaucer, Shipm. Tale.*

COMPANABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *company.*] The quality of being a good companion; sociableness. A word not now in use.

His eyes full of merry simplicity, his words of hearty *companableness.* *Sidney, b. ii.*

COMPANIBLE. *adj.* [from *company.*] Social; having the qualities of a companion; sociable, maintaining friendly intercourse.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, but *companionable* and respective. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

COMPANIBLENESS.* *n. s.* [from *companionable.*] Sociableness.

His retiredness was for prayer, his *companionableness* was for preaching. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

COMPANION. *n. s.* [*compagnon, French.*]

1. One with whom a man frequently converses, or with whom he shares his hours of relaxation. It differs from *friend*, as *acquaintance* from *confidence*.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?

Of sorriest fancies your *companions* make? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Some friend is a *companion* at the table, and will not continue in the day of thy affliction. *Eccles, vi. 10.*

With anxious doubts, with raging passions torn,
No sweet *companion* near, with whom to mourn. *Prior.*

2. A partner; an associate.

Epaphroditas, my brother and *companion* in labour, and fellow soldier. *Phil. ii. 25.*

Bereav'd of happiness thou may'st partake

His punishment, eternal misery;

Which would be all his solace and revenge,

Thee once to gain *companion* of his woe. *Milton, P. L.*

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I scorn you, scurvy *companion*! What? you poor, base, rascally, cheating, lack-linnen mate: away, you mouldy rogue, away. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

It gives boldness to every petty *companion* to spread rumours to my defamation, where I cannot be present. *Raleigh, Essays.*

COMPANIONABLE.* *adj.* [from *companion.*] Fit for good fellowship; social; agreeable.

His very words and looks — did so work upon the affections of his hearers, as melted and dissolved them into a *companionable* sadness. *Walton, Life of Donne.*

He had a more *companionable* wit, and swayed more among the good fellows. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

COMPANIONABLY. *adv.* [from *companionable.*] In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP. *n. s.* [from *companion.*]

1. Company; train.

Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,
All of *companionship.* *Shakspeare, Timon.*

2. Fellowship; association.

If it be honour in your wars, to seem
The same you are not, which, for your best ends,
You call your policy; how is't less, or worse,
That it shall hold *companionship* in peace
With honour as in war. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

COMPANY.* *n. s.* [*compagnie, French;* either from *con* and *pagus*, one of the same town; or *con* and *panis*, one that eats of the same mess, Dr. Johnson says. I prefer the derivation from the *Lat. compago*, abl. case *compagine*, a junction.]

1. Persons assembled together; a body of men.

Go, carry sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;

Take all his *company* along with him.

Shakspeare, Henry IV.

Honest *company*, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife. *Shakspeare.*

2. Persons assembled for the entertainment of each other; an assembly of pleasure.

A crowd is not *company*, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Bacon, Essay 28.*

3. Persons considered as assembled for conversation; or as capable of conversation and mutual entertainment.

Monsieur Zulichem came to me among the rest of the good *company* of the town. *Temple.*

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and conversation with the best *company* of both sexes, is necessary. *Dryden.*

4. The state of a companion; the act of accompanying; conversation; fellowship.

It is more pleasant to enjoy the *company* of him that can speak such words, than by such words to be persuaded to follow solitariness. *Sidney.*

Nor will I wretched thee

In death forsake, but keep thee *company.* *Dryden, Fables.*

Abdallah grew by degrees so enamoured of her conversation, that he did not think he lived when he was not in *company* with his beloved Balsora. *Guardian, No. 167.*

5. A number of persons united for the execution or performance of any thing; a band.

Shakspeare was an actor, when there were seven *companies* of players in the town together. *Dennis.*

6. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.

7. A number of some particular rank or profession; united by some charter; a body corporate; a subordinate corporation.

This emperor seems to have been the first who incorporated the several trades of Rome into *companies*, with their particular privileges. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

8. A subdivision of a regiment of foot; so many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice so many in his *company* as was expected. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

9. To bear **COMPANY.** } To accompany; to associate with; to be a companion to.

I do desire thee

To bear me *company*, and go with me. *Shakspeare.*

Those Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to keep *company* with the Arrias and Portins of old Rome. *Dryden.*

Admitted to that equal sky,

His faithful dog shall bear him *company.*

Pope, Essay on Man.

Why should he call her whore? Who keeps her *company*?

Shakspeare, Othello.

10. To keep **COMPANY.** To frequent houses of entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill sense.

To **COMPANY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to attend; to be companion to; to be associated with.

C O M

I am
The soldier that did *company* these three.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Thus, through what path soe'er of life we rove,
Rage *companies* our hate, and grief our love.

Prior,

To *COMPANY*. † *n. s.*

1. To associate one's self with.

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators. 1 Cor. v. 9.

2. To be a gay companion. *Obsolete.*

For there thou needs must learn to laugh, to lye,
To face, to forge, to scoff, to *company*. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

3. To have commerce with another sex. See To *ACCOMPANY*.

Thus have ye dealt with the daughters of Israel; and they
for fear *company*ed with you: but the daughter of Juda would
not abide your wickedness. Now therefore tell me, under
what tree didst thou take them *companying* together?

Hist. of Susannah, ver. 57.

Well may I think, as a great learned man, although merrily,
writeth, that unless God had given a certain notable quantity
of foolishness and forgetfulness to all women, after once they
had assayed the pains and travails and danger of childbirth, they
would never *company* with men again.

Sir T. Smith, Orat. for Q. Eliz. Marriage.

That in the time of their ordination, it be not so much as
required of them to abstain from the lawful *companying* with
their wives.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Cler. p. 206.

COMPARABLE. adj. [from *To compare*.] Worthy to
be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend
for preference.

This present world affordeth not any thing *comparable* unto
the publick duties of religion. *Hooker, v. §6.*

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age, an
excellent soldier both by sea and land.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

There is no blessing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of
a discreet and virtuous friend. *Addison, Spect.*

COMPARABLY. adv. [from *comparable*.] In a manner
or degree worthy to be compared.

There could no form for such a royal use be *comparably*
imagined, like that of the foresaid nation. *Wotton, Architect.*

COMPARES. † n. s. [from *compare*.] In logick, the
two things compared to one another.

The second classis of metaphysical, or perhaps more properly
logical particles, are those that owe their origine to the topik
of the *compares*; such as, than, much, more, &c. This water
is not hot as that; this apple is greater or more great than that.

Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, p. 69.

COMPARATION. n. s.* [from the Lat. *comparare*.] So
the old Fr. *comparer*, acquérir, acheter. See the
fourth sense of To *COMPARE*.] Provision. *Obsolete.*

Cockeram.

COMPARATIVE. † adj. [comparativus, Lat.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive; not ab-
solute.

Thou wert dignified enough,
Ev'n to the point of envy, if 'twere made
Comparative for your virtues, to be stiled
The under hangman of his realm.

Shakespeare, Cymb.

There resteth the *comparative* that is, granted that it is
either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to
be preferred before the extirpation of heresies. *Bacon.*

The blossom is a positive good; although the remove of it,
to give place to the fruit, be a *comparative* good. *Bacon.*

This bubble, by reason of its *comparative* levity to the fluid
that incloses it, would necessarily ascend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose: it consists in a sym-
metry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it.

Glanville, Seep. Scient.

3. In grammar, the degree so called.

When it [the adjective] is expressed with augmentation, or
with reference to a less degree of the same, it is called the
comparative; as, *wiser, greater.* *Lowth, Int. Eng. Gram.*

C O M

COMPARATIVE. n. s.* [from the adjective.] One
that is fond of making comparisons, or that makes
himself another's equal. Not now in use.

To laugh at gilding boys, and stand the push
Of every beardless vain *comparative*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P.I.*

Gerard ever was

His full *comparative*. *Beaumont and Fl. Four Plays in Org.*

COMPARATIVELY. adv. [from *comparative*.] In a state
of comparison; according to estimate made by com-
parison; not positively.

The good or evil which is removed may be esteemed good
or evil *comparatively*, and not positively or simply. *Bacon.*

In this world whatever is called good is *comparatively* with
other things of its kind, or with the evil mingled in its com-
position; so he is a good man that is better than men com-
monly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the
bad. *Temple.*

The vegetables being *comparatively* lighter than the ordinary
terrestrial matter of the globe, subsided last. *Woodward.*

But how few, *comparatively*, are the instances of this wise
application! *Rogers.*

To *COMPARE. v. a.* [comparo, Lat.]

1. To make one thing the measure of another; to es-
timate the relative goodness or badness, or other
qualities of any one thing, by observing how it
differs from something else.

I will hear Brutus speak.

I will hear Cassius, and *compare* their reasons. *Shakespeare.*

They measuring themselves by themselves, and *comparing*
themselves among themselves, are not wise. 2 Cor. x. 12.

No man can think it grievous who considers the pleasure
and sweetness of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming
evil with good; and then *compares* these with the restless tor-
ment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful
spirit. *Tillotson.*

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the
pains to *compare* one, two, and three to six, cannot choose but
know they are equal. *Locke.*

Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of present,
and future pleasure and pain, when they are *compared* together,
and so the absent considered as future. *Locke.*

2. It may be observed, that when the comparison
intends only similitude or illustration by likeness,
we use *to* before the thing brought for illustration;
as, he *compared* anger *to* a fire.

Solon *compared* the people *unto* the sea, and orators and
counsellors *to* the winds; for that the sea would be calm and
quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon, Apophthegms.*

3. When two persons or things are compared, to
discover their relative proportion of any quality,
with is used before the thing used as a measure.

Black Macbeth

Will seem as pure as snow, being *compar'd*
With my conscienceless harms. *Shakespeare, Macb.*

To *compare*

Small things *with* greatest. *Milton, P. R.*

He carv'd in ivory such a maid so fair,
As nature could not *with* his art *compare*. *Dryden.*

If he *compares* this translation *with* the original, he will find
that the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word.

Addison, Spect.

4. To *compare* is, in Spenser, used after the Lat. *com-
paro*, for to get; to procure; to obtain.

But, both from back and belly, still did spare

To fill his bags, and riches *to compare*.

Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 28

To *COMPARE.* v. n.* To vie.

And, with her beantie, bonnie did *compare*,
Whether of them in her should have the greater share.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. iii. 39.

COMPARE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The state of being compared; comparative esti-
mate; comparison; possibility of entering into
comparison.

COM

There I the rarest things have seen,
Oh, things without compare.

As their small galleys may not hold compare
With our tall ships.

Beyond compare the Son of God was seen
Most glorious.

2. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

True swains in love shall in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their rhymes,
Full of protest, and oath, and big compare,
Want similes.

COMPARER.* *n. s.* [from *compare*.] He who makes
a comparison or estimate.

It was the *comparer's* purpose to discover Mr. Whitefield's
enthusiasms.

Bp. Larington, Fenth. of Meth. and Pap. compared.

COMPARING.* *n. s.* [from *compare*.] The act of
forming comparison.

In the *comparings*, we may not look that all should an-
swer in equality.

COMPARISON. *n. s.* [from *compare*, *Fr.*]

1. The act of comparing.

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with those of a man,
reckons his claws among them, which are much more like those
of a lion: so easy it is to drive on the *comparison* too far, to
make it good.

Our author saves me the *comparison* with tragedy; for he
says, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet.

2. The state of being compared.

If we will rightly estimate what we call good and evil, we
shall find it lies much in *comparison*.

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than
those of a larger size that are more remote; and so it is with
pleasure and pain: the present is apt to carry it, and those at
a distance have the disadvantage in the *comparison*.

3. A comparative estimate; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be
a most lovely and desirable place, in *comparison* of what now
it is.

One can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should be-
come so miserably unpeopled, in *comparison* of what it once
was.

4. A simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by
similitude.

As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand *comparison*, had
been something too fair and too good for any lady.

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective
through its various degrees of signification; as,
strong, stronger, strongest.

To COMPART. *v. a.* [from *compartir*, *Fr.* from *com* and
partier, *Lat.*] To divide; to mark out a general
design into its various parts and subdivisions.

I make haste to the casting and *comparting* of the whole
work.

COMPART.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Member.

What a continual hell must this create in the soul, to be
perpetually worried with so many black and rabid passions; to
have all its inferior parts and affections, like those of the mon-
ster Scylla, whom the poets talk of as so many dogs, continually
barking and snarling at one another, and yet remain unsepara-
ble, as being *comparts* of the same substance.

Scott, Practic. Disc. xxii.

COMPARTIMENT. *n. s.* [from *compartiment*, *Fr.*] A division
of picture or design.

The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*,
each containing a complete picture.

COMPARTITION. *n. s.* [from *compart*.]

1. The act of comparing or dividing.

I will come to the *compartition*, by which the authors of
this art understand a graceful and useful distribution of the
whole ground plot, both for rooms of office and entertainment.

Wotton, Architecture.

2. The parts marked out or separated; a separate
part.

COM

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions*.

Wotton, Architecture.

COMPARTMENT. *n. s.* [from *compartiment*, *Fr.*] Division;
separate part of a design.

The square will make you ready for all manner of *compart-
ments*, bases, pedestals, and buildings.

COMPARTNER.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *partner*. See
COPARTNER.] A partaker; a sharer.

It is part of the honour and worship due unto God, to ac-
cept of no *compartner* with him.

To COMPASS.† *v. a.* [from *compasser*, *Fr.* *compassare*,
Ital. *passibus metiri*, *Lat.*]

1. To encircle; to environ; to surround; to inclose;
it has sometimes *around*, or *about*, added.

A darksome way,

That deep descended through the hollow ground,
And was with dread and horror compassed around.

Spenser, F. Q.

I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's peers,
That speak my salutation in their minds.

Now all the blessings

Of a glad father compass thee about!
The shady trees cover him with their shadow; the willows
of the brook compass him about.

Observe the crowds that compass him around.

To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher;

Thus, went thou compass'd with circling fire.

2. To walk round any thing.

I come, said he, from *compassing* the earth,
Their travels seen who spring from human birth.

Sandys, Job, p. 4.

By night he fled, and at midnight return'd
From *compassing* the earth.

Old Chormicus compass'd thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive branch in holy dew,

Which thrice he sprinkled round.

3. To beleaguer; to besiege; to block; sometimes
with *in*.

And it was told the Gazites, saying, Samson is come hither.
And they compass'd him *in*, and laid wait for him all night in
the gate of the city.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass
thee round, and keep thee in on every side.

4. To grasp; to inclose in the arms; to seize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the
power.

That which by wisdom he saw to be requisite for that people,
was by as great wisdom compassed.

His master being one of great regard,
in court to compass any suit not hard.

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to compass her I'll use my skill.

How can you hope to compass your designs,
And not dissemble them?

He had a mind to make himself master of Weymouth, if
he could compass it without engaging his army before it.

Clarendon.

The church of Rome createth titular patriarchs of Con-
stantinople and Alexandria; so loth is the pope to lose the re-
membrance of any title that he had once compassed.

Lawrence is the first part, and absolutely necessary to them
both: yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to
compass it.

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what
ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to
be compassed, and too hard to be mastered, without brains and
study, parts and contemplation.

In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend.

6. [In law.] To take measures preparatory to any
thing; as, to compass the death of the king.

COMPASS. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed first; time is come round;

And where I did begin, there shall I end;
My life is run its compass.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

2. Extent; reach; grasp.

O, Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It strains me past the compass of my wits.

That which is out of the compass of any man's power, is to that man impossible.

How few there are may be justly bewailed, the compass of them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus.

Animals in their generation are wiser than the sons of men; but their wisdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow compass.

This author hath tried the force and compass of our language with much success.

3. Space; room; limits, either of time or space.

No less than the compass of twelve books is taken up in these.

The English are good confederates in an enterprise which may be dispatched in a short compass of time.

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hospitals and the workhouse, within the compass of one year, and towards the end of a long, expensive war.

4. Enclosure; circumference.

Th' imperial palace, compass huge, and high
The structure.

Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on sev'n high hills triumphant reigns,
And in that compass all the world contains.

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance; as, to fetch a compass round the camp.

6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I speak within compass) no such commission had been executed in either of the provinces.

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within compass than the having constantly before his eyes the state of his affairs, in a regular course of account.

7. The power of the voice to express the notes of music.

You would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my compass.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:

From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man.

8. [This is rarely used in the singular.] The instrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two so,
As stiff twin compasses are two;
Thy soul, the first foot, make no show
To move; but doth, if th' other do.

He took the golden compasses, prepar'd
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things.

To fix one foot of their compass wherever they think fit, and extend the other to such terrible lengths, without describing any circumference at all, is to leave us and ourselves in a very uncertain state.

9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

The breath of religion fills the sails, profit is the compass by which factious men steer their course.

Rude as their ships was navigation then;
No useful compass or meridian known:
Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no North but when the pole-star shone.

With equal force the tempest blows by turns,
From ev'ry corner of the seamen's compass.

He that first discovered the use of the compass, did more for the supplying and increase of useful commodities than those who built workhouses.

10. In old language there was a phrase to come in compass, to be brought round.

COMPASS-SAW. *n. s.*

The compass-saw should not have its teeth set, as other saws have; but the edge of it should be made so broad, and the back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge: its office is to cut a round, and therefore the edge must be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn it.

COMPA'SSION. *n. s.* *compassion*, Fr. from *con* and *pation*, Lat. Our word is not often used in the plural, which Dr. Johnson might have noticed; but our version of the bible presents two instances.] Pity; commiseration; sorrow for the sufferings of others; painful sympathy.

Ye had compassions of me in my bonds.

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his compassions fail not.

Show mercy and compassions every man to his brother.

Their angry hand

My brothers hold, and verily since the exact;
This pleads compassion, and repents the fact.

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with compassion for those misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn into ridicule.

To COMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to compassionate; to commiserate. A word scarcely used, Dr. Johnson says; citing only Tit. Andronicus.

O, heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not compassion him?

She wept bitterly, and tenderly compassioned so great outrage done, &c.

Wisdom and worth are sacred names; rever'd,
Where not embrac'd: applauded, deify'd;

Why not compassion'd too?

COMPA'SSIONABLE. *adj.* [from *compassion*.] Deserving of compassion.

The judge should tender the party's case as *compassionable*, and desire that he may be delivered from the evil threatening him.

COMPA'SSIONARY. *adj.* [old Fr. *compassionnaire*.] Compassionate.COMPA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [from *compassion*.]

1. Inclined to compassion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; soft; easily affected with sorrow by the misery of others.

My *compassionate* heart
Will not permit mine eyes once to behold
The thing, woe'er it be, terrible by surprise.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and *compassionate*.

2. Exciting compassion; plaintive; pitiable. But this is hardly proper.

It boots once not to be *compassionate*;
After our sentence plaining comes too late.

Slavery, the most *compassionate* and miserable circumstance of life.

To COMPA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate.

Experience layeth princes torn estates before their eyes, and withal persuades them to *compassionate* themselves.

Compassionates my pains, and pities me!

What is compassion, when 'tis void of love?

COMPA'SSIONATELY. *adv.* [from *compassionate*.] Mercifully; tenderly.

The fines were assigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more severely imposed, and the less compassionately reduced and excused. *Clarendon.*

COMPATERNITY. *n. s.* [*con* and *paternitas*, 'Latin.] The relation of godfather to the person for whom he answers.

Gossiped, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and a juror that was gossip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law. *Davies, State of Ireland.*

COMPATIBILITY. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *compatibilité*.] Consistency; the power of co-existing with something else; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLE. *† adj.* [corrupted, by an unskilful compliance with pronunciation, from *competible*, from *competo*, Latin, 'to suit, to agree.' *Competible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be used. To this remark of Dr. Johnson it may, however, be added that the old French word *compatible* is 'probably the parent of our word.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Consistent; agreeable.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most *compatible*; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation. *Broom.*

COMPATIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *compatible*.] Consistency; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLY. *adv.* [from *compatible*.] Fitly; suitably.

COMPATIENT. *† adj.* [from *con* and *pator*, Latin.] Suffering together. See **COMMORIENT**.

The same *compatible* and *commoriant* fates and times.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III.

COMPATRIOT. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *compatriote*, from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the same country.

The shipwrecked goods, both of strangers and our own *compatriots*. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. i. 4.*

What is become of that charitable and Christian carriage of men towards one another, which God requires of us, and which was wont to be conspicuous amongst Christian *compatriots*? *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 154.*

Lest the same fate betide him, [Mazarine,] as did the Marquis of Ancre, his *compatriot*. *Howell, Lett. iii. 17.*

COMPATRIOT.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Of the same country.

Genius of ancient Greece! — I join
Thy name, thrice honour'd, with the immortal praise
Of nature; while to my *compatriot* youth
I point the high example of thy sons,
And tune to attick themes the British lyre.

Akenside, Pleas. of Imag. B. i.

COMPENER. *† n. s.* [*compar*, Latin. One of our oldest substantives, from the Fr. *compere*, though Dr. Johnson notices the use of it only by Philips.] Equal; companion; colleague; associate.

With him there rode a gentle pardonere
Of Rouncevall, his friend and his *compere*.

Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

March in, my noble *compeers*!

Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.

It mattereth not now what he or his *compeers* taught.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 69.

And him thus answer'd soon his bold *compeer*.

Milton, P. L. i. 127.

Sesostris,
That monarchs hapless'd, to his chariot yok'd
Base servitude, and his dethron'd *compeers*
Lash'd furiously.

Philips.

TO COMPEER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself
More than in your advancement.

— In my right,

By me invested, he *compeers* the best. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

TO COMPEL. *† v. a.* [*compello*, Latin.]

1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate; to urge irresistibly.

You will *compel* me then to read the will?

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

The spinners, carders, fullers, *compell'd* by hunger,
And lack of other means, in desperate manner,
Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar. *Shakspeare.*
He refused, and said, I will not eat: but his servants, together with the woman, *compelled* him. *1 Sam. xxvii. 23.*

But first the lawless tyrant, who denies

To know their God, or message to regard,
Must be *compell'd* by signs and judgments dire.

Milton.

All these blessings could but enable, not *compel* us to be happy.

Clarendon.

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Iethcean flood.

Dryden.

2. To take by force or violence; to ravish from; to seize. This signification is uncommon and harsh.

The subjects grief

Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each
The sixth part of his substance, to be levied

Without delay. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

3. To gather together, and unite in a company. A latinism, *compellere gregem*.

He to the town return'd,

Attended by the chiefs who sought the field,
Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd*.

Dryden.

4. To seize; to overpower.

Our men secure, nor guards nor centries held,
But easy sleep their weary limbs *compell'd*.

Dryden.

COMPELLABLE. *† adj.* [from *compel*.] That may be forced. Perhaps it should be *compellible*.

He doth it according to his will, not *compellable* in the proper acts thereof.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 97.

Joint-tenants are *compellable* by writ of partition to divide their lands.

Blackstone.

COMPELLABLY.* *adv.* [from *compellable*.] In a forcible manner.

COMPELLATION. *† n. s.* [from *compello*, Latin.] The style of address; the word of salutation.

Instead of mutual love, kind *compellations*, whore and thief
is heard, they fling stools at one another's heads.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

Leaving the track of common address, to run up, and tread the air in metaphorical *compellations*, and many fond utterances better let alone.

Milton, Apol. for Smeat.

The style best fitted for all persons on all occasions to use, is the *compellation* of father, which our Saviour first taught.

Duessa's Rules of Devotion.

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by *sire*, which is nothing else but *father*.

Temple.

COMPELLER. *† n. s.* [from *compel*.] He that forces another.

If it were done, what pleasure shall the *compelled* party have of the *compeller*? or what trust can the *compeller* have of the *compelled*?

Sir T. Smith, Orat. iv. Appends to his Life.

Lessening that due proportion, which should be maintained between the *compellers* and the *compelled*; the Turks rather think the Christians not now so strong as heretofore.

Blount, Voyage into the Levant, p. 117.

COMPEND.† *n. s.* [*compendium*, Latin.] This word is more than a century older than the time of Watts, from whom alone Dr. Johnson cites an example.] Abridgement; summary; epitome; contraction; breviate.

The *compend* of it [the history] is this; that a little after five o'clock in the afternoon we took ship at Rotterdam, &c.

Dr. Balcanqual, Letter, in Hales's Rem. p. 143.

Fix in memory the discourses, and abstract them into brief *compends*.

Watts, Improv. of the Mind.

COMPENDIARIOUS. *adj.* [*compendiarius*, Latin.] Short; contracted; summary; abridged.

To COMPENDIATE.* *v. a.* [from *compendium*.] To sum together; to comprehend.

It concludeth in the last with that which concludeth and *compendieth* all blessing, peace upon Israel.

Bp. of London's Vine Palatine, 1614, p. 2.

COMPENDIOSITY. *n. s.* [from *compendious*.] Shortness; contracted brevity.

COMPENDIOUS. *adj.* [from *compendium*.] Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; holding much in a narrow space; direct; near; by which time is saved, and circuit cut off.

They learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they shortened their labours, and gained time. *Woodward.*

COMPENDIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *compendious*.] Shortly; in a short method; summarily; in epitome.

By the apostles we have the substance of Christian belief *compendiously* drawn into few and short articles. *Hooker, b. v.*

The state or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

COMPENDIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *compendious*.] Shortness; brevity; comprehension in a narrow compass.

If the inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion should so dazzle the eyes of the atheist. *Bentley, Sermon.*

COMPENDIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] Abridgement; summary; breviate; abbreviation; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or *compendium* of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject. *Watts on the Mind.*

COMPENSABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *compensable*.] That which may be recompensed. *Colgrave, and Bullokar.*

To COMPENSATE.† *v. a.* [*compenso*, Lat.] To recompense; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to countervail; to make amends for; sometimes with *for*.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compensate* the heat of the day. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To *compensate*, so far as we are able, for these reliques of guilt in us, we should take care to redeem the time.

Scott, Christian Life, i. iv.

The pleasures of life do not *compensate* the miseries. *Priest.*

Nature to these, without profusion kind,
The proper organs, proper powers assign'd;
Each seeming want *compensated* of course,
Here with degrees of swiftness, there of force. *Pope.*

COMPENSATION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *compensation*, payment.] Recompence; something equivalent; amends.

Poyning, the better to make *compensation* of his service in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

All other debts may *compensation* find
But love is strict, and will be paid in kind. *Dryden, Aureng.*

COMPENSATIVE. *adj.* [from *compensate*.] That which compensates; that which countervails.

COMPENSATORY.* *adj.* [from *compensate*.] That which makes amends, or offers an equivalent.

To COMPENSE. *v. a.* [*compenso*, Latin.] To compensate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompense.

It seemeth, the weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua fortis.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The joys of the two marriages were *compensed* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To COMPERENDINATE. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Latin.] To delay.

COMPERENDINATION. *n. s.* [from *comperendinate*.] Delay; dilatoriness.

COMPETENCE.† } *n. s.* [old Fr. *competence*.]
COMPETENCY. }

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity.

Something of speech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies, and a *competency* to those recreative discourses which maintain the cheerfulness of society.

Government of the Tongue.

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the conveniences of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean: superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

A discreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an useful, and sometimes a necessary companion.

Swift.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence*.

Pope.

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge, or court, for taking cognisance of an affair.

COMPETENT. *adj.* [*competens*, Latin.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the distance must be *competent*, the medium not adverse, and the body apt and proportionate.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity.

The greatest captain of the English brought rather a guard than a *competent* army to recover Ireland. *Darvies on Ireland.*

To draw men from great excess, it is not amiss, though we use them unto somewhat less than is *competent*.

Hooker.

3. Reasonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being first read, the new should succeed.

Hooker, v. 40.

The clergy have gained some insight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world.

Atterbury, Sermon.

4. Qualified; fit: a *competent* judge is one who has a right of jurisdiction in the case.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office.

Government of the Tongue.

5. Consistent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being.

Locke.

COMPETENTLY. *adv.* [from *competent*.]

1. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved.

Bentley.

2. Reasonably; moderately; without superfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of justice bound to respect desert.

Wotton.

COMPETIBLE.† *adj.* [from *competo*, Latin.] For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compatible*, Dr. Johnson says. But see **COMPATIBLE.** Suitable to; consistent with.

It is a great point of wisdom indeed, and mainly necessary, to know the true laws and bounds of human happiness, that

the heat of melancholy drive not men up beyond what is *competible* to human nature, and the reach of all the faculties thereof. *More, Conject. Cabb.* (1653), p. 171.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Habonard on Fundamentals.*

Those are properties not at all *competible* to body or matter, though of never so pure a mixture. *Glanville.*

The duration of eternity a parte ante is such as is only *competible* to the eternal God, and not communicable to any created being. *Sir M. Hale.*

COMPETIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *competible*.] Suitable-ness; fitness.

COMPETITION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the same time; rivalry; contest.

The ancient flames of discord and intestine wars, upon the *competition* of both houses, would again return.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition*.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

Though what produces any degree of pleasure, be in itself good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it so, when it comes in *competition*: the degrees also of pleasure and pain have a preference. *Locke.*

We should be ashamed to rival inferiours, and dishonour our nature by so degrading a *competition*. *Rogers.*

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing; anciently with *to*.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

3. Now with *for*.

The prize of beauty was disputed 'till you were seen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no *competition* but *for* the second place. *Dryden.*

COMPETITOR. *n. s.* [old Fr. *competeur*, from *con* and *petitor*, Latin.]

1. One that has a claim opposite to another's; a rival: with *for* before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love.

Shakspeare, Tit. Andron.

Some undertake suits with purpose to let them fall, to gratify the *competitor*.

Bacon, Ess. 50.

Cicereus and Scipio were *competitors* for the office of pre-tor.

Tatler, No. 86.

He who trusts in God has the advantage in present felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, stands alone, and is acknowledged to have no *competitor*. *Rogers, Sermon. 15.*

2. It had formerly of before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms against his brother Mechemetes, *competitor* of the kingdom.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

3. In *Shakspeare* it seems to signify only an opponent, Dr. Johnson says. The fact is, it means just the reverse in the passage cited by Dr. Johnson, and in several others occurring in *Shakspeare*; it is an associate.

The Guilford is in arms,

And every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

COMPETITRESS. *n. s.* [from *competitor*.] She who is a rival.

The two famous flourishing Universities, Oxford and Cambridge; with whom the Grecian Athens itself was no fit *competitress*. . . *Heragonisticon, or Corah's Doom*, (1672,) p. 136.

COMPETITRIX. *n. s.* [Lat.] The same as *competitress*.

Queen Anne, being now without *competitrix* for her title, thought herself secure. *Ld. Herberl, Hist. of Hen. VIII.*

COMPILATION. *n. s.* [old Fr. *compilation*, from *compilo*, Latin.]

1. A collection from various authors.

Among the ancient story-books of this character, a Latin *compilation*, entitled *Gesta Romanorum*, seems to have been the favourite. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. iii. Diss.*

2. An assemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass. *Woodward on Fossils.*

COMPILATOR. *n. s.* [old Fr. *compilateur*. This is our ancient word for *compiler*.] A collector.

I n'am but a leude *compilatour* of the laboure of olde astrologiens. *Chaucer, Concl. of the Astrolabe.*

TO COMPILER. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Latin; *compiler*, old Fr.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.

In the time of Alfred, the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom were grown so various, that he found it expedient to *compile* his dome-book.

Blackstone.

2. To write; to compose.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satyrs against vice. *Temple.*

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of sea and land is the same that it was when those accounts were *compiled*. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The regard he had for his shield, had caused him formerly to *compile* a dissertation concerning it. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

3. To contain; to comprise: not in use.

After so long a race as I have run
Through fairy land, which those six books *compile*,
Give leave to rest me.

Spenser, F. Q.

4. To make up; to compose. Not used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Chapman.

Lion like, uplandish and more wild,
Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being naturally *compil'd*
Of eminent strength, stalks out and preys upon a silly sheep.

Chapman, Iliad.

Monsters *compiled* and complicated of divers parents and kinds. *Donne's Devotions, p. 68.*

5. To put together; to build.

He did intend

A brasen wall in compass to *compile*
About Cairmardin.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. iii. 10.

COMPLÉMENT. *n. s.* [from *compile*.] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I found it fitter for my pen to deal with these plain *compléments* and tractable materials.

Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architect. Pref.

I was encouraged to essay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *complément*, and of better materials. *Wotton on Education.*

COMPIER. *n. s.* [from *compile*.] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors.

Some draw experiments into titles and tables; those we call *compilers*. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Some painful *compiler*, who will study old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treasurer.

Swift.

COMPLA'CENCE. *n. s.* [*complacencia*, low Latin.

COMPLA'CENCY. } Complacency, it may be added, was ranked by Heylin, in 1656, among unusual and uncouth words. Of this word in the plural number Dr. Johnson's examples afford no specimen. Bishop Pearson gives it.]

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

I by conversing cannot these erect

From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find. *Milton, P. L.*

Except we looked for an account hereafter, it were unreasonable to expect that any man should forsake his delights, renounce his *complacencies*, and by a severe repentance create a bitterness to his own soul. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. 7.*

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the interior affections following, there arises a serenity and *complacency* upon the whole soul.

South.

Diseases extremely lessen the *complacence* we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterbury, Sermons.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and complacency, if they discover none of the like in themselves. Addison, Spect.

2. The cause of pleasure; joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth the only peace
Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,
My sole complacence! Milton, P. L.

3. Civility; complaisance; softness of manners.

They were not satisfied with their governour, and apprehensive of his rudeness and want of complacency. Clarendon.

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aspect, the complacency of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice.

Addison, Frecholder.

Complacency and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts. Addison.

With mean complacence ne'er betray your trust,
Nor be so civil as to prove unjust. Pope, Ess. on Crit.

COMPLACENT.† adj. [complacens, Lat.] Civil; affable; soft; complaisant.

They look up with a sort of complacent awe and admiration to kings, who know to keep firm in their seat. Burke.

COMPLACENTLY.* adv. [from complacent.] In a soft or easy manner.

To COMPLA'IN. v. n. [complaindre, French.]

1. To mention with sorrow or resentment; to murmur; to lament. With of before the cause of sorrow: sometimes with on.

Lord Hastings,
Humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty.

Shakspeare, Richard III.

I will speak in the anguish of my spirit, I will complain in the bitterness of my soul. Job, vii. 11.

Shall I, like thee, on Friday night complain?
For on that day was Cœur de Lion slain. Dryden, Fables.

Do not all men complain, even these as well as others, of the great ignorance of mankind?

Burnet, Pref. to Theory of Earth.

Thus accurs'd,

In midst of water I complain of thirst. Dryden.

2. Sometimes with for before the causal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man complain, a man for the punishment of his sins? Lam. iii. 39.

3 To inform against.

Now, master Shallow, you'll complain of me to the council?
Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

To COMPLA'IN. v. a. [This sense is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Pale death our valiant leader hath oppress,
Come wreak his loss whom bootless ye complain. Fairfax.

Gaufride, who couldst so well in rhyme complain
The death of Richard, with an arrow slain. Dryden, Fables.

They might the grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must temporize.

Daniel, Civil War.

COMPLA'INABLE.* adj. [from complain.] To be complained of.

Though both be blameable, yet superstition is the less complainable. Feltham, Resol. ii. 36.

COMPLA'INANT.† n. s. [old Fr. complainant.] One who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution against another.

Congreve and this author are the most eager complainants of the dispute. Collier's Defence.

COMPLA'INER.† n. s. [from complain.] One who complains: a murmurer; a lamenter.

And when the people complained, [in the margin, were, as it were complainers.] Numb. xi. 10.

Speechless complainer, I will learn thy thought. Titus Andronicus.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and complainers are the same who speak swelling words.

Government of the Tongue.

Philips is a complainer; and on this occasion I told lord Carteret, that complainers never succeed at court, though railers do. Swift.

COMPLA'INING.* n. s. [from complain.] Expression of sorrow or injury.

That there be no leading into captivity, and no complaining in our streets. Psalm cxli. 14.

With these shreds

They vented their complainings. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

But let the sighing doves their sorrow bring,
And nightingales in sweet complaining sing.

Congreve on the Death of Q. Mary.

COMPLA'INT. n. s. [complainte, French.]

1. Representation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cause of complaint, that good laws have so much been wanting unto us, as we to them.

Hooker's Dedicat.

As for me, is my complaint to man.

Job, xxx. 4.

Adam saw

Already in part, though hid in gloomiest shade,

To sorrow abandon'd, but worst felt within,

And in a troubled sea of passion tossed,

Thus to disburthen sought with sad complaint. Milton, P. L.

2. The cause or subject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the complaint of all who wish well to the church. Swift.

3. A malady; a disease.

One, in a complaint of his bowels, was let blood 'till he had scarce any left, and was perfectly cured. Arbuthnot on Coins.

4. Remonstrance against; information against.

Full of vexation, come I with complaint

Against my child. Shakspeare, Mids. Night's Dream.

In civil strait this day I stand

Before my judge, either to undergo

Myself the total crime, or to accuse

My other self, the partner of my life;

Whose failing, while her faith to me remains,

I should conceal, and not expose to blame

By my complaint; but strict necessity

Subdues me, and calamitous constraint.

Milton, P. L.

Against the goddess these complaints he made.

Dryden, Æn.

COMPLA'INTFUL.* adj. Full of complaint. Not now in use. Hulot.

COMPLAISANCE. n. s. [complaisance, French.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in complaisance to her. Dryden.

You must also be industrious to discover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be assured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to complaisance.

Dryden, Dufrenoy.

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster

Of having lost her fav'rite dove;

In complaisance poor Cupid mourn'd;

His grief reliev'd his mother's pain.

Prior.

COMPLAISANT.† adj. [complaisant, French.]

This word had been anglicised, as may be supposed, by a courtier, in Charles the first's time; though Dr. Johnson cites only Pope.] Civil; desirous to please.

Whether he retain the court's opinion of being agreeable, or complaisant, or good company.

W. Mountagu's Devout Essays, (1648.) p. 124.

There are to whom my satire seems too bold;

Scarce to wise Peter complaisant enough,

And something said of Chartres much too rough.

Pope.

COMPLAISANTLY.† adv. [from complaisant.] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously.

In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,

And complaisantly help'd to all I hate;

Treated, caress'd, and tired, I take my leave.

Pope.

Alexander the great had a wry neck, which made it the fashion in his court to carry their heads on one side, when they came into the presence. One who thought to outshine the whole court, carried his head so over complaisantly, that

this martial prince gave him so great a box on the ear, as set all the heads of the court upright. *Taller, No. 77.*

COMPLAISANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *complaisant*.] • Civility; compliance. *Dict.*

To COMPLA'NATE. } *v. a.* [from *planus*, Lat.] To
To COMPLA'NE. } level; to reduce to a flat and even surface.

The vertebrae of the neck and back-bone are made short and *complanated*, and firmly braced with muscles. *Derham.*

COMPLEA'T. See COMPLETE.

COMPLEMENT. *n. s.* [*complementum*, Latin.]

1. Perfection; fulness; completion: complement.

Our custom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest. *Hooker, v. § 35.*

They as they feasted had their fill,
For a full *complement* of all their ill. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

For a *complement* of these blessings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most harmless disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest sobriety, chastity, and mercy. *Clarendon.*

The sensible nature, in its *complement* and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himself inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His *complement* of stores, and total war. } *Prior.*

3. Adscitious circumstances; appendages; parts not necessary, but ornamental: whence ceremony was called *complement*, now corrupted to *compliment*.

If the case permitteth not baptism, to have the decent *complements* of baptism, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture than to wait for this, 'till the opportunity of that, for which we desire it, be lost. *Hooker, v. § 58.*

These, which have lately sprung up, for *complements*, rites, and ceremonies of church actions, are, in truth, for the greatest part, such silly things, that very easiness doth make them hard to be disputed of in serious manner. *Hooker, Dedu.*

A doleful case desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious *complements*. *Spenser.*

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest *complement*,
Not working with the ear, but with the eye. *Shakspeare.*

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [In astronomy.] The distance of a star from the zenith.

6. COMPLEMENT of the Curtain, in fortification, that part in the interior side of it which makes the demigorge.

7. ARITHMETICAL COMPLEMENT of a Logarithm, is, what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000. *Chambers.*

COMPLEMENTAL* *adj.* [from *complement*.] This adjective is also written *complimental*. But see the 3d sense of COMPLEMENT. *Complimental* continued to be the spelling till about the beginning of the 18th century.] Adscitious; expressive of compliment.

Many men improving themselves on the discoveries made by the brain and pains of others, and only adding *complemental* enlargements of their own, have plundered the first founders of all the praise and profit of their invention. *Standard of Equality, sect. 33.*

The praises of a friend are partial or suspicious; of strangers, uncertain and not judicious; of comely persons, *complemental* and mannerly; of learned and wise men, more precious. *Sir J. Harrington, Br. View of the Ch. (1653,) p. 192.*

With her was *complemental* flattery
With silver tongue. *Beaumont's Psyche, viii. 192.*

Demure scorns, and *complemental* mockeries. *Scott, Pract. Disc. i.*

COMPLEMENTARY.* *n. s.* [from *complement*.] One skilled in complements.

Amo. Is he a *complement*?

Cri. That, sir, he has to shew here; and confirmed under the hands of the most skillful and cunning *complementaries* alive. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

COMPLE'TE. *adj.* [*completus*, Lat.]

1. Perfect; full; having no deficiencies.

With us the reading of scripture is a part of our church liturgy, a special portion of the service which we do to God; and not an exercise to spend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, 'till the assembly of them that shall afterwards worship him be *complete*. *Hooker, v. § 19.*

And ye are *complete* in him which is the head of all principality and power. *Col. ii. 10.*

Then marvel not, thou great and *complete* man,
That all the Greeks begin to worship Ajax. *Shakspeare.*

2. *Complete*, having no degrees, cannot properly admit *more* and *most*.

If any disposition should appear towards so good a work, the assistance of the legislative power would be necessary to make it *more complete*. *Swift.*

3. Finished; ended; concluded.

This course of vanity almost *complete*,
Tir'd in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

To COMPLE'TH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish.

Mr. Sanderson was *completed* master of arts. *Wallon.*
Bred only and *completed* to the taste

Of lustful appetite. *Milton, P. L.*

'To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train'd-bands, and burns a Pope. *Pope.*

COMPLE'TELY. *adv.* [from *completus*.] Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll,
Through space of matter, so *completely* full? *Blackmore.*

Whatever person would aspire to be *completely* witty, smart, humorous and polite, must be able to retain in his memory every single sentence contained in this work. *Swift.*

COMPLE'TEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *complementum*, Fr.]

The act of completing.

Predilection—which quickens their hopes and desires of the *complementum*. *More, Conject. of Cabbal. (1653,) p. 248.*

Allow me to give you, from the best authors, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the *complementum* of satire among the Romans. *Dryden, Ded. to Juvenal.*

COMPLE'TENESS. *n. s.* [from *complete*.] Perfection: the state of being complete.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a *completeness* and inerrability, as to exclude myself. *King Charles.*

These parts go to make up the *completeness* of any subject. *Watts, Logic.*

COMPLE'TION. *n. s.* [from *complete*.]

1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; state of being fulfilled.

There was a full entire harmony, and consent of all the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ. *South.*

2. Utmost height; perfect state.

He makes it the utmost *completion* of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the best men. *Pope.*

COMPLE'TIVE.* *adj.* [from *complete*.] Making complete.

The reason of these significations is derived from the *completive* power of the tense here mentioned.

Harris, Hermes, i. § 7.

COMPLE'TORY.* *adj.* [from *complete*.] Fulfilling.

His crucifixion we may contemplate as *completory* of ancient presignifications and predictions. *Barrow, Sermon. ii. 357.*

COMPLE'TORY.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *completorium*. See also COMPLIN.] The evening service; the complin of the Romish church.

There was such an office with the Jews likewise, called the close, from the shutting up of the day and its service; a kind of *completory*, used by all of them on their propitiation day. *Hooper on Levit, p. 345.*

COMPLEX. } *adj.* [*complexus*, Lat.] Composite;
COMPLEXED. } of many parts; not simple; in-
 cluding many particulars.

To express *complexed* significations they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable form into mixtures in-existent. *Brown.*

Ideas made up of several simple ones, I call *complex*; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe; which though complicated of various simple ideas, or *complex* ideas made up of simple ones, yet are considered each by itself as one. *Locke.*

A secondary essential mode, called a property, sometimes goes toward making up the essence of a *complex* being. *Watts.*

With such perfection fram'd,

Is this *complex* stupendous scheme of things. *Thomson, Spring.*

COMPLEX. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding-supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel. *South, Sermon.*

COMPLEXEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *complex*.] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to simplicity; compound state or nature.

From the *complexedness* of these moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, that the mind cannot easily retain those precise combinations. *Locke.*

COMPLEXION. *n. s.* [*complexio*, Lat.]

1. The inclosure or involution of one thing in another.

Though the terms of propositions may be *complex*, yet where the composition of the argument is plain, simple and regular, it is properly called a simple syllogism, since the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistical form of it. *Watts.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky
 The state and inclination of the day. *Shakespeare, Rich. II.*
 What see you in these papers, that you lose
 So much *complexion*? *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

He so takes on you, for, so rails against all married mankind,
 so curses all Eve's daughters, of what *complexion* soever.

Why doth not beauty, then refine the wit,
 And good *complexion* rectify the will? *Davies.*

Nice-ness, though it renders them insignificant to great purposes, yet it polishes their *complexion*, and makes their spirit seem more vigorous. *Collins on Pride.*

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that *complexion*. *Addison, Spect.*

3. The temperature of the body according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

'Tis ill, though different your *complexions* are,
 The family of heav'n for men should war. *Dryden, Fob.*

For from all tempers he could service draw,
 The worth of each, with its alloy, he knew;
 And, as the confident of nature, saw
 How she *complexions* did divide and brew. *Dryden.*

The methods of Providence men of this *complexion* must be unfit for the contemplation of. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Let melancholy rule supreme,
 Choler preside, or blood or phlegm,
 It makes no difference in the case,
 Nor is *complexion* honour's place. *Swift.*

COMPLEXIONAL. *adj.* [from *complexion*.] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinctures from *complexional* effluences, and descend still lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours. *Brown.*

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or *complexional* prejudices, will not wholly exclude from favour of God. *Fulder.*

COMPLEXIONALLY. *adv.* [from *complexion*.] By complexion.

An Indian king sent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poisons, either by converse or copulation *complexionally* to destroy him. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Where are the jesters now? the men of health
Complexionally pleasant? *R. Blair, The Grave.*

Perfect depravity of mind is not reconcileable with eloquence; and the mind (though corruptible, not *complexionally* vicious) would reject, and throw off with disgust, a lesson of pure and unmixed evil.

Burke, Lett. to a Memb. of the Nat. Assembly.
COMPLEXIONARY. *adj.* [from *complexion*.] Relating to the care of the complexion.

The Greek churches generally, and most of the Latin casuists, as I have heard from learned men and travellers, do allow even this *complexionary* art and use of adornings, by some light tincture, the looks of women eminent for virtue, modesty, piety, and charity. *Rp. Taylor, Art of Handsom.* p. 38.

COMPLEXIONED. *adj.* [old Fr. *complexionné*.] Well complexioned, having a body in good temperature.

The female Moors, if preserved from the injuries of the sun and weather, are generally well *complexioned*, full bodied, and of good symmetry. *L. Addison, West Barbary.* p. 113.

COMPLEXITY. *n. s.* [from *complex*.] State of being complex.

Some distinguished for their simplicity, others for their *complexity*. *Burke.*

COMPLEXLY. *adv.* [from *complex*.] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLEXNESS. *n. s.* [from *complex*.] The state of being complex.

If the declensions of the ancient language are so very complex, their conjugations are indefinitely more so. And the *complexness* of the one is founded, upon the same principle with that of the other, the difficulty of forming, in the beginnings of language, abstract and general terms.

A. Smith on the Form of Languages.
COMPLEXURE. *n. s.* [from *complex*.] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

COMPLIABLE. *adj.* [from *comply*.] That can bend or yield.

It is not the joining of another body will remove loneliness, but the uniting of another *compliant* mind.

Milton, Lett. and Discip. of Divorce.
COMPLIANCE. *n. s.* [from *comply*.]

1. The act of yielding to any desire or demand; accord; submission.

I am far from expecting that *compliance* for plenary consent it was not, to his detraction. *King Charles.*

We are free from any necessary determination of our will to any particular action, and form a necessary *compliance* with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing preferable good. *Locke.*

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
 A free and ready yielding to his wish. *Roué.*

The actions to which the world collects our *compliance* are sins, which forfeit eternal expectation. *Long.*

What *compliances* will remove dissention, while the liberty continues of professing what new opinions we please? *Swift.*

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words, and of great *complaisance*; and usually delivered that as his opinion, which he foresaw would be grateful to the king. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

COMPLIANT. *adj.* [from *comply*.]

1. Yielding; bending.

The *compliant* heughs
 Yielded them. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Civil; complaisant.

COMPLIANTLY. *adv.* [from *compliant*.] In a yielding or civil manner.

To **COMPLICATE.** *v. a.* [*complico*, Latin; *complicuer*, old Fr.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually.

In case our offence against God had been *complicated* with injury to men, we should make restitution. *Tillotson.*

When the disease is *complicated* with other diseases, one must consider that which is most dangerous. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

There are a multitude of human actions, which have so many complicated circumstances, aspects, and situations, with regard to time and place, persons and things, that it is impossible for any one to pass a right judgement concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances. *Watts.*

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or *complicate* and dispose them after the manner requisite to make them stick. *Boyle, Hist. of Firmness.*

3. To form, by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

Serpents, and vipers, &c. that endeavour to devour that world which produces them, and monsters compiled and *complicated* of divers parents and kinds.

Donne's Devotions, (1624,) p. 68.

Dreadful was the din,
Of hissing through the hall! thick swarming now,
With *complicated* monsters, head and tail. *Milton, P. L.*

A man, an army, the universe, are *complicated* of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones.

Locke.

COMPLICATE.† *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right. *Bacon.*

What pleasure would felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in a survey; as a painter runs over a *complicate* piece wrought by Titian or Raphael. *Watts on the Mind.*

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
How *complicate*, how wonderful, is man!

Young, Night Th. 1.

COMPLICATELY.* *adv.* [from *complicate*.] In a complicated manner.

COMPLICATENESS. *n. s.* [from *complicate*.] The state of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, so much objected to our senses, and every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicatedness*. *Hale, Orig. of Munk.*

COMPLICATION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *complication*.]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

All the parts in *complication* roll,
And every one contributes to the whole.

Jordan's Poems, 1. b.

Many admirable combinations, *complications*, and intertextures of them all, which are not elsewhere in the body to be found. *South's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 112.*

2. The state of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in *complications* of both. *L'Estrange.*

The notions of a confused knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications*, and seldom in order. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral consisting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watts, Logic.*

COMPLICE. *n. s.* [Fr. from *complex*, an associate, low Lat.] One who is united with others in an ill design; an associate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and their *complices*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief *complices* executed in divers parts of the realm.

Hayward.

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garrison, after justice was done upon his *complices*. *Clarendon.*

COMPLIER. *n. s.* [from *comply*.] A man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

Suppose a hundred new employments were erected on purpose to gratify *compliers*, an in-supportable difficulty would remain. *Smyth.*

COMPLIMENT.† *n. s.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act, or expression of civility, usually understood

to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares: this is properly *complement*, something superfluous, of more than enough, Dr. Johnson says; and the word indeed is *complement* in old authors, and even in Milton, from whom he has cited examples, but writes it *compliment* in conformity to modern usage. The same may be said of *complimental*. See COMPLEMENTAL.]

He observed few *compliments* in matter of arms, but such as proud anger did indite to him. *Sidney, b. ii.*

My servant, sir? 'Twas never merry world
Since lowly feigning was call'd *compliment*:
Y' are servant to the duke Orsino, youth. *Shakspeare.*

One whom the musick of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like enchanting harmony:
A man of *compliments*, whom right and wrong
Have chose as umpire of their meeting. *Shakspeare.*

What honour that,
But tedious waste of time, to sit and hear
So many hollow *compliments* and lies,
Outlandish flatteries? *Milton, P. R.*

Virtue, religion, heaven, and eternal happiness, are not trifles to be given up in a *compliment*, or sacrificed to a jest. *Rogers.*

To COMPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To soothe with acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise.

It was not to *compliment* a society, so much above flattery and the regardless air of common applauses. *Glanville.*

Monarchs should their inward soul disguise,
Dissemble and command, be false and wise;
By ignominious arts, for servile ends,
Should *compliment* their foes, and shun their friends. *Prior.*

The watchman gave so very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation. *Tatler, No. 111.*

To COMPLIMENT.† *v. n.* To use ceremonious or adulatory language.

Sometimes five imprimaturs are seen together dialogue-wise in the piazza of one titlepage, *complimenting* and ducking each to other with their shaven reverences.

Milton, Arcopagitica.

I make the interlocutors upon occasion *compliment* with one another. *Boyle.*

She *compliments* Menelaus very handsomely, and says he wanted no accomplishment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

COMPLIMENTAL. *adj.* [from *compliment*.] Expressive of respect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to speak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a *complimental* assault upon him.

Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.

Languages, for the most part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phrases, and such froth. *Wotton.*

This falsehood of Ulysses is intirely *complimental* and officious. *Broome.*

COMPLIMENTALLY. *adv.* [from *complimental*.] In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or false civility.

"This speech has been condemned as avaricious: Eustathius judges it spoken artfully and *complimentally*. *Broome.*

COMPLIMENTER. *n. s.* [from *compliment*.] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLINE.† *n. s.* [*comple*, Fr. *completinium*, low Lat. V. Du Cange in V. COMPLENDÆ.] The last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.

At morn and even, besides their anthems sweet,
Their peny masses and their *complines* meet.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

They sing mattins, many masses, little and great; they have their hours, first, third, sixth, ninth; their vespers, *complins*, and salutations. *Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Sermon, p. 377.*

C O M

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till even song, and then says his *compline* an hour before the time.

Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.

To Co'MPLISH.* *v. a.* [an abbreviation of *accomplish*; so old Fr. *complissement*, accomplishment. *Kelham.*] To accomplish; to fulfil.

For ye into like thralldome me did throw,
And kept from *complishing* the faith which I did owe.

Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 41.

That now when he had done the thing he sought,
And as he would, *complisht* and *compast* all.

Mir. for Mag. p. 443.

To COMPLORÉ.† *v. n.* [*comploro*, Lat.] To make lamentation together. *Cockeram.*

COMLOT.† *n. s.* [Fr. from *completum* for *completum*, low Lat. *Menage.*] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot; a conspiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well
The purpose of the *complot* which ye tell.

Spenser, Hybb. Tale

I know their *complot* is to have my life.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

A fear they had, lest he should bring them within the compass of his dangerous *complots*.

Bp. Bancroft, Dangerous Positions, &c. iv. 8.

The *complot*, methinks, had as much of the Hermit as of the poet.

Wotton, Parallel of the D. of Buck. and Ld. Essex.

To COMPLORÉ.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form plot; to conspire; to join in any secret design, generally criminal.

Having *complotted* with the duke of Norfolk.

Bacon, Observ. on a Libel in 1592.

Nor ever by advised purpose meet,

To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*
To reingratiate himself after his revolt, whether real or *complotted*.

Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 6.

A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans.

Pope.

COMPLORÉMENT.* *n. s.* [from *complot*.] Conspiracy; confederacy in secret crime.

What was the cause of their multiplied, varied *complotments* against her, like the monsters in Africk, every day almost a new conspiracy!

Dean King's Sermon, 5th Nov. 1608, p. 33.

COMPLORÉTER.† *n. s.* [from *complot*.] A conspirator; one joined in a plot.

Those jealousies proceeded not from the detection of any fraud in him, but of the late imposture of the said Lambert the shoemaker's son, and the abuse of the *complotters*.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III. p. 89.

Jocasta too, no longer now my sister,
Is found *complotter* in the horrid deed.

Dryden and Lee, Oedipus.

To COMPLY.† *v. n.* [Skinner derives it from the French *comptaire*; but probably it comes from *complier*, to bend to. *Plier* is still in use.] To yield to; to be obsequious to; to accord with; to suit with. It has *with* before as well persons as things.

The rising sun *complies* with our weak sight,
First gilds the clouds, then shews his globe of light. *Walker.*

They did servilely *comply* with the people in worshipping God by sensible images and representations. *Tillotson.*

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits, and bend itself to our interest. *Tillotson.*

Remember I am she who sav'd your life,
Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife. *Dryden.*

He made his wish *with* his estate *comply*,
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. *Prior.*

To COMPO'NDERATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *compondero*.] To weigh. *Cockeram.*

COMPONENT.† *adj.* [*componens*, Lat.] That which constitutes the compound body.

The bigness of the *component* parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours. *Newton, Opticks.*

C O M

To COMPORT.† *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat.]

1. To agree; to suit: followed by *with*.

How ill this dulness doth *comport* with greatness!

Baum. and Fl. The Prophetess.

Some piety's not good there, some vain disport

On this side sin, *with* that place may *comport*. *Donne.*

Such does not *comport* with the nature of time. *Holder.*

It is not every man's talent to distinguish aright how far our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may *comport* with our prudence. *I. Strange.*

Children, in the things they do, if they *comport* with their age, find little difference, so they may be doing. *Locke.*

2. To bear.

Shall we not meekly *comport* with an infirmity?

Barrow, Works, i. 484.

To COMPO'RT.† *v. a.*

1. To bear; to endure. This is a Gallick signification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented sort,

That never can the present state *comport*,

But would as often change as they change will. *Daniel.*

2. To behave; to carry: with the reciprocal pronoun.

At years of discretion and *comport*

Yourself at this rampant rate. *Congreve, Way of the World.*

COMPO'RT. n. s. [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct: manner of acting and looking.

I shall account concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our *comport* and conversation in and after it.

Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

I know them well, and mark'd their rude *comport*;

In times of tempest they command alone,

And he but sits precarious on the throne. *Dryden, Fables.*

COMPO'RTABLE.† *adj.* [from *comport*.] Consistent; not contradictory.

Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some *comportable* method.

Wotton's Architecture, Pref.

COMPO'RTANCE. n. s. [from *comport*.] Behaviour; gesture of ceremony.

Goodly *comportance* each to other bear,

And entertain themselves with court'sies meet. *Spenser, F. Q.*

COMPORTATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *comportatio*.] An assemblage; a bringing together.

Here is a collection and *comportation* of Agur's wise sayings.

Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. (1655) p. 303.

COMPO'RTMENT.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *comportement*.] Behaviour; mien; demeanour.

The will of God is like a straight unalterable rule or line; but the various *comportments* of the creature either thwarting this rule or holding conformity to it, occasion several habitudes of this rule.

Hale.

By her serious and devout *comportment* on these solemn occasions, she gives an example that is very often too much wanted.

Addison, Freuchader.

To COMPOSE.† *v. a.* [*composere*, Fr. *compono*, Lat.]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together.

Zeal ought to be *composed* of the highest degrees of all pious affections.

Sprat.

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.

In a peaceful grave my corps *compose*.

Dryden, En.

How doth the sea exactly *compose* itself to a level superficies, and with the earth make up our spherical roundness.

Ray.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian Lyriks, did not only *compose* the words of his divine odes, but generally set them to musick himself.

Addison.

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state for any purpose.

The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen.

Clarendon, b. viii.

4. To put together a discourse or sentence; to write as an author.

Words so pleasing to God, as those which the Son of God himself hath *composed*, were not possible for men to frame.

Hooker, v. § 35.

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Israel scape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *compos'd*
The calf in Oreb. Milton, P. L.

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. Watts.

6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his fears would be *composed*. Clarendon, b. viii.

You, that had taught them to subdue their foes,
Cou'd order teach, and their high sp'rits *compose*. Waller.

Compose thy mind;

Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force design'd. Dryden.

He, having a full command over the water, had power to still
and *compose* it, as well as to move and disturb it. Woodward.

Yet to *compose* this midnight noise,
Go, freely search where-e'er you please. Prior.

7. To adjust the mind to any business, by freeing it from disturbance.

The mind being thus disquieted, may not be able easily to
compose and settle itself to prayer. Duppa, Rules for Devotion.

We beseech thee to *compose* our thoughts, and preserve her reason, during her sickness. Swift.

8. To adjust; to settle: as, to *compose* a difference.

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in the composing stick.

10. [In musick.] To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPOSED. *participial adj.* [from *compose*.] Calm; serious; even; sedate.

In Spain there is something still more serious, and *composed*
in the manner of the inhabitants. Addison on Italy.

The Mantuan there in sober triumph sate,
Compos'd his posture; and his look sedate. Pope.

COMPOSEDLY. *adv.* [from *composed*.] Calmly; seriously; sedately.

A man was walking before the door very *composedly* without a hat: one crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke, every body asked which is he, the man without the hat very *composedly* answered, I am he. Clarendon.

COMPOSEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *composed*.] Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

To him that doth good, glory and honour and peace, serenity and *composedness* of mind, peace that passeth all understanding, joy that is unspeakable and full of glory.

Wilkins on Nat. Rel. ii. ch. 7.

That *composedness* of mind, that temper of spirit, that displays itself in a quiet endurance of scoffs, slanders, and all the lashes of contumacious tongues. South, Sermon viii. 183.

Having supped with gravity, and an orderly *composedness*, [they] depart. Potter Antiq. of Greece, ii. 20.

He that will think to any purpose, must have fixedness and *composedness* of humour, as well as smartness of parts. Norris.

COMPOSER. *n. s.* [from *compose*.]

1. An author; a writer.

Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers and *composers* in every excellent matter. Milton.

If the thoughts of such authors have nothing in them, they at least do no harm, and shew an honest industry and a good intention in the *compose*. Addison, Freeholder.

2. He that adapts the musick to words; he that forms a tune.

For the truth of the theory I am in no wise concerned, the *composer* of it must look to that. Woodward.

For *composition* I prefer next Ludovico, a most judicious and sweet *composer*. Peacham on Musick.

The *composer* has so expressed my sense, where I intended to move the passions, that he seems to have been the poet as well as the *composer*. Dryden, Alb. and Alban. Pref.

3. A compositor; he that adjusts the types for the

printing. This word, unknown to Dr. Johnson, is better than the modern term *compositor*.

The beginning of such a work will be very difficult, as also the procuring of a sufficient *composer*, and corrector, for the Eastern languages. Alp. Laud, to the Vice Ch. of Or. 1637.

4. One who composes or adjusts a thing.

To be the *composers*, contrivers, or assistants, in concluding of any ecclesiastical law.

Bp. of Ossory, (Williams,) Rights of Kings, (1662,) p. 43.

COMPOSITE. *adj.* [*compositus*, Lat.]

The *composite* order in architecture is the last of the five orders of columns; so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; and it is also called the Roman and Italian order. Harris.

Some are of opinion, that the *composite* pillars of this arch were in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple.

Addison on Italy.

COMPOSITION. *n. s.* [*compositio*, Latin; *compositio*, Fr.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts.

Ipocras, which, besides the nature and strength of the wine itself, hath by the *composition* and confectio of men, mingling many spices with the same, great power in it, and pleasantness also by the smell.

Expos. of Solomon's Song, (1585,) p. 234.

We have exact forms of *composition*, whereby they incorporate almost as they were natural simples. Bacon, New Atlantis.

In the time of the Incas reign of Peru, no *composition* was allowed by the laws to be used in point of medicine, but only simples proper to each disease. Temple.

2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis, or the separation of complex notions.

The investigation of difficult things, by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method of *composition*.

Newton, Opticks.

3. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity in age, is an excellent *composition* for business. Bacon, Ess. 43.

Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition*, that looks the most like marble of any thing our eyes can imagine. Addison.

Jove mix'd up all, and his best clay employ'd,
Then call'd the happy *composition* Floyd. Swift.

4. The state of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Neither shall ye make any other [oil] like it, after the *composition* of it: it is holy, and it shall be holy unto you. Whosoever compoundeth any like it,—shall even be cut off from his people. Exod. xxx. 32.

Contemplate things first in their own simple natures, and afterwards view them in *composition* with other things. Watts.

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The disposition in a picture is an assembling of many parts, is also called the *composition*, by which is meant the distribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular. Dryden, Dufresnoy.

6. Written work. Mr. Malone considers Sir H.

Wotton's usage of *composition*, in a letter dated in 1636, as the first instance of its denoting a written work. But Barret's Alvearie of 1580 presents, under the word COMPACTE, "*composition*, placing or compacting of wordes together, *verborum structura*;" so that there can be no question of the age also of this meaning of *composition*.

Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of those *compositions* that pass in his name. T. Estrange.

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a *composition* fit to have proceeded from the wisest of men. Addison.

When I read rules of criticism, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means discover what he likes in a *composition*. Addison, Guardian.

7. Adjustment; regulation.

A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, composition of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at once. *B. Jonson, Discov.*

8. Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are settled.

To take away all such mutual grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon composition and agreement amongst themselves. And again, all publick regiment, of what kind soever, seemeth evidently to have arisen from deliberate advice, consultation, and composition between men, judging it convenient and behoveful. *Hooker.*

Thus we are agreed;

I crave our composition may be written,
And seal'd between us. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Their courage droops, and, hopeless now, they wish
For composition with th' unconquer'd fish. *Waller.*

9. The act of discharging a debt by paying part; the sum paid.

Persons who have been once cleared by composition with their creditors, or bankruptcy, and afterwards become bankrupts again, unless they pay full fifteen shillings in the pound, are only thereby indemnified as to the confinement of their bodies. *Blackstone.*

10. Consistency; congruity.

There is no composition in these news,
That gives them credit.

— Indeed they are disproportion'd. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminish, or change its signification.

12. A certain method of demonstration, in mathematicks, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution. It proceeds upon principles in themselves self-evident, on definitions, postulates and axioms, and a previously demonstrated series of propositions, step by step, 'till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonstrated. This is called the synthetical method, and is used by Euclid in his Elements. *Harris.*

13. [In printing.] The arranging of several letters or types in the composing-stick.

14. [In law.] Satisfaction for tithes. See MODUS.

COMPO'SITIVE. *adj.* [from *compose*.] Compounded; or having the power of compounding. *Dict.*

COMPO'SITOR. *† n. s.* [from *compose*.]

1. He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing; distinguished from the pressman, who makes the impression upon paper. See COMPOSER, and CORRECTOR. But our old language has *compositor* in a general sense, which Dr. Johnson seems not to have known.

The compositor was Mr. Manning, a decent sensible man, who had composed about one half of his [Johnson's] Dictionary, when in Mr. Strahan's printing-house.

Boswell's Life of Johnson.

2. He that composeth or setteth a thing in order.

Bullockar, ed. 1656.

COMPOSSE'SSOR. ** n. s.* [old Fr. *composse'ssor*.] A joint possessor. *Sherwood.*

COMPO'SSIBLE. ** adj.* [con and possible.] Consistent; that which may exist with another thing.

They should make the faith wherewith they believe, an intelligent, compossible, consistent thing, and not define it by repugnancies. *Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot. vi. § 7.*

COMPOST. *† n. s.* [Fr. *compositum*, Lat.]

1. A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure.

Avoid what is to come,
And do not spread the compost on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

We also have great variety of composts and soils, for the making of the earth fruitful. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Water young planted shrubs, animum especially, which you can hardly refresh too often, and it requires abundant compost.

Evelyn's Kalendar.

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carry'd compost forth to dung the ground. *Dryden.*

In vain the nurling grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth;
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

2. Any mixture or composition.

Finding the most pleasurable sin such a sad *γλυκύτης*,
a compost of more bitter than sweet at the very instant, we
should never be such blind obedient votaries of Satan.

Hammond, Works, iv. 534.

To COMPO'ST. *† v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with soil.

By removing into worse earth, or forbearing to compost the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint and the colewort into rape. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

As for earth, it composteth itself; for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

How many fields have been drenched with blood, and composted with carcases! *Bp. Hall, Sermon, 1641.*

COMPO'STURE. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *composture*.] Soil; manure. Not used.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a composture stolen
From general excrement. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

COMPO'SURE. *† n. s.* [from *compose*.]

1. The act of composing or inditing.

Their own forms are not like to be so sound, or comprehensive of the nature of the duty, as of forms of publick *composure*.

King Charles.

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.

Hence languages arise, when, by institution and agreement, such a *composure* of letters, such a word, is intended to signify such a certain thing. *Holder, El. of Speech.*

From the various *composures* and combinations of these corpuscles together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts.

In *composure* of his face,
Liv'd a fair, but manly grace. *Crashaw.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To reel the streets at noon, and stand the bullet
With slaves that smell of sweat; say this becomes him:
As his *composure* must be rare indeed,

Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cl.*

The duke of Buckingham sprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial *composure*, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Wotton.*

5. Adjustment.

God will rather look to the inward raptures of the mind than to the outward form and *composure* of the body. *Duypa.*

6. Composition; framed discourse. See COMPOSITION. This is of older usage, by at least the difference of a century, than Atterbury's; the first of Dr. Johnson's examples.

The labour'd and understanding workes of Maister Johnson; the no lesse worthy *composures* of the both worthily excellent Maister Beaumont and Maister Fletcher.

Webster, Pref. to the W. A. Devil, 1612.

As I then sate on this very grass, I turned my present thoughts into verse: 'tis a wish which I will repeat to you:

I in these flowery meads, &c.
When I had ended this *composure*, I left this place.

Warton's Angler.

Discourses on such occasions are seldom the productions of leisure, and should be read with those favourable allowances that are made to hasty *composures*.

Atterbury.

In the *composures* of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reason, but your own, that is given to guide you.

Watts on the Mind.

7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majesty of Eve,
As one who loves and some unkindness meets,
With sweet austere composure thus reply'd. *Milton, P. L.*
The calmest and serenest hours of life, when the passions of
nature are all silent, and the mind enjoys its most perfect
composure. *Watts, Logick.*

8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of an happy
composure. *King Charles.*
Vanguard! to right and left the front unfold,
That all may see, who hate us, how we seek
Peace and composure. *Milton, P. L.*
Things were not brought to an extremity: there seems yet
to be room left for a composure; hereafter there may be only
for pity. *Dryden.*

COMPO'TATION. *n. s.* [*compotatio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or tipping together.

By desiring a secrecy to words spoke under the rose, we only
mean in society *compotation*, from the ancient custom of sym-
posiack meetings to wear chaplets of roses about their heads.
Brown, Vulg. Err.

If thou wilt prolong
Dire *compotation*, forthwith reason quits
Her empire to confusion and misrule,
And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once
Conspire in senseless jargon; nought is heard
But din and various clamour, and mad rant. *Philips.*

COM'POTATOR.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *compoto*.] One who drinks together with another.

I shall yet think it a diminution to my happiness, to miss of
half our companions and *compotators* of syllabub, &c.
Pope, Lett. to Mr. Knight.

To COMPOUND.† *v. a.* [*compono*, Latin.]1. To mingle many ingredients together in one mass.
Only compound me with forgotten dust.
*Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.*2. To form by uniting various parts.
Whosoever compoundeth any like it, shall be cut off.
Exodus, xxx.

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does not make de-
compound bodies; I mean, mingle together such bodies as
are already compounded of elementary, or rather of simple
ones. *Boyle, Serpical Chymist.*

The ideas, being each but one singleperception, are easier got
than the more complex ones; and therefore are not liable to
the uncertainty which attends those compounded ones. *Locke.*

3. To mingle in different positions; to combine:
We cannot have a single image that did not enter through
the sight; but we have the power of altering and compounding
those images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison, Spect.*4. [In grammar.] To form one word from two or
more words.

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of
Apania, there do they agree of a joint and compounded name,
and are called *Piso-Tigris*. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World*

5. To compose by being united.

Who'd be so mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendship?
To have his pomp, and all what state compounds,
But only painted, like his varnish'd friends. *Shakspeare, Tim.*

6. To adjust a difference by some recession from the
rigour of claims.

I would to God all strifes were well compounded.
Shakspeare.

If there be any discord or suits between any of the family,
they are compounded and appeased. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

7. To discharge a debt by paying only part.
Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts compound?
*Gay.*To COMPOUND. *v. n.*1. To come to terms of agreement by abating some-
thing of the first demand. It has for before the
thing accepted or remitted.

They were, at last, glad to compound for his safe commit-
ment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

Pray but for half the virtues of his wife;
Compound for all the rest with longer life. *Dryden.*

2. To bargain in the lump.
Her? a fellow will help you to-morrow: compound with
him by the year. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*3. To come to terms by granting something on each side.
Cornwall compounded to furnish ten oxen after Michaelmas
for thirty pounds. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

Once more I come to know of thee, king Harry,
If for thy ransom thou wilt now compound
Before thy most assured overthrow? *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Made all the royal stars recant,
Compound and take the covenant. *Hudibras.*

But useless all, when he, despairing, found
Catullus then did with the winds compound. *Dryden, Juv.*

Paracelsus and his admirers have compounded with the Ga-
lenists, and brought a mixed use of chymical medicines into
the present practice. *Temple.*

4. To determine. This is not in use.

We here deliver,
Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
Together with the seal o' the senate, what
We have compounded on. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

COMPOUND. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not simple.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold,
and made a compound metal, as fit for most uses as gold. *Bacon.*
Compound substances are made up of two or more simple
substances. *Watts, Logick.*

2. [In grammar.] Composed of two or more words;
not simple.

Those who are his greatest admirers, seem pleased with them
as beauties; I speak of his compound epithets. *Pope.*

3. COMPOUND or aggregated Flower, in botany, is
such as consists of many little flowers, concurring
together to make up one whole one; each of which
has its style and stamina, and adhering seed, and
are all contained within one and the same calyx:
such are the sunflower and dandelion. *Harris.*COMPOUND. *n. s.* [from the verb.] The mass formed
by the union of many ingredients.

For present use or profit, this is the rule: consider the price
of the two simple bodies; consider again the dignity of the
one above the other in use; then see if you can make a com-
pound, that will save more in price than it will lose in dignity
of the use. *Bacon, Physical Rem.*

As man is a compound and mixture of flesh, as well as spirit.
South, Serm.

Love, why do we one passion call?
When 'tis a compound of them all;
Where hot and cold, where sharp and sweet,
In all their equipages meet. *Swift.*

COMPOUNDABLE.† *adj.* [from compound.] Capable
of being compounded. *Sherwood.*COMPOUNDED.† *n. s.* [from To compound.]1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of
agreement.

They held it to be the best course to let him alone, yea, and
be compounders of peace and amity between Sancho and the
barber. *Shelton, D. Quix. iv. 19.*

Those softeners, sweetners, compounders, and expedient-
mongers, who shake their heads so strongly. *Swift.*

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

3. An academical term for one who, having any
estate or income for life of a certain value, pays
extraordinary fees for the degree which he takes;
and, according to the value, is either a grand or a
petty compounder.To COMPREHEND.† *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Lat.]1. To comprise; to include; to contain; to imply.
If there be any other commandment, it is briefly compre-
hended in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour
as thyself. *Rom. xiii. 9.*

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the study of every necessary thing, in an art which *comprehends* so many several parts.

- Dryden, Dufresnoy.*
2. To contain the mind; to understand; to conceive.

The light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not.

Rome was not better by her *Horace* taught,
Than we are here to comprehend his thought.
'Tis unjust, that they who have not the least notion of heroick writing, should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot comprehend it.

Dryden.
COMPREHENSIBLE. *adj.* [*comprehensible*, Fr. *comprehensibilis*, Latin.]

1. Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the understanding.

The horizon sets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not comprehensible by us.

2. Possible to be comprised.

Lest this part of knowledge should seem to any not comprehensible by axiom, we will set down some heads of it.

Bacon.
COMPREHENSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [*from comprehensible*.] Capability of being understood.

Which facility and comprehensibleness must needs improve the usefulness of these expositions very considerably.

More, Expos. of the Seven Churches, Pref.
COMPREHENSIBLY. *adv.* [*from comprehensible*.]

With great power of signification or understanding; significantly; with great extent of sense. Tillotson seems to have used *comprehensibly* for *comprehensively*.

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensibly*, so as to signify all religion and virtue.

Tillotson.
COMPREHENSION. *n. s.* [*comprehensio*, Latin.]

1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old.

Hooker.
The *comprehension* of an idea regards all essential modes and properties of it; so body, in its *comprehension*, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility.

- Watts, Logick.*
2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abstract; abridgement in which much is comprised.

If we would draw a short abstract of human happiness, bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digest them into one prescription, we must at last fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and *comprehension* of all.

- Rogers.*
3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and *comprehension* of all things, within the compass of an human understanding.

- Dryden.*
4. [In rhetoric.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.

Harris.
COMPREHENSIVE. *adj.* [*from comprehend*.]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

He must have been a man of a most wonderful *comprehensive* nature, because he has taken into the compass of his Canterbury tales the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped him.

Dryden, Fab. Pref.
His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehensive* head; all int'rests weigh'd,
All Europe sav'd, yet Britain not betray'd.

2. Having the quality of comprising much; compendious; extensive.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, so catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity.

Sprat's Sermon.
COMPREHENSIVELY. *adv.* [*from comprehensive*.] In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS. *n. s.* [*from comprehensive*.]

1. The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins.

- Addison, on Anc. Medals.*
2. The power of understanding all things.

In regard of the universality and *comprehensiveness* of God's will, the school-divines for our better understanding have distinguished it into divers kinds; as, his will antecedent and consequent; his will of sign; and his will of good pleasure.

Shelford's Learned Discourses, p. 188.
COMPREHENSOR. *n. s.* [*Lat. comprehensus*.] One who has attained knowledge.

Thou that wert guided by their example, be likewise heartened by their success; thou art yet a traveller, they [the saints in heaven] *comprehensors*; thou art panting towards that rest, which they must happily enjoy.

Bp. Hall, Soul's farewell to Earth.
COMPRESBYTERIAL. *adj.* [*from com and presbyterial*. See **PRESBYTERIAL**.] Relating to the presbyterian form of ecclesiastical ministration.

He — has his coequal and *compresbyterial* power to ordain ministers and deacons by publick prayer.

Milton, of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.
TO COMPRESS. *v. a.* [*compressus*, Latin.]

1. To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together.

The air in a valley is more *compressed*, than that on the top of a mountain.

- Adams.*
2. To embrace.

Her Neptune ey'd, with bloom of beauty blest,
And in his cave the yielding nymph *compress'd*.

Pope, Odyssey.
There was in the island of Io a young girl *compressed* by a genius, who delighted to associate with the muses.

Pope.
COMPRESS. *n. s.* [*from the verb*.] Bolsters of linen; by which surgeons suit their bandages for any particular part or purpose.

Quincy.
I applied an intercipliant about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compress* and bandage dressed it up.

Wiseman.
COMPRESSIBILITY. *n. s.* [*from compressible*.] The quality of being compressible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass; as air may be compressed, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies.

COMPRESSIBLE. *adj.* [*from compress*.] Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

There being spiral particles, accounts for the elasticity of air: there being spherical particles, which give free passage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compressible*.

Cheyne, Phil. Prin.
COMPRESSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [*from compressible*.] Capability of being pressed close.

Dict.
COMPRESSION. *n. s.* [*compressio*, Latin.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body compressed into a narrower space.

Whensoever a solid body is pressed, there is an inward tumult in the parts, seeking to deliver themselves from the compression; and this is the cause of all violent motion.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The powder in shot, being dilated into such a flame as endureth not compression, moveth in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, sometimes recoiling.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Tears are the effects of the compression of the moisture of the brain, upon dilatation of the spirits.

Baron, Nat. Hist.

Merry Michael the Cornish poet piped this upon his oaten pipe for merry England, but with a mocking compression for Normandy.

Caudey's Remains.

He that shall find out an hypothesis, by which water may be so rare, and yet not be capable of compression by force, may doubtless, by the same hypothesis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleases; so that light may find a ready passage through transparent substances.

Newton.

COMPRESSIVE.* *adj.* [from *compress.*] Having the power to compress.

This pitcher also hath his ear, which is usually called, *Auricle Cordis*; which (notwithstanding its name, as if it most properly appertained to the heart,) yet we must know doth rather belong to the vein, and is indeed a part thereof, and not only a part, but the principal and primary part thereof, from whence all other parts and branches do arise, as from their original; and whereunto all the blood of the body by the compressive motion of the veins, doth naturally tend, as to its ultimate hold.

Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 236.

COMPRESSURE. n. s. [from *compress.*] The act or force of one body pressing against another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a compressure, dilate it.

Boyle, Spring of the Air.

COMPRIEST.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *priest.*] A fellow-priest.

What will he then praise them for? not for any thing doing, but for deferring to do, for deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent compriests.

Milton, Apol. for Smeectymnus.

To COMPRI'NT. v. n. [*comprimere*, Latin.] To print together; it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

Philips's World of Words.

COMPRI'SAL.* *n. s.* [from *comprise.*] The inclusion, the comprehending of things.

Slandering is a complication, a *comprisal* and sum of all wickedness.

Burrow, Sermon i. 254.

To COMPRI'SE. v. a. [*comprendre, compris*, French.]

To contain; to comprehend; to include.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words.

Hooker, v. § 32.

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the same that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under discipline, *comprise* the regimen of the church.

Hooker, iii. § 3.

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;

But friendship does two souls in one *comprise*.

Roscommon.

To COMPROBATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *comprobo.*] To agree with; to concur in testimony.

For as well that sentence, as all other before rehearsed, do *comprobate* with Holye Scripture, that God is the fountaine of sapience.

Sir T. Elyot Gov. fol. 199.

COMPROBATION.† *n. s.* [*comprobato*, Latin.] (Proof; attestation.

That is only esteemed a legal testimony which receives *comprobation* from the mouths of at least two witnesses.

Brown.

To whom the earl of Pembroke imbosomes the whole design, and presses his *comprobation* in it.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of K. Rich. III. p. 59.

COMPROMISE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *compromis*; Lat. *compromissum.*]

1. **Compromise** is a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrator.

Cowel.

Either the parties are persuaded by friends, or by their lawyers, to put the matter in *compromise*.

Knight's Tryall of Truth, (1580.) fol. 30.

2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

Wars have not wasted it; for warr'd he hath not;

But basely yielded, upon *compromise*,

That which his ancestors atchiev'd with blows.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

To Co'MPROMISE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions: as, *they compromised the affair at a middle rate.*

Perhaps it may be no great difficulty to *compromise* the dispute.

Shenstone.

2. In Shakspeare it means, unusually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd*,

That all the yearlings, which were streak'd and pied,

Should fall as Jacob's hire.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

To Co'MPROMISE.* *v. n.* To agree; to accord.

Any one may be convinced, that no formed church in the Christian world is more truly protestant than is the church of England; nor any which (all things compared) less *compromiseth* with Rome.

Puller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 458.

Co'MPROMISER.* *n. s.* [from *compromisc.*] He who makes concession.

COMPROMISSO'RIAL.† *adj.* [old Fr. *compromissaire.*] Relating to a compromise.

To Co'MPROMIT.* *v. a.* [Lat. *compromitto.*] This is our old word for *compromise*. "To *compromit*, or put unto compromise." Sherwood. It has been of late revived, especially by American writers.] To pledge; to promise.

Compromitting themselves in the name of all their country, to abide and performe all such sentence and awarde, as should by him be given.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 151.

COMPROVINCIAL. n. s. [from *con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

COMPT. n. s. [*compte*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your servants ever

Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in *compt*,

To make their audit at your highness' pleasure,

Still to return your own.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

To COMPT. v. a. [*compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now use **To COUNT**, which see.

COMPT.* *adj.* [Lat. *comptus*, Fr. *coint.*] Neat; spruce; and figuratively, dressed.

A neat, spruce, *compt* fellow; [mondiest.]

Cotgrave.

Leaving the surface rough, rather than too *compt* and exquisitely trimmed.

Evelyn.

Co'MPTIBLE. adj. [from *compt.*] Accountable; responsible; ready to give account; subject; submissive.

Good beauties, let me sustain no scorn; I am very *comptible* even to the least sinister usage.

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Co'MPTLY.* *adv.* [from *compt.*] Neatly; sprucely.

Sherwood.

Co'MPTNESS.* *n. s.* [from *compt.*] Neatness.

Sherwood.

COMPTROL.† *v. a.* [This word is written by some authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *control*; and some of its derivatives are written in the same manner, Dr. Johnson says. But when used as the title of a person in office, the assertion may be doubted. A learned friend informs me, that a charter of James V. 1538. is witnessed "*compotorum nostrorum rotulatore*."] To control; to overrule; to oppose.

COMPTROLLER. *n. s.* [from *comptroll*.] Director; supervisor; superiour intendent; governour.

This night he makes a supper, and a great one,

To many lords and ladies:

I was spoke to, with Sir Henry Guilford,

This night to be *comptrollers*. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions pretend to find out such a similitude in some kind of baboons. *Temple.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;

Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the sky. *Dryden, Æn.*

COMPTROLLERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *comptroller*.] Superintendence.

The gayle for stannery-causes, is annexed to the *comptrollership*. *Crew, Surv. of Cornw.*

COMPU'SATIVE.* *adj.* [from *compulsatory*.] Compelling; forcing; constraining.

COMPU'SATIVELY. *adv.* [from *compulsatory*.] With force; by constraint. *Clarissa.*

COMPU'SATORY. *adj.* [from *compulsor*, Latin.] Having the force of compelling; coactive.

Which is no other

But to recover from us by strong hand,

And terms *compulsatory*, those 'foresaid lands

So by his father lost. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

COMPU'SION. *n. s.* [from *compulsio*, Latin.]

1. The act of compelling to something; force; violence of the agent

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on *compulsion*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*

Thoughts, whither have ye led me! with that sweet

Compulsion thus transported. *Milton, P. I.*

Such sweet *compulsion* doth in musick lye,

To lull the daughters of necessity. *Milton, Arcades.*

2. The state of being compelled; violence suffered.

Compulsion is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear,

With what *compulsive* and laborious flight

We sunk thus low? *Milton, P. I.*

This faculty is free from *compulsion*, and so spontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object. *Hale.*

Possibly there were others who assisted Harold, partly out of fear and *compulsion*. *Hale on Common Law.*

COMPU'SIVE.† *adj.* [from *compulser*, Fr. *compulsus*, Latin.] Having the power to compel; forcible:

For poison, I infus'd meer opium;

Holding *compulsive* perjury less sin

Than such a loathed murder would have bin.

Beaum. and Fl. Four Plays i. One.

And in all wise apprehensions the persuasive power in man to win others to goodness by instruction is greater, and more divine, than the *compulsive* power to restrain men from being evil by terror of the law. *Milton, Animad. Ref. Def.*

The Danube, vast and deep,

Supreme of rivers, to the frightful brink,

Urg'd by *compulsive* arms, soon as they reach'd,

New terror chill'd their veins. *Phillips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their ducs by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift.*

COMPU'SIVELY.† *adv.* [from *compulsive*.] By force; by violence.

To forbid divorce *compulsively*, is not only against nature, but against law. *Milton, Doct. and Discip. of Divorce.*

COMPU'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *compulsive*.] Force; compulsion.

COMPU'SORILY. *adv.* [from *compulsory*.] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To say that the better deserver hath such right to govern, as he may *compulsorily* bring under the less worthy, is idle.

Bacon.

COMPU'SORY. *adj.* [from *compulsive*, French.] Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

He erresth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulsory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor so much as physically necessitated. *Bp. Bramhall against Hobbes.*

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulsory*. *Swift.*

COMPU'NCTION. *n. s.* [from *compunctio*, Fr. from *pungo punctum*, to prick, Latin.]

1. The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and nostrils of those that receive it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king, with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS. *adj.* [from *compunction*.] Repentant; sorrowful; tender.

Stop up th' access and passage to remorse,

That no *compunctious* visitings of nature

Shake my fell purpose. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *adj.* [from *compunction*.] Causing remorse.

COMPU'PIL.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *pupil*.] A fellow-pupil; he who prosecutes his studies with another.

Donne, and his sometime *compupil* in Cambridge that married him, namely, Samuel Brook. *Walton, Life of Donne.*

COMPU'RGATION. *n. s.* [from *compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPU'RGATOR.† *n. s.* [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

If the lady Paula's memory wanted a *compurgator*, I would be one myself; it being improbable that those her eyes would burn with lust, which were constantly drowned with tears.

Fuller's Holy State, p. 26.

Lord Russel defended himself by many *compurgators*, who spoke very fully of his great worth.

Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, 1683.

To make his innocence and his virtue his *compurgators*, and not to fight, but live down, the calumniator.

South, Sermon, vi. 97.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant attestation: these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a *compurgator*. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

COMPU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *compute*.] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as those twenty-four millions are a finite number; so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily *computable* by arithmetick. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

COMPU'TATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *computo*. This should seem to be the regular verb, from which *computation* is formed.] To account; to reckon.

Cockeram.

COMPU'TATION. *n. s.* [from *compute*.]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father

Then, by just *computation* of the time,

Found that the issue was not his. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature.

Addison, *Guardian*.

To COMPUTE. *v. a.* [*computo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requisite to lay the earth under water.

Burnet, *Theory of the Earth*.

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet still the year was measured by months.

Holder on *Time*.

Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray,

Compute the morn and ev'ning to the day;

The whole amount of that enormous fame,

A tale that blends their glory with their shame.

Pope.

COMPU'TE. *n. s.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were out in their account, aberring several ways from the true and just *compute*; and calling that one year which perhaps might be another.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

COMPU'TER. *n. s.* [from *compute*.] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The kalendars of these *computers*, and the accounts of these days, are different.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

I have known some such ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth.

Swift.

COMPUTIST. *n. s.* [*computiste*, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*.

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact: *computists* tell us, that we escape six hours.

Brown.

COMRADE. *† n. s.* [*camerade*, Fr. *camerata*, Ital. from *camera*, a chamber, one that lodges in the same chamber, *qui contubernio fruitor*. Formerly written by us *comrade*; as in Sir T. Herbert's *Travels*, p. 149. The accent on this word was formerly on either syllable. In the examples, that from Shakspeare presents it on the first; that from Milton, on the last.]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and choose

To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them

To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd send thee

Into the common prison, there to grind

Among the slaves and asses, thy *comrades*,

As good for nothing else.

Milton, *S. A.*

A footman, being newly married, desired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town said of it.

Swift.

COMROGUE. ** n. s.* [from *con* and *rogue*.] A fellow-rogue; an associate in villainy.

Here will be a masque, and shall be a masque, when you and the rest of your *comrogues* shall sit disguis'd in the stocks.

B. Jonson, *Masques*.

You may seek them

In Bridewell, or the hole; here are none of your *comrogues*.

Massinger, *Cit. Madam*.

CON. *†* A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association: as *concourse*, a running together; to *convepe*, to come together. Dr. Johnson has omitted to notice, that *con*, in compound words, is by many writers converted into *co*. Thus some write *cotemporary*, where others use *contemporary*; *cogenial*, instead of *congenial*; and the like. The variations of spellings, however, are now often noticed in words, which have been given without any attention to such distinction.

CON. *†* [abbreviated from *contra*, against, Lat.] A cant word for the negative side of a question; as the *pros* and *cons*.

We may enquire and judge — what may be said *pro* and *con*.

James on the *Corrupt. of Script.* (1688,) p. 526.

Of many knotty points they spoke,

And *pro* and *con* by turns they took.

Prior, *Alma*.

To CON. *† v. a.* [connan, Sax. to know; as in Chaucer, "Old wypen *connen* mochtil thinge;" that is, Old women have much knowledge. "To *coune*, or *have connynge*, scio." Prompt. Parv.]

1. To know.

Of muses, Hobinol, I *conne* no skill;—

But pyping low in shade of lowly grove,

I play to please mysele, all be it ill.

They say they *con* to heaven the high way.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal. June*.

2. To study; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

Pretty answers: have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths wives, and *conn'd* them out of rings.

Shakspeare.

Here are your parts; and I am to intreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night.

Shakspeare, *Mids. N. Dream*.

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive so clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly *conning* over the visible and inferior creatures.

Milton.

Shew it him written; and, having the other also written in the paper, shew him that, after he has *conn'd* the first, and require it of him.

Holder, *Elem. of Speech*.

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,

Are such as you have whilom *conn'd*.

Prior.

All this while John had *conn'd* over such a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil.

Arbutnot.

3. To *Con thanks*; an old expression for *to thank*. It is the same with *savoir gré*.

I *con* him no thanks for't, in the nature he delivers it.

Shakspeare.

To CONCA'MERATE. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half consisteth of one *concamerated* bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other.

Greus, *Museum*.

CONCAMERA'TION. *† n. s.* [from *concamerate*.] Arch; vault.

The insides of these hot-houses are divided into many cells and *concamerations*.

Sir T. Herbert, *Trav.* p. 164.

What a romance is the story of those impossible *concamerations*, and feigned rotations of solid orbs?

Glanville, *Seeps*.

Gervasius Dorobernensis, in his account of the burning of Canterbury cathedral in the year 1174, says, that not only the beam-work was destroyed, but the ceiling underneath it, or *concameration* called *caelum*, being of wood, beautifully painted, was also consumed.

Warton, *H. E. P.* i. 303.

To CONCATENATE. *† v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain, Dr. Johnson says; who also cites no example of this old English verb. Cotgrave and Sherwood write it to *concatenate*, and give the old Fr. *concatener*.] To link together; to unite in a successive order.

Nature has *concatenated* our fortunes and affections together with indissoluble bands of mutual sympathy.

Burrow, *Serm.* ii. S. 2.

Both can only be referable to that *concatenated* order of events, which cannot but be best.

Harria, *Three Treatises*, P. II.

If Chapman affected the reputation of rendering line for line, the specious expedient of chusing a protracted measure which *concatenated* two lines together, undoubtedly favoured his usual propensity to periphrasis.

Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 444.

C O N

CONCATENATION.† *n. s.* [from *concatenate*, and old Fr. *concatenation*.] A series of links; an uninterrupted, unvariable succession.

Seek the consonancy and concatenation of truth.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

In this concatenation of causes, there is a progress ordinary from the first to the last.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625,) p. 104.

Meanes are not meanes, but in their concatenation, as they depend, and are chained together.

Donne, Devo. p. 497.

His quickness or volubility proceeds partly from that concatenation he useth among his syllables, by linking the syllable of the precedent word with the last of the following.

Howell, Lett. iv. 19.

The stoicks affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching even to the elicit acts of man's will.

South, Sermon. ii. 262.

CONCAVATION. *n. s.* [from *concave*.] The act of making concave.

CONCAVE. *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner surface of an eggshell, the inner curve of an arch: opposed to *convex*.

These great fragments falling hollow, inclosed under their concave surface a great deal of air.

Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an universal shout,
That Tiber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the replication of your sounds
Made in his concave shores?

Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar.

For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

CONCAVE.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] An hollow; a cavity.

His wit the most exuberant of all that ever entered the concave of this ear.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

At which the universal host sent up

A shout, that tore Hell's concave.

Milton, P. L.

To CONCAVE.* *v. a.* [The old French language has *concave*, hollowed, made concave. Cotgrave.] To make hollow.

Into that western bay, concaved by vast mountains, western winds only can blow.

Seward's Lett. iv. 118.

CONCAVENESS. *n. s.* [from *concave*.] Hollowness.

Dict.

CONCAVITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *concavité*.] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.

Niches that contain figures of white marble should not be coloured in their concavity too black.

Walton.

They have taken the impresses of these shells with that exquisite niceness, that no metal, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the concavity of that mould with greater exactness than these flints do the concavities of the shells, wherein they were moulded.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX. *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex*.] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured another concavo-convex plate of glass, ground on both sides to the same sphere with the former plate.

Newton.

A concavo-convex pentangular plate, part of a shell that belongs to the entrochus.

Woodward on Fossils.

CONCAVOUS.† *adj.* [*concavus*, Latin.] Concave; hollow without angles.

This, as so much leaf-gold, drawn out to a very great thinness, doth securely, tenderly, and universally wrap up, all those little hills and valleys, those convex or concaveous parts, that are within the compass of its own circumference.

Smith's Portraiture of old Age, p. 221.

C O N

The concaveous part of the liver was called *lives*, i. e. belonging to the family, because the signs observed there concerned themselves and their friends.

Potter, Antiq. of Greece, i. ch. 14.

CONCAVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *concavous*.] With hollowness; in such a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

CONCAUSE.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *cause*.] Joint cause.

The power of all these he ascribes unto the Efficient, making it in effect the only true cause of all the rest; and all the rest to be rather as instruments unto it, than concauses with it.

Fotherby, Altheim, p. 225.

To CONCEAL. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Latin.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft finds medicine, who his grief imparts;

But double griefs afflict concealing hearts.

Spenser, F. Q.

Come, Catesby, thou art sworn

As deeply to effect what we intend,

As closely to conceal what we impart.

Shakespeare, Richard III.

Ulysses himself adds, he was the most eloquent and the most silent of men: he knew that a word spoke never wrought so much good as a word concealed.

Broome.

There is but one way I know of conversing safely with all men, that is, not by concealing what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be concealed.

Pope.

CONCEALABLE. *adj.* [from *conceal*.] Capable of being concealed; possible to be kept secret, or hid.

Returning a lie unto his Maker, and presuming to put off the searcher of hearts, he denied the omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing concealable.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

CONCEALABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conceal*.] The state of being concealed; privacy; obscurity.

Dict.

CONCEALER.† *n. s.* [from *conceal*.] He that conceals any thing.

The lords made themselves culpable as concealers.

Sir W. Ashton, (1624,) Sup. to Cabala, p. 153.

The notice of treason, if too long smothered, draws the concealer into danger.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. Add.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery; and the concealer of the crime was equally guilty.

Clarendon.

CONCEALING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A hiding, or keeping close.

Barret.

All ingenious concealings, or amendings, of what is originally or casually amiss, or seems so, in our bodies and outsides.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands, p. 163.

CONCEALMENT. *n. s.* [from *conceal*.]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy.

She never told her love;

But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,

Feed on her damask cheek.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.

He is a worthy gentleman,

Exceedingly well read, and profited

In strange concealments.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

Few own such sentiments, yet this concealment derives rather from the fear of man than of any Being above.

Glanville.

2. The state of being hid; privacy; delitescence.

A person of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as solicitous for the concealment as the performance of illustrious actions.

Addison, Freucholder.

3. Hiding place; retreat; cover; shelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the most effectual concealment of a wicked design, supposes mankind satisfied that nothing but what is just is directed by the principles of it.

Rogers.

The cleft tree

Offers its kind concealment to a few;

Their food its insects, and its moss their nests.

Thomson.

To CONCEDE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.] To yield; to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.

C O N

By expurgatory animadversions we might strike our great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a *conceded* list we might with more safety attempt their reasons. *Brown.*
This must not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

To CONCEDE. * v. n. To admit; to grant.

We *concede* that self-love is the strongest and most natural love of man; and it is the greatest antagonist and enemy to the love of God. *Hewyt, Sermon (1658), p. 93.*

The atheist, if you *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, doth presume himself safe and invulnerable. *Bentley.*

CONCEIT. n. s. [*concept*, French; *conceptus*, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very shepherds have their fancies lifted to so high *conceits*, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names and imitate their cunning. *Sidney.*

Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or incline to remit any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their *conceit* from God. *Hooker, b. i.*

His grace looks cheerfully and smooth this morning: There's some *conceit*, or other, likes him well, When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit. *Shakspeare.*

In laughing these ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension.

How often, alas! did her eyes say unto me, that they loved? and yet, I not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sidney.*

The first kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatsoever is good or evil, is notwithstanding more secret than that it can be discerned by every man's present *conceit*, without some deeper discourse and judgment. *Hooker.*

I shall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment, and shall be admired. *Wisd. viii. 11.*

3. Opinion; generally in a sense of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantastical notion.

I know not how *conceit* may rob The treasury of life, when life itself Yields to the theft. *Shakspeare, King Lear.*

Strong *conceit*, like a new principle, carries all easily with it, when yet above common sense. *Locke.*

Malbranche has an odd *conceit*, As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *Prior.*

4. Opinion in a neutral sense.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*? There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Prov. xxvi. 12.*

I shall not fail to approve the fair *conceit*, The king hath of you. *Shakspeare, Henry VIII.*

5. Pleasant fancy; gaiety of imagination; acuteness.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard: there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shakspeare, Henry IV. P. II.*

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit*. *L'Estrange.*

6. Sentiment; striking thought.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine, And glittering thoughts struck out at every line. *Pope.*

7. Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little studying in learning, and great *conceit* of himself, he has lost his religion; may he find it again by harder study under humbler truth. *Bentley.*

8. Out of CONCEIT with. No longer fond of.

Not that I dare assume to myself to have put him out of *conceit* with it, by having convinced him of the fantasticalness of it. *Tillotson, Preface.*

What hath chiefly put me out of *conceit* with this moving manner, is the frequent disappointment. *Swift.*

To CONCEIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me, Either a coward, or a flatterer. *Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar.*

They looked for great matters at their hands, in a cause which they *conceived* to be for the liberty of the subject. *Bacon.*
He *conceits* himself to be struck at, when he is not so much as thought of. *L'Estrange.*

The strong, by *conceiving* themselves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and consequently as useless, as if they really were so. *South, Sermon.*

C O N

CONCEIVED. particip. adj. [from *conceit*.]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of body, pleasantly *conceived*, and sharp of wit. *Knolles.*

2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative; affected; fantastical.

There is another extreme in obscure writers, which some empty *conceived* heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of sense. *Fellon on the Classics.*

If you think me too *conceived*, Or to passion quickly heated. *Swift.*

What you write of me, would make me more *conceived* than what I scribbled myself. *Pope.*

3. With of before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a several way, impotently *conceived* of his own model and his own materials. *Dryden.*

If we consider how vicious and corrupt the Athenians were, how *conceived* of their own wit, science, and politeness. *Bentley.*

CONCEITEDLY. adv. [from *conceited*.] Fancifully; whimsically.

Conceitedly dress her, and be assign'd By you fit place for every flower and jewel; Make her for love fit fuel. *Donne, Poems, p. 115.*

CONCEITEDNESS. † n. s. [from *conceited*.] Pride; opinionativeness; fondness of himself.

There is notorious testimony of Aristotle's pride, *conceitedness*, and unthankfulness towards Plato. *More, Notes upon Psych. p. 375.*

When men think none worthy esteem, but such as claim under their own pretences, partiality and *conceitedness* makes them give the pre-eminence. *Collier on Pride.*

Who can deal with an Ignoramus, that is warped by his inclination, fixt there by his *conceitedness*, jealous of all contrary instruction, and incapable of seeing the force of it? *Bentley, Phil. Lips. § xv.*

CONCEITLESS. adj. [from *conceit*.] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehension.

Think'st thou, I am so shallow, so *conceitless*, To be seduced by thy flattery. *Shakspeare, Two Gent. of Ver.*

CONCEIVABLE. adj. [from *conceive*.]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were possible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power with the same quickness, without other instrument, the works of nature would be too much subjected to art. *Wilkins.*

2. That may be understood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air in the Northern climes, is as *conceivable* as this strange union. *Glanville's Scepsis.*

It is not *conceivable* that it should be indeed that very person, whose shape and voice it assumed. *Atterbury, Sermon.*

CONCEIVABLENESS. n. s. [from *conceivable*.] The quality of being conceivable. *Dict.*

CONCEIVABLY. † adv. [from *conceivable*.] In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

The first thing God did, or possibly and *conceivably* could do, was to determine to communicate Himself; and did so accordingly. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 61.*

To CONCEIVE. v. a. [*concevoir*, Fr. *concipere*, Lat.]

1. To admit into the womb; to form in the womb.

I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother *conceive* me. *Psalms li. 5.*

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpose against you. *Jer. xlix. 30.*

This man *conceived* the duke's death; but what was the motive of that felonious conception is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

3. To comprehend; to understand: as, he *conceives* the whole system.

This kiss, if it durst speak, Would stretch thy spirits up into the air: *Conceive*, and fare thee well. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentlemen with Sir John, you will hardly conceive him to have been bred in the same climate.

Swift.

To CONCEIVE. *v. a.*

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The griev'd conundrs
Hardly conceive of me: let it be nois'd,
That, through our intercession, this revocation
And pardon comes.

Shakspeare, *Hen. VIII.*

O what avails me now that honour high
To have conceived of God, or that salute,
Hail highly favour'd, among women blest!
Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures;
conceive of things completely in all their parts; conceive of
things comprehensively in all their properties and relations;
conceive of things extensively in all their kinds; conceive of
things orderly, or in a proper method.

Watts, *Logic.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks should conceive when they came to drink.

Gen. xxx. 39.

The beautiful maid, whom he beheld, possess'd:
Conceiving as she slept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome.

Addison.

CONCEIVER. *n. s.* [from *conceive*.] One that understands or apprehends.

Though heretofore prudent symbols and pious allegories be
made by wiser conceivers, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*CONCEIVING. ** n. s.* [from the verb.] Apprehension; understanding.

Cadwal

Strikes life into my speech, and shews much more

His own conceiving.

Shakspeare, *Cymbeline*.To CONCELEBRATE. ** v. a.* [old Fr. *concelebrer*, Lat. *concelebro*.] To praise; to celebrate.

Sherwood.

CONCENT. ** n. s.* [concentus, Lat. *concento*, Ital.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of sound.

It is to be considered, that whatsoever virtue is in numbers,
for conducing to *concent* of notes, is rather to be ascribed to
the ante-number than to the entire number.

Bacon.

Birds, winds, and waters sing with sweet *concent*.

Fairfax, *Tass.* xviii. 19.

That undisturbed song of pure *concent*,

Aye sung before the sapphire-colour'd throne

To Him that sits thereon.

Milton, *Ode at a Solemn Musick*.

2. Consistency.

Reasons borrowed from nature and the schoolmen as subservient mediums, carry a musick and *concent* to that which God hath said in his word.

Dr. Maine.

'Tis in *concent* to his own principles, which allow no merit,
no intrinsic worth to accompany one state more than another.

Atterbury.

CONCENTFUL. ** adj.* [from *concent* and *full*.] Completely harmonious.

Geometry, in giving unto every one his proper form and figure; and musick, in joining them in so *concentful* an harmony, each of them with one another.

Fotherby, *Atheom.* p. 295.CONCENTED. ** part. adj.* [Lat. part. *concentus*.] Made to agree with.

Such musick is wise words with time *concented*.

Spenser, *F. Q.* iv. ii. 2.To CONCENTRATE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the center: contrary to *expand* or *dilate*.

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength, will coagulate the serum.

Arbuthnot on *Aliments*.CONCENTRATION. *n. s.* [from *concentrate*.] Collection into a narrow space round the center; compression into a narrow compass.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, must be shadowed in a circular manner.

Peacham on *Drawing*.To CONCENTRE. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To tend to one common centre; to have the same centre with something else.

The bricks having first been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the sides afterwards join so closely, and the points *concentre* so exactly, that the pillars appear one intire piece.

Wotton.

All these are like so many lines drawn from several objects, that some way relate to him, and *concentre* in him.

Hale.

To CONCENTRE. *v. a.* To direct or contract towards one centre.

The having a part less to animate, will serve to *concentre* the spirits, and make them more active in the rest

Decay of *Piety*.

In thee *concentring* all their precious beams

Of sacred influence!

Milton, *P. L.*CONCENTRICAL. *} adj.* [*concentricus*, Lat.] Having one common centre.

CONCENTRICK. *} one common centre.*

If, as in water stirr'd, more circles be

Produc'd by one, love such additions take;

Those, like so many spheres, but one heav'n make;

For they are all *concentrick* unto thee.

Any substance, pitched steadily upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, also describes a circle

concentrick to the axis.

If the crystalline humour had been *concentrick* to the sclerodes, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view.

Ray on the *Creation*.

If a stone be throw'n into stagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue some time to arise in the place where the stone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentrick* circles upon the surface of the water to great distances.

Newton, *Opt.*

The manner of its concretion is by *concentrick* rings, like those of an onion about the first kernel.

Circular revolutions in *concentrick* orbs about the sun, or other central body, could in no wise be attained without the power of the Divine arm.

Bentley, *Serm.* 7.

CONCENTRICALLY, or CONCENTRICKLY. ** adv.* [from the *adj.*] In a manner directing to, or exhibiting, one common centre.CONCENTUAL. ** adj.* [from *concent*.] Harmonious.

Milton, full of these Platonick ideas, has here a reference to this consummate or *concentual* song of the ninth sphere, which is undisturbed and pure, that is, unalloyed and perfect.

Warton, *Notes on Milton's Poems*.

CONCEPTACLE. ** n. s.* [old Fr. *conceptacle*, from *conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a vessel.

There is at this day resident, in that huge *conceptual*, water enough to effect such a deluge.

Woodward, *Nat. Hist. Prof.*

CONCEPTIBLE. *adj.* [from *concepicio conceptum*, Lat.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be understood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are most suitable and easily *conceptible* by us, because apparent in his works.

Hale, *Orig. of Mank.*

CONCEPTION. *n. s.* [*conceptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow, and thy *conception*; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children.

Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply

By thy *conception*; children thou shalt bring

In sorrow forth.

The state of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes,

And at that instant, like a babe, sprung up.

Our own productions flatter us: it is impossible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception*.

Dryden, *Duresses*.

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.

As *conceptions* are the images or resemblances of things to the mind within itself, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or resemblances of those *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converse with. *South, Sermon.*

Consult the acutest poets and speakers, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired *conceptions* were such as darted into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain consequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination. *South, Sermon.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we must bring our understandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpose.

Thou but remember'st me of my own *conception*. I have perceived a most faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Please your highness, note His dangerous *conception* in this point: Not friendly by his wish to your high person, His will is most malignant, and it stretches Beyond you to your friends. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

5. Apprehension; knowledge.

And as if beasts conceiv'd what reason were, And that *conception* should distinctly show They should the name of reasonable bear; For, without reason, none could reason know. *Davies.*

6. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought.

He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almost always forced; and, besides, is full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms; all which are not only below the dignity of heroic verse, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden, Juv. Ded.*

CONCEPTIOUS. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother, Enscar thy fertile and *conceptious* womb; Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

CONCEPTIVE. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of this simple they may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

TO CONCE'RN. *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr. *concerner*, low Lat.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the scripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can assure us? *Hooker, iii. § 8.*

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would speak of *concerns* him. *Shakespeare.*

Gracious things Thou hast reveal'd; those chiefly which *concern* Just Abraham, and his seed. *Milton, P. L.*
This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. *Locke.*

2. To affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not The cause were known to them it most *concerns*. *Shakespeare.*
Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison on the War.*

It much *concerns* them not to suffer the king to establish his authority on this side. *Addison on Italy.*

The more the authority of any station in society is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happiness that it be committed to men fearing God. *Rogers, Sermons.*

3. To interest; to engage by interest.

I knew a young negroe who was sick of the small-pox: I found by enquiry, at a person's *concerned* for him, that the little tumours left whitish specks behind them. *Boyle on Colours.*

Above the rest two goddesses appear, *Conceiv'd* for each: here Venus, Juno there. *Dryden, Æn.*
Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns* itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the spoilers of religious persons and places. *South, Sermon.*

Whatever past actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that present self by consciousness, it can be no more *concerned* in than if they had never been done. *Locke.*

They think themselves out of the reach of Providence, and no longer *concerned* to solicit his favour. *Rogers.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Derham.*

5. To concern himself. To intermeddle; to be busy.

Being a layman I ought not to have *concerned* myself with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

CONCERN. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; affair; considered as relating to some one.

Let early care thy main *concerns* secure, Things of less moment may delays endure. *Denham.*

This manner of exposing the private *concerns* of families, and sacrificing the secrets of the dead to the curiosity of the living, is one of those licentious practices, which might well deserve the animadversion of our government. *Addison, Freeholder.*

A heathen emperor said, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themselves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careless and superficial manner. *Rogers.*

2. Interest; engagement.

No plots th' alarm to his retirements give; 'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden.*
When we speak of the conflagration of the world, these have no *concern* in the question. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Importance; moment.

Mysterious secrets of a high *concern*, And weighty truths, solid convincing sense, Explain'd by unaffected eloquence. *Roscommon.*
The mind is stunned and dazzled amidst that variety of objects: she cannot apply herself to those things which are of the utmost *concern* to her. *Addison, Spectator.*

4. Passion; affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did both your souls divide! Your honour gave us what your love deny'd. *Dryden.*
O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*, And gentle wishes, follow me to battle! *Addison, Cato.*
Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not, as the country is now managed: where the plough has no work, one family can do the business of fifty. *Swift.*

CONCERNEDLY. *adv.* [from *concerned*.] With affection; with interest.

They had more positively and *concernedly* wedded his cause, than they were before understood to have done. *Clarendon.*

Those discourses, together with a little book newly printed at Paris, according to the license of that nation, of the annals of Henry IV which was by them presented to him, and too *concernedly* read by him, made that impression upon his mind, that he was resolved to raise the quality and degree of that lady. *Life of Lord Clarendon, ii. 322.*

CONCERNING. *prep.* [from *concern*: this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a preposition.] Relating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more subject to error than the true judgment *concerning* the power and forces of an estate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourse than to nature, as may appear by a discourse *concerning* this point in Strabo. *Brown.*

None can demonstrate that there is such an island as Jamaica, yet, upon testimony, I am free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Tillotson, Pref.*

CONCERNING.* *n. s.* [from *concern*.] Business; affair of moment.

We shall write to you,
As time and our *concernings* shall importune.

Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.

For who, that's but a queen fair, sober, wise,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a gilt,
Such dear *concernings* hide? *Shakespeare, Hamlet*

CONCERNMENT. *n. s.* [from *concern*.]

1. The thing in which we are concerned or interested;
affair; business; interest.

To mix with thy *concernments* I degist
Henceforth, nor too much disapprove my own. *Milton, S. A.*

This shews how useful you have been,
To bring the king's *concernments* in. *Hudibras.*

Yet when we're sick, the doctor's fetch in haste,
Leaving our great *concernment* to the last. *Denham.*

When my *concernment* takes up no more room or compass
than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe and to
exist, I know also where to be happy. *South.*

He that is wise in the affairs and *concernments* of other men,
but careless and negligent of his own, that man may be said
to be busy, but he is not wise. *Tillotson.*

Our spiritual interests, and the great *concernments* of a future
state, would doubtless recur often. *Atterbury.*

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small,
compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting
concernments. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near *concernment*, and imports
No less than the king's life and honour. *Denham, Sophy.*

He justly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

3. Intercourse; business.

The great *concernment* of men is with men, one amongst
another. *Locke.*

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great *concernment*
to mankind. *Boyle.*

5. Interposition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other appro-
bation of her father, or *concernment* in it, than suffering him
and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

6. Passion; emotion of mind.

While they are so eager to destroy the fame of others, their
ambition is manifest in their *concernment*. *Dryden.*

If it carry with it the notion of something extraordinary, if
apprehension and *concernment* accompany it, the idea is likely
to sink the deeper. *Locke.*

To CONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*concert*, Fr. from *concer-
tare*, Lat. to prepare themselves for some publick
exhibition or performance, by private encounters
among themselves.]

1. To settle any thing in private by mutual commu-
nication.

Will any man persuade me that this was not, from the be-
ginning to the end, a *concerted* affair? *Tatler, No. 171.*

2. To settle; to contrive; to adjust.

Mark how already in his working brain
He forms the well-*concerted* scheme of mischief. *Rowe.*

To CONCE'RT.* *v. n.* To consult with; as, he *con-
certed* with others on what measures should be
taken.

CO'NCERT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of designs; establishment of mea-
sures among those who are engaged in the same
affair.

All those discontents, how ruinous soever, have arisen from
the want of a due communication and *concert*. *Swift.*

2. A symphony; many performers playing to or sing-
ing the same tune. Written *consort* so late as the
beginning of the last century. See **CONSORT**.

There should be a continual *consort* of ravishing harmony
among them. *Scott, Christian Life, i. iii.*

CONCERTATION. *n. s.* [*concertatio*, Lat.] Strife;
contention.

As to the man himself, Mr. Edwards has been serviceable to
the common christianity by divers learned books; therefore I
wish to him whatsoever good himself desires to himself, these
concertations between us notwithstanding.

Life of Furmin, Acc. of his Rel. p. 47.

CONCE'RTATIVE. *adj.* [*concertativus*, Lat.] Conten-
tious; quarrelsome; recriminating. *Dict.*

CONCERTO.* *n. s.* [Ital.] A piece of musick
composed for a concert.

A well-composed *concerto* of instrumental music's, by the
number and variety of the instruments, by the variety of the
parts which are performed in them, &c. presents an object so
agreeable, so great, so various, and so interesting.

A. Smith on the Inst. Arts, P. v.

Nor will a *concerto* of *Geminiani's* be so readily under-
stood as an overture of *Jomelli's*, though performed by one
and the same orchestra. *Mason on Ch. Musick, p. 17.*

CONCESSION. *n. s.* [*concessio*, Lat.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way.

Hale, Com. Law of England.

2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I still counted myself undiminished by my largest *concessions*,
if by them I might gain the love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances, with-
out further pursuits, then expect to find popular assemblies
content with small *concessions*. *Swift.*

CONCESSIONARY. *adj.* [from *concession*.] Given by
indulgence or allowance.

CONCESSIVE.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *concessus*.] Im-
plying concession.

Hypothetical, conditional, *concessive*, and exceptive conjunc-
tions seem in general to require a subjunctive mood after them.

Leath's Grammar.

CONCESSIVELY. *adv.* [from *concessive*.] By way of
concession; as yielding, not converting by as-
sumption.

Some have written rhetorically and *concessively*; not contro-
verting, but assuming the question, which, taken as granted,
advantaged the illation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONCETTO.* *n. s.* [plur. *concetti*.] Of late used
in English.] False conceit; affected wit.

There is a kind of counter taste, founded on surprise and
curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true, and
may be expressed by the *concetto*. *Shenstone.*

The shepherds have their *concetti*, and their antitheses.

Lord Chesterfield.

CONCH. *n. s.* [*concha*, Lat.] A shell; a sea-shell.

He furnishes her closet first, and fills

The crowded shelves with rarities of shells:

Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew,

And all the sparkling stones of various hue. *Dryden, Tab.*

CO'NCHITE.* *n. s.* [Fr. *conchite*, Gr. *κογχίτης*, from
κογχή, a shell.] A sort of petrified shell.

In many parts of the country we have a hard gray limestone
or marble, which is full of *conchites*.

Bp. Nicolson to Mr. Lhwyd, 1693.

CO'NCHOID. *n. s.* [Fr. *conchoide*.] The name of a
curve.

CONCIE'ERGE.* *n. s.* [Fr. old Fr. *consiierge*; low
Lat. *consergius*, from *conseruare*.] The keeper of a
palace or castle; a housekeeper.

He is known and re-known by the *concierges*, by the judges,
by the greater part of the senate, &c.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. p. 99.

As soon as the stranger was landed on the balcony, the *con-
cierge* that shewed the house would shut the door, to put this
fallacy on him with the looking-glasse.

Aubrey, Acc. of Verulam, Anec. li. 230.

CONCILIABLE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *conciliabile*, a con-

venticle. Cotgrave.] A small assembly. Not in use.

Some have sought the truth in the conventicles and conciliaboles of hereticks and sectaries; others, in the extern face and representation of the church; and both sorts have been seduced. *Bacon, of Controv. of the Ch. of England.*

CONCILIAR. *adj.* [*concilium*, Lat.] Relating to a council.

Having been framed by men of primitive simplicity, in free and conciliar debates without any ambitious regards.

Baker, Refl. on Learning.

To CONCILIATE. *† v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] To gain; to win; to reconcile.

It was accounted a philtre, or plants that conciliate affection.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Christ's other miracles ought to have conciliated belief to his doctrine from the Jews.

Cudworth, Sermon, p. 69.

To reconcile differences, or conciliate love and good neighbourhood.

Scott, Christian Life, i. iv.

CONCILIATION. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *conciliation*, one of our oldest substantives; but of which no example is given by Dr. Johnson.] The act of gaining or reconciling.

The *complyation* of the holy scriptures and most ancient fathers.

Bald, Yeta Course, &c. fol. 52. b.

To the *conciliation* of rest and sleep, it is required that there be a moderate repletion.

Gregory's Posthuma, (1650,) p. 65.

CONCILIATOR. *† v. s.* [old Fr. *conciliateur*.] One that makes peace between others.

CONCILIATORY. *† adj.* [from *conciliate*.] Relating to reconciliation.

Dict.

They would act towards them in the most conciliatory manner, and would talk to them in the most gentle and soothing language.

Burke on the Aff. of Ireland.

To CONCINNATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *concinnus*.] To make fit. Not in use.

Cockeram.

CONCINNITY. *† n. s.* [from *concinnitas*, Lat.] Decency; fitness; neatness.

Cicero, who supposed figures to be named of the Grecians *schemata*, called them *concinnities*, that is, properness, aptness, feattness, also conformations, formes, and fashions; comprising all ornaments of speech under one name.

Peacham, Garden of Eloquence, (1577,) b. i.

There a man would commend in Correggio delicateness, in Parmesano concinnity.

Watson, Rem. p. 156.

The concinnity of these things we shall better understand, after we have descanted upon the name of Pergamus.

More, Seven Churches, ch. 5. p. 59.

The colledge call'd Amarodoeb in Fez--which has been so amply celebrated for the concinnity of its building.

L. Addison, W. Isth. p. 138.

CONCINNOUS. *adj.* [*concinnus*, Lat.] Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

CONCIONATOR.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A preacher.

Cockeram.

CONCIONATORY. *adj.* [*concionatorius*, *concio*, Lat.]

Used at preachings or public assemblies.

Their comeliness unbeguiled the vulgar of the old opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into them by their concionatory invectives.

Howell.

CONCISE. *adj.* [*concisus*, cut, Latin.] Brief; short; broken into short periods.

The *concise* stile, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Where the author is obscure, enlighten him; where he is too brief and concise, amplify a little, and set his notions in a fairer view.

Watts on the Mind.

CONCISELY. *† adv.* [from *concise*.] Briefly; shortly; in few words; in short sentences.

You will not be too prolix in your arguments; but deal *concisely* and decretorily, that I may be brought as compendiously as may be to the point you drive at.

Godman, Writ. Ev. Conf. P. iii.

Ulysses here speaks very *concisely*, and he may seem to break abruptly into the subject.

Broom on the Odyssey.

CONCISENESS. *† n. s.* [from *concise*.] Brevity; shortness.

Giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of its *conciseness*.

Dryden.

Conciseness was the quality, for which Babrius, if we may judge from the fragments, seems to have been so excellent.

Dr. Walton, Essay on Pope.

The perpetual importance of the serjeant of law, who by habit or by affectation has the faculty of appearing busy when he has nothing to do, is sketched with the spirit and *conciseness* of Horace.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poet. i. 452.

CONCISION. *† n. s.* [*concisura*, Latin.] Cutting off; excision; destruction.

Beware of dogs, beware of evil workers, beware of the *concision*.

Philipp. iii. 2.

Seeing them run division among themselves, harquebusing some, beheading others, and threatening more of the same *concision*, I am sure they cannot stand, nor tumble further but into ruin.

Archdeacon Arndt's Tablet of Charles I. p. 56.

CONCITATION. *n. s.* [*concitatio*, Latin.] The act of stirring up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate illumination of the soul; whereas the deceiving spirit, by *concitation* of humours, produces conceited phantasmes.

Brown.

To CONCITE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *concito*, Fr. *conciter*.] To excite; to urge; to provoke. Not in use.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

CONCLAMATION. *† n. s.* [*conclamatio*, Latin.] An outcry or shout of many together.

Such a silent woe

A dying man's amazed household show,

Before his funeral *conclamation*.

May's Lucan, B. ii.

It was a custom among the Greeks to make a mighty noise with the tinkling or sounding of brazen vessels; but the Romans used *conclamation*, or a general outcry, set up at equal intervals before the corps, by persons who waited there on purpose.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 57.

CONCLAVE. *† n. s.* [*conclave*, Lat.]

1. A private apartment; an inner parlour; a closet.

Dict.

2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the assembly of the cardinals.

I thank the holy *conclave* for their loves;

They've sent me such a man I would have wish'd for.

Shakspeare.

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal.

South, Sermon.

3. A close assembly.

Still they cut their way,

Till, to the bottom of hell's palace diving,

They enter Dis' deepe *conclave*.

P. Fletcher, Locusts, 1627, p. 36.

The great seraphick lords and cherubim

In close recess and secret *conclave* sat.

Milton, P. L. i. 795.

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,

Where Juno in the shining senate sits.

Garth.

To CONCLUDE. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.]

1. To shut.

The very person of Christ therefore, for ever and the self-same, was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* within the grave.

Hooker, v. § 52.

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all.

Romans, xi. 32.

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiscuously administered in this world; so that no man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person, by any thing that befalls him.

Tillotson.

4. To decide; to determine: that is to shut or close the dispute.

C O N

Youth, ere it sees the world, here studies rest;
And age, returning thence, concludes it best. *Dryden.*
But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be concluded blest before he die. *Addison, Ovid.*

5. To end; to finish.

Is it concluded he shall be protector?
It is determin'd, not concluded yet;
But so it must be, if the king miscarry. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

I will conclude this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

These are my theme, and how the war began,
And how concluded by the godlike man. *Dryden, Æn.*

6. To oblige, as by the final determination.

The king would never endure that the base multitude should frustrate the authority of the parliament, wherein their votes and consents were concluded. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be concluded by it. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

He never refused to be concluded by the authority of one legally summoned. *Atterbury.*

To CONCLUDE. v. n.

1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence; to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When holdly she concludes of that and this;
When of herself she can no judgment give,
Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what she is? *Davies.*

The blind man's relations import no necessity of concluding, that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white should be the smoothest. *Boyle on Colours.*

There is something infamous in the very attempt: the world will conclude I had a guilty conscience. *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*

2. To settle opinion.

Can we conclude upon Luther's instability, as our author has done, because, in a single notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubtings? *Atterbury.*

I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I conclude of it already from those performances. *Addison to Pope.*

3. Finally to determine.

They humbly sue unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace concluded of,
Between the realms of England and of France. *Shakspeare.*

4. To end.

And all around wore nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's assurance, and a train of lies,
That, made in lust, conclude in perjuries. *Dryden, Fob.*
We'll tell when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice concluding bout. *King.*

CONCLU'DENCY. n. s. [from *concludent*.] Consequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reason.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *concludency* of them, ends in decision. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DENT.† adj. [from *conclude*.] Decisive; ending in just and undeniable consequences.

The fourth part of excess is, concerning the communicating the authority of the chancellor too far, and making upon the matter too many chancellors, by relying too much upon reports of the masters in chancery as *concludent*. *Bacon, Sp. on taking his place in Chancery.*

Though these kind of arguments may seem more obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

CONCLU'DER.* n. s. [from *conclude*.] One who determines or decides.

Not forward *concluders* in these times.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 146.

CONCLU'DINGLY. adv. [from *conclude*.] With uncontroversible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion you meet with repugnant to what you were formerly embued with, be *concludingly* demonstrated or not. *Digby.*

C O N

CONCLU'SIBLE. adj. [from *conclude*.] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'Tis as certainly *conclusible* from God's prescience, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it at all. *Hammond.*

CONCLU'SION: n. s. [from *conclude*.]

1. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but these two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority. *Hooker.*

2. The collection from propositions premised; the consequence.

The *conclusion* of experience, from the time past to the time present, will not be sound and perfect. *Bacon, War with Spain.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds,
Out of their match a true *conclusion* brings. *Davies.*

Then doth the wit
Build fond *conclusions* on those idle grounds;
Then doth it fly the good, and still pursue. *Davies.*

I only deal by rules of art,
Such as are lawful, and judge by
Conclusions of astrology. *Hudibras.*

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a *conclusion* different from themselves. *Tillotson.*

He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the *conclusion*. *Addison, Freetholder.*

3. The close; the last result of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the *conclusion* of the whole matter, fear God and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. *Eccles. xii. 13.*

I have been reasoning, and in *conclusion* have thought it best to return to what fortune hath made my home. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments; experiment.

Her physician tells me,
She has pursu'd *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

We practise likewise all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. *Bacon, New Atlant.*

5. The end; the last part.

I can speak no longer; yet I will strain myself to breathe out this one invocation, which shall be my *conclusion*. *Howell.*

6. In Shakspeare it seems to signify silence; confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still *conclusion*, shall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

CONCLU'SIONAL.* adj. [from *conclusion*.] Concluding.

Such separations of initiatory dedications, as well as *conclusional* separations, are made with wine. *Hooper on Lent, p. 278.*

*CONCLU'SIVE. adj. [from *conclude*.]

1. Decisive; giving the last determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not by any law or reason *conclusive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

The last dictate of the understanding is not always absolute in itself, nor *conclusive* to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external necessity. *Bp. Bramhall, Answ. to Hobbes.*

They have secret reasons for what they seem to do, which, whatever they are, they must be equally *conclusive* for us as they were for them. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly consequential.

Those that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of syllogism, cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures? *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY. adv. [from *conclusive*.] Decisively; with final determination.

This I speak only to desire Eupolis not to speak peremptorily or *conclusively*, touching the point of possibility, 'till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon.*

CONCLU'SIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *conclusive*.] Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.

Consideration of things to be known, of their several weights, *conclusiveness*, or evidence. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

To CONCOAGULATE. *v. a.* [from *con* and *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The saline parts of those, upon their solution by the rain, may work upon those other substances, formerly *concoagulated* with them. *Boyle, Experiments.*

They do but coagulate themselves, without *concoagulating* with them any water. *Boyle, Hist. of Firmness.*

CONCOAGULATION. *n. s.* [from *concoagulate*.] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCOCT. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Latin.]

1. To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the stomach first maketh a proof, whether it can *concoct* them. *Bacon.*

Assuredly he was a man of a feeble stomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, prosperous or adverse. *Hayward.*

The vital functions are performed by general and constant laws; the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

The notions and sentiments of others judgment, as well as of our own memory, makes our property: it does, as it were, *concoct* our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourselves. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To purify or sublime by heat; or heighten to perfection.

The small, close-lurking minister of fate,
Whose high *concocted* venom through the veins
A rapid lightning darts. *Thomson, Summer.*

3. To ripen.

The root which continueth ever in the earth, is still *concocted* by the earth; and fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting*; whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

CONCOCTION. *n. s.* [from *concoct*.] Digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing towards purity and perfection.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The constantest notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*, which is the ultimity of that action or process. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

He, though he knew not which soul spake,
Because both meant, both spake the same,
Might thence a new *concoction* take,
And part far purer than he came. *Donne.*

CONCOCTIVE.* *adj.* [from *concoct*.] Digesting by the stomach; turning food to nourishment.

It were more easy to force the *concoctive* stomach to turn that into flesh, which is so totally unlike that substance as not to be wrought on. *Milton, Tetrach.*

With keen dispatch
Of real hunger, and *concoctive* heat
To transubstantiate. *Milton, P. L. v. 437.*

The fallow ground laid open to the sun,
Concoctive. *Thomson, Autumn.*

CONCOLOUR. *adj.* [*concolor*, Lat.] Of one colour; without variety.

In *concolour* animals, and such as are confined unto the same colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a crow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty. *Brown.*

CONCOMITANCE. *n. s.* [old Fr. *concomitance*, from *concomitor*, Lat.] Subsistence together with another thing.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other; so the nostrils are useful for respiration and smelling, but the principal use is smelling. *Brown.*

Stain not fair acts with foul intentions; main not upright-

ness by halting *concomitances*, nor circumstantially deprave substantial goodness. *Brown, Christ. Mor. i. 1.*

To argue from a *concomitancy* to a causality, is not infallibly conclusive. *Glanville, Sceptis.*

The *concomitand*: of pain and sorrow.

More, Conj. Cabb. p. 179.

CONCOMITANT. *adj.* [*concomitans*, Lat.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not causative, or consequential.

The spirit that furthereth the extension or dilatation of bodies, and is ever *concomitant* with porosity and dryness. *Bacon.*

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleasure; and that in several objects to several degrees. *Locke.*

CONCOMITANT. *n. s.* Companion; person or thing collaterally connected.

These effects are, from the local motion of the air, a *concomitant* of the sound, and not from the sound. *Bacon.*

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir apparent and only son, in a journey of much adventure. *Wotton.*

In consumptions, the preternatural *concomitants*, an universal heat of the body, a torminous diarrhoea, and hot distillations, have all a corrosive quality. *Harvey on Consump.*

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hard-heartedness, or want of compassion, *South, Serm.*

Horror stalks around,

Wild staring, and his sad *concomitant*,

Despair, of abject look.

Philips.

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatness, as satires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph. *Addison.*

And for tobacco, who could bear it?

Filthy *concomitant* of claret!

Prior.

Where antecedents, *concomitants* and consequents, causes, and effects, signs and things signified, subjects and adjuncts, are necessarily connected with each other, we may infer. *Watts.*

CONCOMITANTLY. *adv.* [from *concomitant*.] In company with others.

Christ, as God, hath the first (original, autocratical, judiciary power) together with the Father, and the Holy Ghost. Christ, as man, hath the second (delegated power) from the Father expressly, from the Holy Ghost *concomitantly*.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 7.

In the same sense, therefore, that the wicked may be said to repent, they may be said to have their prayers and services accepted; that is, the wicked antecedently so taken, and (as they speak, *in sensu diviso*), to wit, before the instant of their repentance, not *concomitantly*, and *in sensu composito*; the wicked as such, and while he is such, can neither repent nor pray, nor have any audience of acceptance at the throne of grace. *South, Serm. ix. 301.*

To CONCOMITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy. *Harvey on Consump.*

CONCORD. *n. s.* [old Fr. *concorde*; Lat. *concordia*; from the Gr. *σύν*, with, and *καρδία*, the heart; signifying the union of hearts.]

1. Agreement between persons or things; suitability of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindness.

Had I power, I should

Pour the sweet milk of *concord* into hell,

Uproar the universal peace.

Shakspeare, Macb.

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial?

2 Cor. vi. 15.

One shall rise

Of proud ambitious heart, who not content

With fair equality, fraternal state,

Will arrogate dominion undeserved

Over his brethren, and quite dispossess

Concord and law of nature from the earth.

Milton, P. L.

Unsafe within the wind

Of such commotion; such as, to set forth

Great things by small, if nature's *concord* broke,

Milton, P. L.

Among the constellations war were sprung.

Kind *concord*, heavenly born! whose blissful reign
Holds this vast globe in one surrounding chain;
Soul of the world!

2. A compact.

It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Ro-
derick the Irish king. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Harmony; concert of sounds.

The man who hath not musick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with *concord* of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another, distinct from regimen.

Have those who have writ about declensions, *concord*s, and
syntaxes lost their labour?

To CONCORD.* v. n. [from the noun.] To agree.

The king was not without apprehension, that the resort of
either of these into England might find too many of their old
friends and associates, ready to *concord* with them in any des-
perate measure. *Ld. Clarendon's Life, ii. 199.*

CONCORDANCE.† n. s. [*concordantia*, Lat.]

1. Agreement.

But such a work nature dispos'd and gave,
Where all the elements *concordance* have. *Browne, Brit. Past.*
The tradition of divers there inhabiting, and all *concordance*
of stories assure us, &c. *Blount, Voyage into the Levant, p. 35.*

2. A book which shews in how many texts of scrip-
ture any word occurs.

I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you how you are to
rule the city out of a *concordance*. *South, Sermon. Ded.*

Some of you turn over a *concordance*, and there, having the
principal word, introduce as much of the verse as will serve
your turn. *Swift.*

An old *concordance* bound long since. *Swift.*

3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief
relations in speech. It is not now in use in this
sense.

After the three *concordances* learned, let the master read
unto him the epistles of Cicero. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

CONCORDANCY.* n. s. [Lat. *concordantia*.] Agree-
ment. *Cockeram.*

They expect to prosper in this *concordancy*.
W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. (1648,) p. 174.

CONCORDANT.† adj. [*concordant*, old Fr. *concordans*,
Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing; correspondent; har-
monious.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their na-
tures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of
themselves. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONCORDANT.* n. s. [from the adjective.] That
which is correspondent, or agreeing with.

I gave my reasons by special reciting many *concordants* inter
partes. *Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 84.*

CONCORDANTLY.* adv. [from *concordant*.] In con-
junction.

They hope to lodge *concordantly* together an idol and an
ephod. *W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. p. 174.*

CONCORDATE. n. s. [*concordat*, Fr. *concordatum*, Lat.]
A compact; a convention.

How comes he to number the want of synods in the Gallian
church among the grievances of that *concordate*, and as a
mark of their slavery, since he reckons all convocations of the
clergy in England to be useless and dangerous? *Swift.*

CONCORPORAL. adj. [from *concorporo*, Lat. to incor-
porate.] Of the same body. *Dict.*

To CONCORPORATE.† v. a. [from *con* and *cor-
pus*.] To unite in one mass or substance.

We are all *concorporated*, as it were, and made copartners
of the promise in Christ. *Abp. Usher, Sermon. (1621,) p. 9.*

When we *concorporate* the sign with the signification, we
conjoin the word with the spirit. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Com.*

To CONCORPORATE.† v. n. To unite into one body.

As things of a like nature presently *concorporate*, (as we see
one drop of water diffuseth itself, and runs into another,) so
temptations to sin meeting with a sinful nature, are presently
entertained, and as it were embodied together.

Bp. Hopkins, Expos. p. 149.

Thus we chastise the god of wine
With water that is feminine,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so *concorporate*.

Chaveland.

CONCORPORATION. n. s. [from *concorporate*.] Union
in one mass; intimate mixture. *Dict.*

CONCOURSE. n. s. [*concursum*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many persons or things to one
place.

Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watches, with the people's fears,
The *concourse* of all good men, strike thee nothing? *B. Jonson.*

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the
product of chance, or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of
matter. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Vain is his force, and vainer is his skill;
With such a *concourse* comes the flood of ill. *Dryden, Fab.*

2. The persons assembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from every part,
The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart. *Dryden, Virg.*

3. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower, so as to
touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end,
making, with the lower glass, an angle of about ten or fifteen
minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the *concourse*
of the glasses, and will continue to move with an accelerated
motion, 'till it arrives at that *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

To CONCREATE.* v. a. [old Fr. *concreer*, from the
Lat. *con* and *creo*.] To create at the same time.

Upon loving God above all, and our neighbour as ourselves,
hang all the law and the gospel. And this, as a rule *concreated*
with man, is that which the apostle calls the royal law; which
if we fulfil, we do well. *Feltham, Rev. ii. 3.*

To CONCREDE.* v. a. [Lat. *concredo*, part. *concre-
ditus*.] To entrust; to commit upon trust.

The which reason may well be applied to excuse every
Christian from swearing, who is a most high priest to the Most
High God, and hath the most celestial and important matters
concredited to him. *Barrow, Sermon, i. S. 15.*

Ecclesia commendata, so called in contradistinction to *ecclesia
titulata*, is that church, which for the custodial charges and
government thereof, is by a revocable collation *concredited*
with some ecclesiastical person, in the nature of a trustee.

Let. to the Bp. of Rochester, (1772,) p. 2.

CONCREMATION. n. s. [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn
together.] The act of burning many things to-
gether. *Dict.*

CONCREMENT. n. s. [from *concreresco*, Latin.] The mass
formed by concretion; a collection of matter grow-
ing together.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a more loose con-
sistency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement*
of a pebble or flint. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

CONCRESCENCE. n. s. [from *concreresco*, Lat.] The
act or quality of growing by the union of separate
particles.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor inchoate, how
any other substance should thence take *concrecence* hath not
been taught. *Rudolph, Hist. of the World.*

To CONCRETE.* v. n. [*concreresco*, Latin.] To
coalesce into one mass; to grow by the union and
cohesion of parts.

The mineral or metallick matter, thus *concreting* with the
crystalline, is equally diffused throughout the body of it.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let
cool, the salt *concretes* in regular figures; which argues that
the particles of the salt, before they *concreted*, floated in the
liquor at equal distances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

C O N

The blood of some who died of the plague, could not be made to *concrete*, by reason of the putrefaction begun.

Arbutnot.

To CONCRETE.† *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of scattered particles.

That there are in our inferior world divers bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all dispute: we see it in the meteors.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

I hope he will not desert his own principle, that all fluid bodies being congealed or *concreted*, rest in the same form as they were in before concretion.

Bp. H. Croft on Burnet's Theory, p. 169.

Co'NCRETE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass.

The first *concrete* state, or consistent surface of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. *Burnet.*

2. [In logick.] Not abstract: applied to a subject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby those *concrete* names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room; so that, for truth of speech, it skilleth not whether we say that the son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath saved it; or else that the son of man did create, and the son of God died to save the world.

Hooker.

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express, or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wise, mortal, living, dead: but these are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical sense; for a knave, a fool, a philosopher, and many other *concretes*, are substantives, as well as knavery, folly and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them. *Watts, Logick.*

Co'NCRETE. *n. s.* A mass formed by concretion; or union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater.

Bentley, Serm.

CONCRETELY. *adv.* [from *concrete*.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly.

Sin considered not abstractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but *concretely*, with such a special dependance of it upon the will as serves to render the agent guilty.

Norris.

CONCRETENESS. *n. s.* [from *concrete*.] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. *Dict.*

CONCRETION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *concretion*.]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

The mind surmounts all power of *concretion*, and can place in the simplest manner every attribute by itself; convex without concave; colour without superficies, &c.

Harris, Hermes, iii. 1.

2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Some plants upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow of some *concretion* of slime from the water, where the sea stirreth little.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions*.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

Co'NCRETIVE. *adj.* [from *concrete*.] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but unto salinous spirit, or *concretive* juices.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

CONCRETURE. *n. s.* [from *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation.

To CONCREW.* *v. n.* [Lat. *concreresco*.] To grow together. Not in use.

His faire locks —

He let to grow and griesly to *concrew*,

Uncomb'd, uncurl'd.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. vii. 40.

CONCUBINAGE. *n. s.* [concupinage, Fr. *concupinatus*, Lat.] The act of living with a woman not married.

C O N

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens: concubinage was permitted. *Broom.*

CONCUBINATE.* *n. s.* [Lat. *concupinatus*.] Whoredom; fornication; concubinage.

Holy marriage in all men is preferred before unclean concubinate in any. *Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, iii. § 3*

CONCUBINE. *n. s.* [concupina, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a strumpet.

I know, I am too mean to be your queen;

And yet too good to be your concubine.

Shakspeare, Henry VI.

When his great friend was suitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him; afterwards, when a concubine of his made the same suit, he granted it to her; and said, Such suits were to be granted to whores.

Bacon.

He caused him to paint one of his concubines, Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his affection.

Dryden.

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives place

To mortal concubines of fresh embrace.

Granville.

To CONCULCATE.† *v. a.* [conculco, Latin.] To tread or trample under foot.

Concupulating and trampling under foot whatsoever is named of God, he [Mahomet] advanceth his own (blasphemous, reprobate, and forlorn miscreant as he is) divine power and authority forsooth, in the devil's name, above all things whatsoever in heaven and earth.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 153

CONCULCATION. *n. s.* [conculcatio, Latin.] Trampling with the feet. *Dict.*

CONCUPISCENCE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *concupiscence*, Lat. *concupiscentia*.] Our word is now rarely used in the plural number; formerly it was not uncommon.] Irregular desire; libidinous wish; lust; lechery.

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin, and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation.

Hooker.

Taking their pleasures and lustes, after their inordinate *concupiscences*.

Outré's Tr. of M. Cope on Proverbs, (1585,) p. 77. b.

In such sort doth Satan deal with us every day, by the means of our *concupiscences* sette on fire.

Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Serm. (1587,) p. 218.

In our faces evident the signs

Of foul *concupiscence*; whence evil store;

Even shame, the last of evils.

Milton, P. L.

Nor can they say, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to *concupiscence* and sensual pleasures, another to blood-thirstiness: it would discover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been overrun with recently invented vice.

Bentley, Serm.

CONCUPISCENT. *adj.* [concupiscens, Latin.]

Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaste body

To his *concupiscent* intemperate lust,

Release my brother!

Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

CONCUPISCENTIAL. *adj.* [from *concupiscent*.] Relating to concupiscence. *Dict.*

CONCUPISCIBLE.† *adj.* [concupiscibilis, Lat.] Impressing desire; eager; desirous; inclining to the pursuit or attainment of any thing.

To the vegetative, from which, as from a fountain, they said, the *concupiscible* appetite doth flow, they appointed the liver for her place.

Bryskett, Disc. of Civil. Life, (1606,) p. 47.

It is not to be supposed, there should be any predominancy of any of those passions, that proceed from the *concupiscible* appetite.

Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 153.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the *concupiscible* and irascible appetite.

South, Serm.

To CONCUR.† *v. n.* [concurro, Latin.] This word is the parent of a joke, reflecting on Dr. Adam

Littleton, the well-known author of a Latin dictionary; which has been so confidently asserted in *Anecdotes of the English Language*, as well as in other publications, that I think it right, to shew the inaccuracy of the pretended narrative, and to undeceive the wits as well as the more sober investigators of lexicography. "When Dr. Littleton was compiling his dictionary, and announced the verb *concurrere* to his amanuensis, the scribe, imagining that the various senses of the word would, as usual, begin with the most literal translation, said, *concur*, I suppose, sir; to which the doctor replied peevishly—*concur! condog!* The secretary, whose business it was to write what his master dictated, accordingly did his duty; and the word *condog* was inserted, and is actually printed as one interpretation of *concurrere* in the first edition, 1678, (to be seen in the British Museum,) though it has been expunged, and does not appear in subsequent editions." *Peggs's Anecdotes of the English Language*.—But *condog* had before appeared in English lexicography. In Cockeram's English dictionary, under *To Agree*, in the second part, (I am citing from the edition of 1642,) are these definitions, "*concurrere, cohere, condog, concludere*." Littleton therefore cited what had before been used, but justly discharged it afterwards; though the editors of the Cambridge dictionary in 1693 thought proper to readmit it under *concurrere*.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both must *concur*. *Temple*.

Is it not now utterly incredible, that our two vessels, placed there antipode to each other, should ever happen to *concur*? *Gentley, Sermon 7.*

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had *concurred* in the same. *Swift, Last Will.*

3. It has *with* before the person with whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to *concur with* the heathens, either in opinion or action, and that conformity with them is only then a disgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiss, or generally in that they do without reason. *Hooker*.

4. It has *to* before the effect to which one contributes.

Their affections were known to *concur to* the most desperate counsels. *Clarendon*.

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man *concur to* general use. *Pope*.

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater solemnity. *South*.

Testimony is the argument; and, if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson*.

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power.

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Collier, on the Spleen*.

CONCUR'RENCE. } n. s. [from *concur*.]
CONCUR'RENCY. }

1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the concurrence of other probable reasons, to persuade us. *Locke*.
VOL. I.

2. Agreement; act of joining in any design, or measures.

Their *concurrence* in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the same polity, is not strange. *Hooker, Pref.*

The *concurrence* of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in. *Clarendon*.

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an universal *concurrence* of nobles and people.

Swift on the Dissent, in Athens and Rome.

3. Combination of many agents or circumstances.

Struck with these great *concurrences* of things. *Crashaw*.

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibilities of action. *Addison, Spect.*

4. Assistance; help.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine *concurrence* to it.

Rogers.

5. Joint right; equal claim.

A bishop might have officers, if there was a *concurrence* of jurisdiction between him and the archdeacon. *Ayliffe*.

CONCUR'RENT.† adj. [old Fr. *conclurent*.]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation.

Davies on Ireland.

Every bishop, that shall be nominated by us to another bishoprick, shall from that day of nomination not presume to make any lease for three lives or one and twenty years, or *concurrent* lease, or any way renew any estate, &c.

K. James, Instruct. concerning Bishops, 1622.

For without the *concurrent* consent of all these three parts of the legislature, no such law is or can be made. *Hale*.

This sole vital faculty is not sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery, unless the animal faculty be *concurrent* with it to supply the fibres with animal spirits.

Harvey.

All combin'd,

Your beauty, and my impotence of mind;
And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire;

For still our kindred souls had one desire. *Dryden, Fab.*

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickness or slowness of the return. *Bacon*.

CONCUR'RENT.† n. s. [old Fr. *concurrent*.]

1. That which concurs; a contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties. *Decay of Piety*.

2. Equal claim; joint right.

Stepping over to the south-sea (for the distance is, in comparison, but a step) St. Michael's Mount looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no *concurrent* for the highest place.

Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

CONCUR'RENTLY.* adv. [from *concurrent*.] In an agreeing manner.

They did not vote these special and precise means *concurrently* with the voice of God.

W. Alouatagu, Dev. Ess. (1648,) p. 301.

CONCUSSION.* n. s. [Lat. *concussio, concussatus*.] A violent agitation or shaking.

Surely he were a bold man that could sleep whiles the earth rocks him; and so were he that could give himself to a stupid security when he feels any vehement *concussions* of government.

Rp. Hall, Rem. p. 68.

CONCUSSED.* part. adj. [Lat. *concussus*.] Shaken.

Cockeram.

CONCUSSION. n. s. [*concussio*, Lat.]

1. The act of shaking; agitation; tremefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities, hath dissipated pestilent air; which may be from the *concussion* of the air.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The strong *concussion* on the heaving tide,
Roll'd back the vessel to the island's side,

Wope, Odysse

2. The state of being shaken.

There want not instances of such an universal *concussio* of the whole globe, as must needs imply an agitation of the whole abyss. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

CONCUSSIVE. *adj.* [*concussus*, Latin.] Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDEMN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Latin.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment: contrary to *absolve*.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

—Yes truly, is he, and condemn'd upon't.

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
Considered as a judge, it *condemns* where it ought to *absolve*, and pronounces *absolution* where it ought to *condemn*.

Fiddes, Sermon.

2. It has to before the punishment.

The son of man shall be betrayed unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him to death. *St. Matt. xx. 18.*

3. To censure; to blame; to declare criminal: contrary to *approve*.

Who then shall blame
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does *condemn*
Itself for being there!

Shakespeare, Macbeth.
The poet who flourished in the scene, is *condemned* in the ruelle. *Dryden, JEn. Pref.*

He who was so unjust as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just as to *condemn* himself for it. *Locke.*

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than those who *condemn* it.

Spectator, No. 488.

4. To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusalem, and *condemned* the land in an hundred talents of silver.

2 Chron. xxxvi. 3.

5. To show guilt by contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall *condemn* the ungodly which are living. *Wisd. iv. 16.*

CONDEMNABLE. *adj.* [from *condemn*.] Blameable; culpable.

He commands to deface the print of a cauldron in ashes, which strictly to observe were *condemnable* superstition. *Brown.*

CONDEMNATION. *n. s.* [*condemnatio*, Latin.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment; the act of condemning; the state of being condemned.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them. *Rom. viii.*

CONDEMNATORY. *adj.* [old Fr. *condemnatoire*.] Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure.

The evidence being clear and convictive, the doom can be no other than *condemnatory*. *Bp. Hurd, Caus. of Consc. ii. 6.*

He that passes the first *condemnatory* sentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all those disorders to which he gave rise. *Gor. of the Tongue.*

CONDEMNER. *n. s.* [from *condemn*.] A blamer; a censurer; a censor.

Thus are ye all one in opinion with heretics old and new, and yet ye pretend to be *condemners* of them.

Bale, Yet a Course, &c. fol. 62. b.

Some few are the only refusers and *condemners* of this catholic practice. *Bp. Taylor, Worlthy Communicant.*

Some of the later and lesser edition of divines, who would be counted great reformers of the times, because they were vehement censurers and *condemners* of whatever they listed to dislike or not to fancy. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 118.*

But we shall meet, where our *condemners*
Shall not. *Beaumont and Fl. Four Plays in One.*

CONDENSABLE. *adj.* [from *condensate*.] That which is capable of condensation; that which can be drawn or compressed into a narrower compass.

This agent meets with resistance in the moveable, and not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further, every resistance works something upon the mover to condense it. *Digby on the Soul.*

To CONDENSATE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Latin.] To condense; to make thicker.

They say, a little critical learning makes one proud; if there were more, it would *condensate* and compact itself into less room. *Hammond's Works, iv. 611.*

To CONDENSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

CONDENSATE. *adj.* [*condensatus*, Latin.] Made thick; condensed; compressed into less space.

Water by nature is white; yea, thickened or *condensate*, most white, as it appeareth by the hail and snow. *Peacock.*

CONDENSATION. *n. s.* [from *condensate*.] The act of thickening any body, or making it more gross and weighty. Opposite to *rarefaction*.

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by *condensation*, may become earth; the same reason teacheth that earth, rarefied, may become water.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

By water-glasses the account was not regular; for, from attenuation and *condensation*, the hours were shorter in hot weather than in cold. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The supply of its moisture [is] by rains and snow, and dews and *condensation* of vapours, and perhaps by subterraneous passages. *Bentley, Sermon, iv.*

CONDENSATIVE. *adj.* [from *condensate*.] Having the power of condensing.

To CONDENSE. *v. a.* [*condenso*, Latin.] To make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other. To inspissate; opposed to rarefy.

The midst was all of dark and *condensed* clouds.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Moving in so high a sphere, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which *condensed* by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit. *K. Charles.*

Some lead their youth abroad, while some *condense*

Their liquid store, and some in cells dispense.

Dryden, Virg.

Such dense and solid strata arrest the vapour, at the surface of the earth, and collect and *condense* it there. *Woodward.*

To CONDENSE. *v. n.* To grow close and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compass.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does presently there *condense* into little stones. *Boyle, Scept. Chym.*

All vapours, when they begin to *condense* and coalesce into small parcels, become first of that bigness whereby azure must be reflected, before they can constitute other colours.

Newton, Opticks.

CONDENSE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; dense; condensed; close; massy; weighty.

They colour, shape and size

Assume, as likes them best, *condense* or rare. *Milton, P. L.*

They might be separated without consocting into the huge *condense* bodies of planets. *Bentley, Sermon.*

CONDENSER. *n. s.* [from *condense*.] A strong metal-line vessel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a syringe fastened thereto. *Quincy.*

CONDENSITY. *n. s.* [old Fr. *condensité*.] The state of being condensed; condensation; denseness; density.

CONDENSERS. *n. s.* [*conduire*, French.]

Such as stand upon high places near the sea coast, at the time of herring-fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shoal passeth, which may better appear to such as stand upon some high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fish causeth in the water, than to those in the ships. These be

likewise called *hurs*, by likelihood of the French *huyrr*, *exclamare*, and balters. *Crowl.*

CONDESCENCE.* *n. s.* [from *condescend.*] Descent from superiority. See CONDESCENT.

Which passage I find cited by Cressie's Answer to Dr. Pierce, adding thus, See the *condescence* of this great king.

Puller's Modest. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 440.

To CONDESCEND.* *v. n.* [*condescendre*, Fr. from *condescendo*, Lat.]

1. To depart from the privileges of superiority by a voluntary submission; to sink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to sooth by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and *condescending* air, when he that instructs seems to be the enquirer. *Watts.*

2. To consent to do more than mere justice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does *condescend*,
On these conditions, to become your friend.

Dryden's Ind. Emp.

He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but *condescended* to it as accommodate to their present state.

Tillotson.

3. To stoop; to bend; to yield; to submit; to become subject.

Can they think me so broken, so debas'd
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands?

Milton, S. A.

Nor shall my resolution
Disarm itself, nor *condescend* to parly
With foolish hopes.

Denham, Sophy.

4. To agree to, or concur with, simply. This sense is not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

Hulst.

And therefore *condescending* to Blount's advice to surprize the court, he pursued, &c.

Bacon, Declar. of Id. Essex's Treason, 1601.

CONDESCENDENCE.* *n. s.* [*condescendance*, French.]

Voluntary submission to a state of equality with inferiours.

By the warrant of St. Paul's *condescendence* to the capacities he wrote unto, I may speak after the manner of men.

W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. (1648), p. 31.

CONDESCENDING.* *n. s.* [from *condescend.*] Act of voluntary humiliation.

This queen of most familiar *condescendings* is content to be our every week's prospect.

Hammond's Works, iv. 525.

CONDESCENDINGLY.* *adv.* [from *condescending.*] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.

Not starting of high and intricate questions, and concluding them by subtle arguments, but familiarly and *condescendingly* setting out the creation, according to the most easy and obvious conceits they themselves had of those things they saw in the world.

Morr, Conj. Cabb. (1653), p. 101.

We *condescendingly* made Luther's works unpires by the controversy.

Atterbury.

CONDESCENSION.* *n. s.* [from *condescend.*] Voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority; voluntary submission to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility and modesty, and *condescension* to others.

Tillotson.

Courtesy and *condescension* is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart, and allays the envy which always attends a high station.

Atterbury, Sermons.

Raphaël, amidst his tenderness, shows such a dignity and *condescension* in all his behaviour, as are suitable to a superiour nature.

Addison.

CONDESCENSIVE.* *adj.* [from *condescension.*] Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

There is not the least of the divine favours, which, if we consider the *condescensive* tenderness, the clear intention, the un-

reserved frankness, the cheerful debonairity expressed therein, has not dimensions larger than our comprehension, colours too fair, lineaments too comely for our weak sight throughly to discern, requiring therefore our highest and our utmost thoughts.

Barrow, Sermon, vol. i. S. 8.

CONDESCENT.* *n. s.* [from *condescend.*] This is our old substantive for *condescension*, which also formerly appeared in *condescence*. Accordance; agreement; submission; *condescension*.

God turns the heart of men which way soever he pleases; sometimes dreadfully forward to a right down opposition; sometimes sideways to a fair accommodation; sometime circularly bringing them about to a full *condescend* and accordance.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 79.

They rather, to gratify Herodias, make way for a slight and easy a *condescend*.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

Upon the comfortable feeling of a gracious *condescend*, follows an happy fruition of God in all his favours.

Bp. Hall, Devout Soul, § 20.

Some worthy person that can deny himself in stooping to such a *condescend*.

Worthington, to Worthlib, (1661), Ep. 17.

CONDIGN.* *adj.* [old Fr. *condigne*, from *condignus*, Lat.] Worthy of a person; suitable; deserved; merited: it is always used of something deserved by crimes. Dr. Johnson says; which is by no means the case. Sir Thomas Elyot uses it indifferently; and other good authorities shew, that it is used strictly for praiseworthy.

Unto so excellent a prince there shall not lack hereafter *condigne* writers to register his acts.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 76.

Then shall they give *condigne* reprehensions, manifesting their faults.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 209.

Herself, of all that rule, she deemed most *condigne*.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. vi. 11.

They rather accrue unto the works already made, not only worthy or *condigne*, but also meritorious.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 202.

Unless it were a bloody martyrdom,

I never gave them *condigne* punishment.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Consider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to *condigne* punishment, or he that has saved him.

Arbutnot.

CONDIGNESS.* *n. s.* [from *condign.*] Suitableness; agreeableness to deserts.

Dict.

CONDIGNITY.* *n. s.* [from *condign.*] Merit; desert.

Condignity is much made of, [by the Church of Rome,] as being a piece for the nonce of some importance; an opposite of some spirit to affront God, and peremptorily to challenge, This is my due.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. p. 201.

Such a worthiness of *condignity*, and proper merit of the heavenly glory, cannot be found in any the best, most perfect, and excellent of created beings.

Bp. Bull's Works, i. 364.

He, who prays for a thing as God has appointed, gets thereby a right to the thing prayed for; but it is a right, not springing from any merit or *condignity*, either in the prayer itself, or the person that makes it, to the blessing which he prays for.

South, Sermon on Extemp. Prayer.

CONDIGNLY.* *adv.* [from *condign.*] Deservedly; according to merit.

Dict.

Here you may see what persons may *condignly* bear the signs and tokens of arms.

Knight's Trial of Truth, (1680), p. 12.

Now. As Mercury has turn'd himself into me, so I may take the toy into my head to turn myself into Mercury, that I may swing you off *condignly*.

Dryden, Amphitryon.

This is a villainy through the whole world *condignly* punished.

L. Addison; W. Barb. p. 171.

CONDIMENT.* *n. s.* [*condimentum*, Lat.] Seasoning; sauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taste.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Many things are swallowed by animals rather for *condiment*, gust, or medicament, than any substantial nutriment.

Brown.

CONDISCIPLE.* *n. s.* [*condisciple*, old Fr. *condiscipulus*, Lat.] A schoolfellow, or fellow disciple.

To his right dearly beloved brethren and *condisciples* dwelling together. *Martin on the Murr. of Priests*, (1554,) II. iii.

Elmas, i. e. the Persian sorcerer, mentioned Acts, xiii. 8. and Simon surnamed Magus, his *condisciple*; both which used infernal arts, and were accordingly discovered and punished by the apostles. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav.* p. 204.

A *condisciple* of his, or one that had been, hearing so much of the man, went to him. *M. Casanbon, of Credulity*, p. 149.

TO CONDITE. † *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by salts or aromatics.

The most innocent of them are but like *condited* or pickled mushrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmless, but can never do good. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of living holy.*

A good *scent* is the best odour, and a good name is a precious ointment which will *condite* our bodies best, and preserve our memories to all eternity. *Paradoxical Assertions*, (1659,) p. 44.

CONDITE.* *adj.* [*Lat. conditus*.] Preserved; conserved; candied.

Scotchy would fain have them use all summer, the *condite* flowers of succory, strawberry water, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 402.

Crato prescribes the *condite* fruit of wild rose. *Ibid.*

CONDITEMENT. *n. s.* [from *condite*.] A composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

CONDITING. † *n. s.* [from *condite*.] The act of preserving.

Much after the same manner as the sugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like. *Grew's Museum.*

CONDITION. *n. s.* [*condition*, Fr. *conditio*, Lat.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whose heat hath this *condition*,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood.

Shakspeare, K. J. iii.

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet smells, the element shews to him as to me: all his senses have but human *conditions*.

Shakspeare.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another *condition* of the rays of light. *Newton, Opticks.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion.

The child taketh most of his nature of the mother, besides speech, manners, and inclination, which are agreeable to the *conditions* of their mothers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The best and soundest of his time hath been but rash; now must we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted *conditua*, but the unruly waywardness that infirm and choicerick years bring with them. *Shakspeare.*

4. Moral quality: virtue or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moist, temperate, modest, honest, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving, and faithful, that is, giving these inclinations; and therefore those ancient kings, beautified with these *conditions*, might be called thereafter Jupiter.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

Socrates espoused Xantippe only for her extreme ill *conditions*, above all of that sex. *South.*

5. State; external circumstances.

To us all,

That feel the bruises of the days before,

And suffer the *condition* of these times

To lay an heavy and unequal hand

Upon our humours.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

It was not agreeable unto the *condition* of Paradise and state of innocence. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the sinner in, when God vouchsafes it to them. *South, Sermon.*

Did we perfectly know the state of our own *condition*, and as most proper for us, we might have reason to conclude

CONDERS not heard, if not answered. *Wake's Preparation.*
is capital principle adapted to every passion and faculty of drawn as to every state and *condition* of our life. *Rogers.*

Some desponding people take the kingdom to be in no *condition* of encouraging so numerous a breed of beggars. *Swift.*

Condition, circumstance, is not the thing;

Bliss is the same in subject as in king. *Pope, Ess. on Man.*

6. Rank.

I am in my *condition*,

A prince, Miranda.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

The king himself met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practised 'till then by the persons of the best *condition*. *Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

Condition!

What *condition* can a treaty find

I th' part that is at mercy!

Shakspeare, Coriol.

I yield upon *conditions*.—We give none

To traitors: strike him down.

B. Jonson, Catiline.

He could not defend it above ten days, and must then submit to the worst *conditions* the rebels were like to grant to his person, and to his religion. *Clarendon.*

Many are apt to believe remission of sins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Bp. Taylor.*

Those barbarous pirates willingly receive

Conditions, such as we are pleas'd to give.

Waller.

Make our *conditions* with you' captive king.—

Secure me but my solitary cell;

'Tis all I ask him.

Dryden, Don Sebast.

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are comprised; compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, seal me there

Your single bond; and in a merry sport,

If you repay me not on such a day,

In such a place, such sum or sums as are

Express'd in the *condition*, let the forfeit

Be nominated.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

TO CONDITION. † *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to stipulate.

Sir, I must *condition*

To have this gentleman by, a witness. *B. Jonson, Dev. is an Ass.*

Pay me back my credit,

And I'll *condition* with ye.

Beaumont and Fl. Little Thief.

Small towns, which stand stiff, 'till great shot

Enforce them, by war's law, *condition* not.

Danvers.

'Tis one thing, I must confess, to *condition* for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis. *L'Estrange.*

TO CONDITION.* *v. a.* To contract; to stipulate; to agree.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

CONDITIONAL. † *adj.* [from *condition*.]

1. By way of stipulation; not absolute; made with limitations; granted on particular terms.

For the use we have his express commandment, for the effect his *conditional* promise; so that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no assurance. *Hooker.*

Many scriptures, though as to their formal terms they are absolute, yet as to their sense they are *conditioned*. *South.*

This strict necessity they simple call;

Another sort there is *conditional*.

Dryden, Fables.

2. [In grammar and logick.] Expressing some condition or supposition.

Hypothetical, *conditional*, concessive, and exceptive conjunctions seem in general to require a subjunctive mood after them.

Louth's Grammar.

CONDITIONAL. *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. A word not now in use.

He said, if he were sure that young man were king Edward's son, he would never bear arms against him. This case seems hard, both in respect of the *conditional*, and in respect of the other words. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

CONDITIONALITY. *n. s.* [from *conditional*.] The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear proposal of the promises may inspirit our endeavours, so is the *conditionality* most efficacious to necessitate and engage them. *Decay of Piety.*

CONDI'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *conditional*.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain stipulations.

I here intail
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;
Conditionally, that here thou take an oath
To cease this civil war. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

A false apprehension understands that positively, which was but *conditionally* expressed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

We see large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices: conscience shall here, according to its office, interpose and protest. *South.*

CONDI'TIONARY. *† adj.* [old Fr. *conditionaire*.] Stipulated.

Would God in mercy dispose with it as a *conditional*, yet we could not be happy without it, as a natural qualification for heaven. *North.*

To CONDI'TIONATE. *v. a.* [from *condition*.] To qualify; to regulate.

That ivy ariseth but where it may be supported; we cannot ascribe the same unto any science therein, which suspends and *conditionate* its eruption. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONDI'TIONATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Established on certain terms or conditions.

That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood, is general, but *conditionate*, and belongs to none, who shall not perform the condition? *Hammond.*

CONDI'TIONED. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

The first friend to me, the kindest man,
The best *conditioned*. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

CONDI'TIONLY.* *adv.* [from *condition*.] On particular terms.

For Stella hath, with words where faith doth shine,
On her high heart giv'n me the monarchy:—
And so much she give but thus *conditionly*
Th' realm of bliss, while virtuous course I take;
No longer to crown'd, but thy some covenants make. *Shakspeare, Astr. and Gal.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. n.* [from *condoleo*, Lat.] To lament with those that are in misfortune; to express concern for the miseries of others. It has *with* before the person for whose misfortune we profess grief. It is opposed to *congratulate*.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than *condole* with you. *Temple.*

I congratulate with the brasts upon this honour done to their king; and must *condole* with us poor mortals, who are render'd incapable of paying our respects. *Addison.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampson, to *condole* thy chance,
As there perhaps, yet wish it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent. *Milton, S. A.*

Why should our poet petition for her safe delivery; and afterwards *condole* her miscarriage. *Dryden.*

CONDO'LEMENT. *† n. s.* [from *condoleo*.] Grief: sorrow; mourning; lamentation with others.

To persevere
In obstinate *condolence*, is a course
Of impious stubbornness, unmanly grief. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

To imitate the noble Pericles in his epitaphian speech, stepping up after the battle to bewail the slain Severianus, [he] falls into a pitiful *condolence* to think of those costly soppers and drinking banquets, which he must now taste of no more. *Milton, Annad. Rem. Def.*

They were presented to the king [Will. III.] at Kennington, with an address of *condolence* for the loss of his queen, (Jan. 1695,) which, while reading, caused tears to stand in his eyes. *Life of A. Wood, p. 390.*

CONDO'LENCE. *n. s.* [from *condolence*, Fr.] The expression of grief for the sorrows of another; the civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, due by way of *condolence* to my worthy brethren. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDO'LE. *† n. s.* [from *condoleo*.] One that condoles with another upon his misfortunes.

CONDO'LING.* *n. s.* [from *condoleo*.] Expression of grief for the sufferings of another.

Why should I think that all that devout multitude, which so lately cried Hosanna in the streets, did not also bear their part in these publick *condolings*. *Bp. Hall, Contemp. The Crucifixion.*

CONDONA'TION. *† n. s.* [from *condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving.

Sin—remaining in the soul of man, in like manner as it did before *condonatio*. *Mountain, App. to Cass. p. 169.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. n.* [from *conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute; to serve to some purpose: followed by *to*.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, seemeth to *conduce* to make it dry. *Bacon.*

The means and preparations that may *conduce* unto the enterprise. *Bacon, Holy War.*

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to *conduce* to this end, or to contradict it. *Tillotson.*

They may *conduce* to farther discoveries for completing the theory of light. *Newton.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany in order to shew the way. In this sense I have only found it in the following passage.

He was sent to *conduce* hither the princess Henrietta-Maria. *Wotton.*

CONDU'CEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *conduco*.] Tendency. The *conducement* of all this is but cabalistical. *Gregory's Works, p. 68.*

CONDU'CENT.* *adj.* [from *conduco*.] That which may contribute; conducive.

I give you free and full power to *move* the heads, or to do any other act fitting or *conducent* to the good success of this business. *Bp. Land, Act. of his Chanc. at Ox. p. 131.*

CONDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *conducibilis*, Lat.] Having the power of conducting; having a tendency to promote or forward: with *to*.

To both, the medium which is most propitious and *conducibile*, is air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Those motions of vibrations and corrutions, and of the *conduces* thereof, are wisely and admirably ordered and contrived by the rector of all things. *Hale.*

None of the 3 magnetical experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most *conducibile* unto it. *Wilkins, Math. Magick.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service: all his laws are in themselves *conducibile* to the temporal interest of them that observe them. *Bentley.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *† n. s.* [from *conducibile*.] The quality of contributing to any end. *Dict.*

Which two contemplations are not inferior to any for either pleasantness in themselves, or *conducibleness* for the leading out of the right frame of nature. *Merc, Song of the Soul, Pref.*

CONDU'CIBLY.* *adv.* [from *conducibile*.] In a manner promoting an end.

CONDU'CIVE. *adj.* [from *conduco*.] That which may contribute; having the power of forwarding or promoting: with *to*.

An action, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. *Addison, Frecholder.*

Those proportions of the good things of this life, which are most consistent with the interest of the soul, are also most *conducive* to our present felicity. *Rogers.*

CONDU'CIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *conducive*.] The quality of conducting.

I mention some examples of the *conduciveness* of the smallness of a body's parts to its fluidity. *Boyle.*

C O N

CONDUCT.† *n. s.* [*conduit*, Fr. *con* and *ductus*, Lat.]

1. Management; economy.

Young men, in the *conduct* and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, stir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without consideration of the means. *Bacon.*

How void of reason are our hopes and fears!

What in the *conduct* of our life appears

So well design'd, so luckily begun,

But when we have our wish, we wish undone? *Druiden, Jno.*

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art. *Waller.*

3. Convey; escorte; guard.

His majesty,

*Tend'ring my person's safety, hath appointed

This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

I was ashamed to ask the king, footmen, and horsemen, and *conduct* for safeguard against our adversaries. *Edsr. viii. 51.*

4. The act of conveying or guarding.

Some three or four of you,

Go, give him courteous *conduct* to this place. *Shakspeare.*

5. A warrant by which a convey is appointed, or safety is assured.

6. Exact behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is so low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of absolute necessity for preserving it. *Swift.*

7. Guide; conductor.

Come, bitter *conduct*; come, unsavoury guide.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Ind.

Come, gentlemen, I will be your *conduct*.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

TO CONDU'CT.† *v. a.* [*conduire*, Fr.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to shew the way.

I shall strait *conduct* you to a hill side, where I will point you out the right path. *Milton on Education.*

O may thy power, propitious still to me,

Conduct my steps to find the fatal tree,

In this deep forest. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To usher, and to attend in civility.

Pray, receive them nobly, and *conduct* them

Into our presence. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Ascanius bids 'em be *conducted* in. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To manage; as, to *conduct* an affair.

He so *conducted* the affairs of the kingdom, that he made the reign of a very weak prince most happy to the English. *Lat. Tyltton.*

4. To head an army; to lead and order troops.

Cortes himself *conducted* the third and smallest division.

Robertson, Hist. of America.

CONDU'CTION.* *n. s.* [from *conduct*.] The act of training up. Not in use.

Every man has his beginning and *conduction*.

B. Jonson, Case is altered.

CONDU'CTIOUS. *adj.* [*conductitius*, Lat.] Hired; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but intirely *conductitious* and removeable at pleasure. *Ayliffe.*

CONDU'CTOR.† *n. s.* [from *conduct*.]

1. A leader; one who shews another the way by accompanying him.

You come (I know) to be my lord Fernando's

Conductor to old Cassilane. *Beaumont and Fl. Laws of Candy.*

Shame of change, and fear of future ill,

And zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will! *Dryden.*

2. A chief; a general.

Who is *conductor* of his people?—

As 'tis said, the bastard son of Glo'ster. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. A manager; a director.

C O N

If he did not intirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor* in both.

Addison.

4. An instrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. *Quincy.*

5. In electricity, a term first introduced by Desaguliers; and employ'd to denote those substances, which are capable of receiving and transmitting the electric virtue, in opposition to Electricks, in which the same virtue may be excited and accumulated. The former are called non-electricks, and the latter non-conductors. *Chambers.*

CONDU'TRESS.† *n. s.* [from *conduct*, and old Fr. *conductrice*.] Our own word is old, being in Sherwood's dictionary; and Johnson, who has given only a definition of it here, has elsewhere furnished an example.] A woman that directs; directress.

Lady Raarsa is a good housewife, and a very prudent and diligent *conductress* of her family.

Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, 1773.

CONDUIT. *n. s.* [*conduit*, Fr.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.

Water, in *conduit* pipes, can rise no higher

Than the well-head from whence it first doth spring. *Davies.*

This face of mine is hid

In sap consuming winter's drizzled snow,

And all the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shakspeare.*

God is the fountain of honour; and the *conduit*, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are virtuous and generous practices. *South.*

These organs are the nerves which are the *conduits* to convey them from without, to their audience in the brain: *Locke.*

Wise nature likewise, they suppose,

Has drawn two *conduits* down our nose. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the *conduit* run nothing but claret wine. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

TO CONDUPLICATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *conduplico*.

Dr. Johnson has given the noun.] To double.

Cockeram.

CONDUPLICATION. *n. s.* [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] A doubling; a duplicate.

CONDYLE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *condyle*, Gr. *κόνδυλος*.] In anatomy, a small protuberance or round eminence at the extremity of a bone.

CONE.† *n. s.* [κων. Τῇ κών βάσις κύκλῳ ἐξί, Aristotle.]

1. A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

Now had Night measur'd with her shadowy *cone*

Half way up hill this vast sublimar vault.

Milton, P. L. iv. 776.

2. The fruit of the fir-tree, containing seeds. See **CONIFEROUS.**

The *cones* dependent, long, and smooth, growing from the top of the branch. *Evelyn.*

3. A strawberry so called.

CON'NEY. See **CONY.**

TO CONFABULATE.† *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat. *confabular*, old Fr.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle; to tell tales.

Bullockar, and Cockeram.

CONFABULATION.† *n. s.* [*confabulatio*, Lat. *confabulation*, old Fr.] Easy conversation; cheerful and careless talk.

Friends' *confabulations* are comfortable at all times, as fire in winter, shade in summer. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 289.*

I was going on in my *confabulation*, when *Tranquillus* entered.
Tatler, No. 85.

CONFABULATORY.† *adj.* [from *confabulare*.] Belonging to talk or prattle, or in the way of dialogue.

Upon one Peter Jones, a doctor and a parson, [there is] a *confabulatoric* epitaph.
Weever, Fun. Mon. p. 577.

CONFAMILIAR.† *adj.* [from *con* and *familiar*.] Intimate; closely connected.

Though the employments, pleasures, and exercises of our former life, were without question very different from those in the present estate; yet 'tis no doubt, but that some of them were more *confamiliar* and analogous to some of our transactions, than others.
Glauville, Pre-crist. of Souls, p. 8c.

CONFARRATION.† *n. s.* [*confarratio*, Lat. from *far*, corn.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread or a cake together. Hence comes our *bridecake*.

By the ancient laws of Romulus, the wife was, by *confarration* joined to the husband.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Wishing you your heart's desire, and if you have her, a happy *confarration*, I rest in verse and prose your's.

Howell, Lett. i. v. 22.

The ceremony used at the solemnization of a marriage was called *confarration*, in token of a most firm conjunction between the man and the wife, with a cake of wheat or barley.

Brand, Pop. Antiquities.

CONV'TED.* *adj.* [from *con* and *fact*.] Decreed or determined at the same time.

In like manner his brother Stoic, Chrysippus, insists in Tully de Fato, cap. 13. that when a sick man is fated to recover, it is *conv'ted* that he shall send for a physician.

Search's Free-will, Foreknowledge, and Fate, p. 223.

TO CONFECT.† *v. a.* [*confectus*, Lat.]

1. To make up into sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted into *confit*.

Nor roses-oil from Naples, Cupina,
Saffron *confect*ed in Cilicia. *Browne, Brit. Pastor.* B. i. S. 2.

2. Simply, to compose; to form.

Of this also were *confect*ed the famous everlasting lamps and tapers.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 309.

CONFECT.† *n. s.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

The changing of garlands from the bridegroom to the bride, the gifting them wine and sugared *confects* in a spoon, &c.

Ricaut, Greek Church, p. 310.

At supper eat a pippin roasted, and sweeten'd with sugar of roses and caraway *confects*.

Harvey on Cons.

CONFECTIO.† *n. s.* [*confectio*, Lat.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit with sugar; a sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? yea so,
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections*? *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain *confections*, which they call *servets*, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

He saw him devour fish and flesh, swallow wines and pieces, *confections* and fruits of numberless sweets and flavours.

Addison.

2. An assemblage of different ingredients; a composition; a mixture.

Bread is a *confection* made of manye graynes, united or made into one bodye by the mixture of water, and force of fyre.

Confut. of N. Shaxton, (1546.) D. iij. b.

She meaneth such wine or wines, as we call *ipocras*, which, besides the nature and strength of the wine itself, hath by the composition and *confection* of men mingling many spices with the same, great power in it.

Expos. of Solomon's Song, (1585.) p. 234.

Of best things then, what world shall yield *confection*
To liken her? *Shakespeare*.

There will be a new *confection* of mould, which perhaps will alter the seed.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The ink, wherewith the sections of the law are writ, must not be black, nor of the ordinary *confection*.

L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 102.

CONFECTORY.† *n. s.* [from *confection*.]

1. One whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

And he will take your daughters to be *confectionaries*, and to be cooks, and to be bakers.
1 Sam. viii. 13.

Myself,

Who had the world as my *confectionary*,
The mouth—the tongue—the eyes—the hearts of men
At duty, more than I could frame employments. *Shakespeare*.

2. A preparation of sweetmeats.

Immediately two hundred dishes of the most costly *coockery* and *confectionary* were served up.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 146.

At dinner select transformations of Ovid's metamorphoses were exhibited in *confectionary*.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 492.

CONFECTONER. *n. s.* [from *confection*.] One whose trade is to make confections or sweetmeats.

Nature's *confectioner* the bee,
Whose suckets are moist alchimy,

The still of his refining mold
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland*.

Confectioners make much use of whites of eggs. *Boyle*.

CONFECTORY.* *adj.* [from *confect*.] Relating to the art of making confections or confits.

An antick band

Of banquet powers, in which the wanton might
Of *confectory* art endeavour'd how

To charm all tastes to their sweet overthrow.

Beaumont's Psyche, iv. 127.

CONFEDERACY. *n. s.* [*confederation*, Fr. *fœdus*, Lat.]

A league: a contract by which several persons or bodies of men engage to support each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors?

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Judas sent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them.

1 Mac. viii. 17.

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* against him, and I must endeavour to defend him.

Dryden.

The friendships of the world are oft

Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure. *Addison*.

An avaricious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his district, or dependance; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live.

Swift.

TO CONFEDERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, French.]

To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were *confederated* with Charles's enemy. *Kneller*.

With these the Piercies them *confederate*,

And as three heads conjoin in one intent. *Daniel*.

TO CONFEDERATE.† *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

Of temporal royalties

He think me now incapable; *confederates*
(So dry he was for sway) with the king of Naples,
To give him annual tribute, do him homage.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by the they covenant and *confederate*.

South.

CONFEDERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in league.

For they have *consulted* together with one consent; they are *confederate* against thee.

All the swords

In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it must need fly to providence and deity.

Bacon.

Oh rare *confederates* into crimes, that prove
Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove! *Pope, Statius*

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel. *Swift.*

CONFÉDERATE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more *confederates*, are in arms.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

We still have free recruits in store,
If our *confederates* can afford us more. *Dryden, En.*

CONFÉDERATING.* *n. s.* [from *confederate*.] Alliance; association.

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the sacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

CONFÉDERATION. *n. s.* [*confederation*, French.] League; compact of mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into some strict league and *confederation* among themselves. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Nor can those *confederations* or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. *King Charles.*

To CONFÉR. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, French.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear us *confer* of this, and by an amicable assurance have your satisfaction. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Reading makes a full man, *conference* a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he *confer* little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not.

Bacon.

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves. *Acts, iv. 13.*

He was thought to *confer* with the lord Colepeper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then *conferred* with nobody. *Clarendon.*

The Christian princess in her tent *confers*
With fifty of your learn'd philosophers?

Whom with such eloquence she does persuade,
That they are captives to her reasons made.

Dryden, Tyr. Love.

To CONFÉR. *v. a.*

1. To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind.

The words in the eighth verse, *conferred* with the same words in the twentieth, make it manifest. *Ralegh.*

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion.

Boyle.

Pliny *conferring* his authors, and comparing their works together; found those that went before transcribed by those that followed. *Brown.*

2. To give; to bestow: with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Rest to the limbs, and quiet I *confer*

On troubled minds.

Waller.

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority upon him. *South.*

There is not the least intimation in scripture of this privilege *conferred* upon the Roman church. *Tillotson.*

Thou *conferrest* the benefits, and he receives them; the first produces love, and the last ingratitude.

Arbuthnot, Hist. of J. Bull.

3. To contribute; to conduce; with *to*.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together, doth much *confer* to the strength of the union. *Glanville.*

CONFÉRENCE. *n. s.* [*conference*, French.]

1. The act of conversing on serious subjects; formal discourse; oral discussion of any question.

I shall grow skilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your servant.

Sidney.

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be instructors of others by *conference*; sometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the public, either reading thereof, or interpreting. *Hooker.*

What passion hangs these weights upon my tongue!

I cannot speak to her; yet she urg'd *conference*. *Shakspeare.*

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point, by personal debate.

3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other.

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherance, which scriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations may afford. *Hooker.*

The *conference* of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Tully's was, must needs bring on pleasure to him that maketh true account of learning. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

CONFÉRRER. *n. s.* [from *confer*.]

1. He that converses.

2. He that bestows.

CONFÉRING.* *n. s.* [from *confer*.]

1. Comparison; examination.

A careful comparing and *conferring* of one scripture with another. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

2. The act of bestowing.

The *conferring* this honour upon him, would increase the credit he had. *Clarendon.*

CONFÉRYA.* *n. s.* In botany, hair-weed.

To CONFÉSS. *v. a.* [*confesser*, Fr. *confiteor confessum*, Latin.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in some sort *confess* it. — If it be *confessed*, it is not redressed. *Shakspeare, Merr. W. of Windsor.*

Human faults with human grief *confess*;

'Tis thou art chang'd.

Prior.

2. It has *of* before the thing confessed, when it is used reciprocally.

Confess thee freely of thy sin;

For to deny each article with oath,

Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception.

Shakspeare, Othello.

3. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our sin be only against God, yet to *confess* it to his minister may be of good use. *Wake, Prep. for Death.*

4. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.

Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing* herself to this celebrated father. *Addison, Spect.*

5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

Who soever is contrite and purposyng to be *confessed* of he myght, and fal not agayne to synne, shal never be dampned.

Bp. Fisher, Ps. 33.

6. To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny.

Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my father which is in heaven; but who-soever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my father which is in heaven. *St. Matt. x. 32, 33.*

7. To grant; not to dispute.

If that the king

Have any way your good deserts forgot,

Which he *confesseth* to be manifold,

He bids you name your griefs.

Shakspeare.

They may have a clear view of good, great and *confessed* good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happiness without it. *Locke.*

8. To shew; to prove; to attest.

Tall thriving trees *confess'd* the fruitful mold;

The re-lidening apple ripens here to gold.

Pope, Odyssey.

9. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.

I must *confess* I was most pleased with a beautiful prospect, that none of them have mentioned. *Addison on Italy.*

To CONFESS. *v. n.* To make confession; to disclose; to reveal; as, he is gone to the priest to confess.

CONFESSARY. *n. s.* [from *confess.*] One who makes a confession or acknowledgement of a thing.

To resist it, as partial magistrates; to reveal it, as treacherous confessaries.

Bp. Hall, Sermon Works, ii. 289.

CONFESSEDLY. *adv.* [from *confessed.*] Avowedly; indisputably; undeniably.

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it.

South.

Great genius's, like great ministers, though they are *confessedly* the first in the commonwealth of letters, must be envied and calumniated.

Pope, Essay on Homer.

CONFESSIO. *n. s.* [from *confess.*]

1. The acknowledgement of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Moxa, and desiring the story of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usage.

Temple.

2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest.

You will have little opportunity to practise such a *confession*, and should therefore supply the want of it by a due performance of it to God.

Wake, Prep. for Death.

3. Profession; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good *confession*.

1 Tim. vi. 13.

If there be one amongst the fair'st of Greece,
That loves his mistress more than in *confession*,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth,
In other arms than her's; to him this challenge.

Shakespeare.

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

The first word, "Credo, I believe," giveth a denomination to the whole *confession* of faith, from thence commonly called the creed.

Pearson, on the Creed, Art. 1.

CONFESSIO. *n. s.* [French.] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and *confessional*, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli.

Addison on Italy.

CONFESSIO. *n. s.* [French.] The confession-chair or seat, where the priest sits to hear confessions.

Dict.

CONFESSIO. *n. s.* [French.] Belonging to, or treating of, auricular confession.

Cotgrave.

CONFESSIO. *n. s.* [from *confession.*] He who makes profession of faith.

I was not long since forced upon the controversies of these times between the Protestant and Romish *confessionists*.

Mountagu, App. to Caesar, Ded.

CONFESSOR. *n. s.* [French.]

1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion is a martyr; he who suffers for it is a confessor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled, as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and *confessors*.

Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

Was not this an excellent *confessor* at least, if not a martyr, in this cause.

Stillingfleet.

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or *confessor* lie concealed in the flourishing times of Christianity.

Addison, Spect.

It was the assurance of a resurrection that gave patience to the *confessor* and courage to the martyr.

Rogers.

2. He that hears confessions, and prescribes rules and measures of penitence.

VOL. I.

See that Claudio

Be executed by nine to-morrow morning:
Bring him his *confessor*, let him be prepared;
For that's the utmost of his pilgrimage.

Shakespeare.

If you find any sin that lies heavy upon you, disburthen yourself of it into the bosom of your *confessor*, who stands between God and you to pray for you.

Bp. Taylor.

One must be trusted; and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a parlous wit:
To this sagacious *confessor* he went,
And told her.

Dryden, Wife of Bath.

3. He who confesses his crimes.

Dict.

CONFEST. *adj.* [a poetical word for *confessed.*] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not disputed; apparent.

But wherefore should I seek,

Since the perfidious author stands *confest*?

This villain has traduc'd me.

Rowe, Royal Convert.

CONFESTLY. *adv.* [from *confest.*] Undisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

They address to that principle which is *confestly* predominant in our nature.

Dec. of Piety.

CONFICIENT. *adj.* [*conficiens*, Lat.] That causes or procures; effective.

Dict.

CONFIDANT. *n. s.* [*confidant*, French.] A person trusted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his *confidant*.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

To CONFIDE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.] To trust in; to put trust in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide*.

Congreve.

To CONFIDE. *n. a.* To trust.

Thou art the only one to whom I dare *confide* my folly.

Eytellton, Pers. Letters.

CONFIDENCE. *n. s.* [*confidentia*, Lat.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity.

South.

2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune; security; opposed to *dejection* or *timidity*.

Alas, my lord,

Your wisdom is consum'd in *confidence*:

Do not go forth to-day.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

His times, being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

He had an ambition and vanity, and a *confidence* in himself, which sometimes intoxicated, and transported, and exposed him.

Clarendon.

3. Vicious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies: opposed to *modesty*.

These fervent reprehenders of things established by publick authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their *confidence*, for the most part, riseth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors.

Hooker, Ded.

4. Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we *confidence* towards God.

1 John, iii. 21.

Be merciful unto them which have not the *confidence* of good works.

2 Esd. viii. 36.

Just *confidence*, and native righteousness,

And honour.

Milton, P. L.

5. That which gives or causes confidence, boldness, or security.

CONFIDENT. *adj.* [from *confide.*]

1. Assured beyond doubt.

He is so sure and *confident* of his particular election, as to resolve he can never fall. *Hammond, Fundam.*

I am *confident* that very much may be done towards the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle.*

2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical: as, a *confident* talker.

3. Secure of success; without fear of miscarriage.

Both valiant, as men despising death; both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcome. *Sidney.*

Douglas, and the Hotspur both together,
Are *confident* against the world in arms. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*
Be not *confident* in a plain way. *Eccles. xxxii. 21.*

People forget how little they know, when they grow *confident* upon any present state of things. *South.*

4. Without suspicion; trusting without limits.

He, true knight,
No lesser of her honour *confident*,
Than I did truly find her, stakes this ring. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*
Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee. *Shakespeare, Titus Andr.*

5. Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

CONFIDENT. *n. s.* [from *confide*.] One trusted with secrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his *confident* he would have deceived me, he has said enough. *South.*

You love me for no other end,
But to become my *confident* and friend;
As such, I keep no secret from your sight. *Dryden, Aureng.*

CONFIDENTIAL. * *adj.* [from *confident*.] This word is of late introduction into our language; but is now very common.] Spoken or written in confidence.

I am desirous to begin a *confidential* correspondence with you. *Ed. Chesterfield.*

CONFIDENTLY. * *adv.* [from *confident*.]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.

Bert. I would I knew in what particular action to try him.
2 *Lord.* None better than to let him fetch off his drum, which you hear him so *confidently* undertake to do.

We shall not be ever the less likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it too *confidently*. *Atterbury.*

2. With firm trust.

And Judah dwelt safely, [in the margin, *confidently*,] every man under his vine and under his fig-tree. *1 Kings, iv. 23.*
My flesh also shall rest in hope, [in the margin, shall dwell *confidently*.] *Psalms xvi. 9.*

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay
Your vows, but look, and *confidently* pay. *Dryden.*

3. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure or deficiency; positively; dogmatically.

Another *confidently* affirmed, saying, Of a truth this fellow also was with them. *St. Luke, xxii. 59.*

Many men least of all know what they themselves most *confidently* boast. *B. Jonson.*

It is strange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the observation of some of the best of them, delivered *confidently*, is, that a vessel filled with ashes, will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; this is utterly untrue. *Bacon.*

Every fool may believe and pronounce *confidently*; but wise men will conclude firmly. *South.*

CONFIDENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *confident*.] Favourable opinion of one's own powers; assurance. *Dict.*

CONFIDER. * *n. s.* [from *confide*.] One who trusts.

Remembering the reproach God maketh to lottering *confiders*, Am I only a God at near hand, and not the same at distance? *W. Mountagu, Rev. Ess. (1648), p. 304.*

TO CONFIGURATE. * *v. n.* [from the Lat. *con* and *figura*.] To shew like the aspects of the planets towards each other. See **CONFIGURATION**.

In comely architecture it may be known by the name of uniformity;

Where pyramids to pyramids relate,
And the whole fabrick doth *configure*.

Jordan's Poems, (before 1650.)

CONFIGURATION. * *n. s.* [*configuration*, French.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, result from the so differing *configuration* and agitation of their particles. *Glanville, Sceptis.*

No other account can be given of the different animal secretions, than the different *configuration* and action of the solid parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There is no plastick virtue concerned in shaping them, but the *configurations* of the particles whereof they consist.

Woodward.

2. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the planets towards each other at any time.

The aspects, conjunctions, and *configurations*, of the stars — mutually diversify, intend, or qualify their influences.

Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 9.

The *configurations* of the heavenly bodies, their order, magnitudes, distances, revolutions, are all of them accommodated to their respective uses in the creation.

Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 2.

TO CONFIGURE. * *v. a.* [from *figura*, Lat.] To dispose into any form, by adaptation.

Mother earth first brought forth vast numbers of legs, and arms, and heads, and the other members of the body, scattered and distinct; and all at their full growth; which coming together, and cementing, as the pieces of snakes and lizards are said to do, if one cuts them asunder; and so *configuring* themselves into human shape, made lusty proper men of thirty years age in an instant. *Bentley, Scrm. iv.*

CONFINABLE. * *adj.* [from *confine*.] That which may be limited.

There is infinite virtue in the Almighty, not *confineable* to any limits. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 90.*

CONFINE. *n. s.* [*confinis*, Lat.] It had formerly the accent on the last syllable.] Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in these *confines* slyly have I lurk'd,
To watch the warring of mine enemies. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
You are old:

Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her *confine*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered. *Bacon.*

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night,
And Phosphor on the *confines* of the light. *Dryden, Fab.*

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the sun, is applicable to duration where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to distances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no bodies. *Locke.*

CONFINE. * *adj.* [*confinis*, Lat.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

TO CONFINE. * *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on other territories or regions: it has *with* or *on*.

I half lost, I seek,
What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heaven. *Milton, P. L.*

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heaven, earth and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

TO CONFINE. * *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Lat.]

1. To bound; to limit: as, he *confines* his subject by a rigorous definition.

2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure; to restrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threshold.

— Fy, you *confine* yourself most unreasonably: come, you must go visit the good lady. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

I had been

As broad and general as the casing air;
But now I'm cabb'd, cribb'd, *confin'd*, bound in. *Shakespeare.*

3. To restrain; to tie up to.

Children permitted the freedom of both hands, do oft times *confine* unto the left, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Make one man's fancies or failings, *confining* laws to others, and convey them as such to their successors. *Boyle.*

Where honour, or where conscience does not bind,

No other tie shall shackle me;

Slave to myself I will not be;

Nor shall my future actions be *confined*

By my own present mind. *Cowley.*

If the gout continue, I *confine* myself wholly to the milk diet. *Temple.*

He is to *confine* himself to the compass of numbers, and the slavery of rhyme. *Dryden.*

CONFINELESS. *adj.* [from *confine*.] Boundless; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Esteem him as a lamb, being compar'd With my *confineless* harms. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

CONFINEMENT. *n. s.* [from *confine*.] Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes,

Now joyful from their long *confinement* rose. *Dryden, Virgil.*

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement*, when the sight is pent up. *Addison.*

As to the numbers who are under restraint, people do not seem so much surprised at the *confinement* of some as the liberty of others. *Addison.*

CONFINER. *n. s.* [from *confine*.]

1. A borderer: one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

Happy *confiners* you of other lands,

That shift your soil. *Daniel, Civil War.*

Having a new acquit of stout and warlike men, he may be a terror unto the *confiners* on that sea, and to nations which now conceive themselves safe from such an enemy. *Sir T. Brown, Misc. Tracts, p. 187.*

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, yet they are such neighbours and *confiners* in art, that the least touch of a pencil will translate a crying into a laughing face. *Wotton.*

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The particples or *confiners* between plants and living creatures, are such as have no local motion; such as oysters. *Bacon.*

4. That which restrains liberty.

It may be they pass a time in virginity, till it grow a pity, and a wonder; a pity, that such worth should longer be cloistered in barrenness; and wonder, that it is so its own *confiner* by pious and virtuous resolves, that it needs no supervisor. *Whitlock, Memoir of the Eng. p. 344.*

CONFINITY. *n. s.* [from *confinitus*, Lat.] Nearness; neighbourhood; contiguity. *Dict.*

To **CONFIRM.** *v. a.* [from *confirmo*, Lat.]

1. To put past doubt by new evidence.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you. *1 Cor. i. 6.*
So was his will

Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath

Which shook heav'n's whole circumference *confirm'd*.

Milton, P. L.

Whilst all the stars, that round her burn,

And all the planets in their turn,

Confirm the tidings as they roll,

And spread the truth from pole to pole. *Addison, Spect.*

2. To settle; to establish either persons or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler. *1 Mac. xi. 57.*

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

3. To fix; to radicate.

Fernelius never cured a *confirmed* pox without it. *Wiseman.*

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but 'till he was a man;

The which no sooner had his prowess *confirm'd*,

But like a man he died. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties.

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed*. *Swijt.*

6. To settle or strengthen in resolution, or purpose or opinion.

Confirm'd then I resolve,

Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. *Milton, P. L.*

They in their state though firm, stood more *confirm'd*.

Milton, P. L.

Believe and be *confirm'd*.

Milton, P. L.

7. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

Those which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament. *Hammond, Fundamentals.*

CONFIRMABLE. *adj.* [from *confirm*.] That which is capable of incontestible evidence.

It may receive a spurious imitate, as is *confirmable* by many examples. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONFIRMATION. *n. s.* [from *confirm*.]

1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement; establishment.

Embrace and love this man. —

— With brother's love I do it. —

— And let heav'n

Witness how dear I hold this *confirmation*!

Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

2. Evidence by which any thing is ascertained; additional proof.

A false report hath

Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment. *Shakespeare.*

The sea-captains answered, that they would perform his command; and, in *confirmation* thereof, promised not to do any thing which seemed not valiant men. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.*

3. Proof; convincing testimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter so confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but slow persuasion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Christ for the *confirmation* of his doctrine, were in themselves sufficient. *South.*

4. An ecclesiastical rite.

What is prepared for in catechising, is, in the next place, performed by *confirmation*; a most profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the practice of the apostles, which consists in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptismal vow (having first approved himself to understand it); and to that purpose, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now (as in baptism) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witness to testify his entering this obligation. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONFIRMATIVE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *confirmatif*.] Having power to confirm a thing. *Sherwood.*

CONFIRMATOR. *n. s.* [from *confirmo*, Lat.] An attester; he that puts a matter past doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONFIRMATORY. *adj.* [from *confirm*.]

1. Giving additional testimony; establishing with new force.

To each of these reasons he subjoins ample and learned illustrations, and *confirmatory* proofs. *Bp. Barlow's Rem. p. 453.*

2. Relating to the rite of confirmation.

It is not improbable, that they [the disciples] had in their eye the *confirmatory* usage in the synagogues, to which none were admitted, before they were of age to undertake for themselves. *Bp. Compton's Episcopalia, (1686,) p. 33.*

CONFIRMEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *confirmed*.] Confirmed state; radication.

• If the difficulty arise from the *confirmedness* of habit, every resistance weakens the habit, abates the difficulty.

Decay of Piety.

CONFIRMER. *n. s.* [from *confirm*.] One that con-

firms: one that produces evidence or strength; an attester; an establisher.

Be these sad sighs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then speak again. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a tapster: they are both the *confirmers* of false reckonings. *Shakspeare.*

More repeaters of their popular oratorious vehemencies, than urgers and *confirmers* of their argumentative strength.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 122.

CONFIRMINGLY. * *adv.* [from *confirming*.] In a corroborative manner.

She [the moon] was called Anna; to which the vow that they used somewhat *confirmingly* alludes.

B. Jonson, King's Entertainment, Notes.

CONFISCABLE. *adj.* [from *confiscate*.] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFISCATE. *v. a.* [*confiscare, confisquer*, i. e. *in publicum addicere*, from *fiscus*, which originally signifieth a hamper, pannier, basket, or freil; but metonymically the emperor's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such hampers. *Coccel.*] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized, and his houses pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whatever fish the vulgar fry excel,
Belong to Cæsar, where'er they swim,
By their own worth *confiscated* to him. *Dryden, Juv.*

CONFISCATE. † *adj.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit. The accent in Shakspeare is on the first syllable.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*
Unto the state of Venice. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

But our judgement on thee
Is, that thy substance all be straight *confiscate*
To th' hospital of th' Incurabili. *B. Jonson, For.*

CONFISCATION. † *n. s.* [from *confiscate*.] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

Whosoever will not do the law of thy God, and the law of the king, let judgement be speedily executed upon him, whether it be unto death, or to banishment, or to *confiscation* of goods, or to imprisonment. *Ezra, vii. 26.*

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and *confiscations* he had at that present to help himself. *Bacon, II. VII.*

CONFISCATOR. * *n. s.* [from *confiscate*.] One who is concerned in the management of confiscated property.

They were overrun by publicans, farmers of the taxes, agents, *confiscators*, usurers, bankers, those numerous and insatiable bodies, which always flourish in a burthened and complicated revenue. *Burke, Abridg. Eng. Hist. i. 3.*

I see the *confiscators* begin with bishops, and chapters, and monasteries; but I do not see them end there.

Burke on the Fr. Revolution.

CONFISCATORY. * *adj.* [from *confiscator*.] Consigning to forfeiture.

The grounds, reasons, and principles of those terrible, *confiscatory*, and exterminatory periods.

Burke, Lett. to R. Burke, Esq.

CONFIT. * *v. s.* [Ital. *confetto*. See also **COMFIT** and **CONFITURE**.] Any sweet-meat, or confection.

Barret, and Cotgrave.

Would you not use me scurvily again, and give me possets with purging *confets* in't? *Beaum. and Fl. Scornful Lady.*

CONFITENT. *n. s.* [*confitens*, Lat.]. One confessing; one who confesses his faults.

A wide difference there is between a meer *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety.*

CONFITURE. *n. s.* [French; from *confectura*, Lat.] A sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit.

It is certain, that there be some houses wherein *confitures* and pies will gather mould more than in others. *Bacon.*

We contain a *confiture* house, where we make all sweet-meats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant wines. *Bacon.*

To CONFIX *v. e.* [*confixo confixum*, Lat.] To fix down; to fasten.

As this is true,
Let me in safety raise me from my knees;
Or else, for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

CONFIXURE. * *n. s.* [from *confix*.] The act of fastening.

How subject are we to embrace this earth, even while it wounds us by this *confixure* of ourselves to it!

W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. P. II. (1654) p. 55.

CONFLAGRANT. *adj.* [*conflagrans*, Lat.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth. *Milton, P. L.*

CONFLAGRATION. *n. s.* [*conflagratio*, Lat.]

1. A general fire spreading over a large space.
The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the sun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phaeton.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harvests grow,
The running *conflagration* spreads below. *Addison, Ovid.*

Mankind hath had a gradual increase, notwithstanding what floods and *conflagrations*, and the religious profession of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.

CONFLATION. *n. s.* [*conflatum*, Lat.]

1. The act of blowing many instruments together.
The sweetest harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon.*

2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE. *n. s.* [*conflexura*, Lat.] A bending or turning.

To CONFLICT. *v. n.* [*conflicto*, Lat.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage: properly by striking against one another.

Bare unhoused trunks
To the *conflicting* elements exposed,
Answer meer nature. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Tillotson.*

Lash'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn. *Thomson.*

CONFLICT. *n. s.* [*conflictus*, Lat.]

1. A violent collision, or opposition of two substances.

Pour dephlegmed spirit of vinegar upon salt of tartar, and there will be such a *conflict* or ebullition, as if there were scarce two more contrary bodies in nature. *Boyle.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is seldom used of a general battle.

The luckless *conflict* with the giant stout,
Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he stood in doubt.

Spenser, F. Q.

It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd. *Shakspeare.*

3. Contest; strife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit between them. — Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our last *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shakspeare.*

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No assurance touching victories can make present *conflicts* so sweet and easy, but nature will shrink from them. *Hooker.*

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* must he accomplish it? *Rogers.*

He perceiv'd
Th' unequal conflict then, as angels look
On dying saints.

Thomson, *Summer*.

CONFLUENCE. *n. s.* [*confluere*, Lat.]

1. The junction or union of several streams.

Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the rest, sat down in the very confluence of all those rivers, which watered Paradise.

Raleigh, *Hist. of the World*.

Bagdat is beneath the confluence of Tigris and Euphrates.

Brerewood on *Languages*.

In the veins innumerable little rigulers have their confluence into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. Bentley.

2. The act of coming to a place.

You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors.

Shakespeare.

Some come to make merry because of the confluence of all sorts.

Bacon.

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's confluence, and for all matters, to yourself.

Bacon to Villiers.

3. A concourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

This will draw a confluence of people from all parts of the country.

Temple.

4. Collection; concurrence.

We may there be instructed how to rate all goods by those that will centre into the felicity we shall possess, which shall be made up of the confluence, perfection and perpetuity of all true joys.

Boyle.

CONFLUENT.† *adj.* [*confluent*, Fr. *confluent*, Lat.]

Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one,

The congregated floods together run:

These confluent streams make some great river's head,

By stores still melting and descending fed.

Blackmore.

CONFLUX. *n. s.* [*confluvio*, Lat.]

1. The union of several currents; concourse.

Knots by the conflux of meeting sap
Infest the sound pine and divert his grain.

Shakespeare.

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

To the gates east round thine eye, and see

What conflux issuing forth, or entering in.

Milton, *P. L.*

He quickly by the general conflux and concourse of the whole people, streightened his quarters.

Clarendon.

CONFORM.† *adj.* [*conformis*, Latin. We write *deform* and *uniform*; and this adjective also is the true word; *conformable*, however, has taken place of it.]
Assuming the same form; wearing the same form; resembling; similar.

Variety of tunes doth dispose the spirits to variety of passions conform unto them.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

Your opinion seemeth to you to be conform to all reason, law, religion, piety, wisdom, and policy.

Hayward, *Answer to Dolman*, ch. 8.

Care must be taken that the interpretation given be every way conform to the analogy of faith, and fully accordant to other Scripture.

Bp. Hall, *Cases of Conscience*.

To CONFORM.† *v. a.* [*conformo*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner with something else: with *to*.

Then followed that most natural effect of conforming one's self to that which she did like.

Sidney.

The apostles did conform the Christians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews.

Hooker.

Demand of them wherefore they conform not themselves unto the order of the church?

Hooker.

2. Without *to*.

That in perfection, this in sorrow, dies:

Yet death, more equal, these extremes conforms,

And covers their corrupting flesh with worms.

Sandys, *Paraphr. of Job*, p. 32.

To CONFORM. *v. n.* To comply with; to yield with *to*.

Among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick fare.

Dryden, *Juv.*

CONFORMABLE. *adj.* [from *conform*.]

1. Having the same form; using the same manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; similar; resembling.

The Gentiles were not made conformable unto the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ.

Hooker.

2. It has commonly *to* before that with which there is agreement.

He gives a reason conformable to the principles.

Arbutnot.

3. Sometimes *with*, not improperly: but *to* is used with the verb.

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing, perfectly conformable with that character we find of her.

Addison, *Spect.*

4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite; consistent.

Nature is very consonant and conformable to herself.

Newton.

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses, are preferable to the works of an inferior author, scrupulously exact, and conformable to all the rules of correct writing.

Addison.

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,

At all time to your will conformable.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VIII.*

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themselves willingly conformable, in whatever should be required, it was their duty.

Hooker.

Such delusions are reformed by a conformable devotion, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Christian spirit.

Sprat.

CONFORMABLY, *adv.* [from *conformable*.] With conformity; agreeably; suitably: it has *to*.

So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all certainty.

Locke.

I have treated of the sex conformably to this definition.

Addison.

CONFORMATION. *n. s.* [French; *conformatio*, Latin.]

1. The form of things as relating to each other; the particular texture, and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole: as, *light of different colours is reflected from bodies according to their different conformation*.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the month, and several conformations of the organs.

Haller.

Where there happens to be such a structure and conformation of the earth, as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily gets out.

Woodward, *Nat. Hist.*

2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity to any thing: with *to*.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the conformation of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the furniture of understanding.

Watts.

CONFORMER.* *n. s.* [from *conform*.] One that conforms to, or complies with, an established doctrine.

He meant it of the publick authorized doctrine of the church of England, and of conformers unto the said doctrine of that church.

Mordaunt, *App. to Cal.* p. 187.

CONFORMIST.† *n. s.* [from *conform*.]

1. One that complies with the worship of the church of England; not a dissenter, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the authority of Dunton. It has, however, a general sense also; and a better example than that of Dunton, in the present meaning, may be given from the admirable author of the *Christian Life*.

There are too many men, who, to credit their ill designs against government, shelter themselves under the wings of the church; yet it's evident, they are either non-conformists to the church, or conformists that act against their own principle.

Scott, *Serm. iv.*

They were not both nonconformists, neither both conformists.

Dunton.

2. One who submits or yields.

So much have you made me a cheerful *conformist* to your judgement and charity. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handsom. p. 199.*

CONFORMITY. *n. s.* [from *conform.*]

1. Similitude; resemblance; the state of having the same character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, aspireth to the greatest conformity with God. *Hooker.*

Judge not what is best
By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, conformity divine!

Milton, P. L.

Space and duration have a great conformity in this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our simple ideas. *Locke.*

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the mental taste and the sensitive taste. *Addison, Spect.*

2. It has in some authors acith before the, model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a conformity with God. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In some to.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our conformity to God. *Tillotson.*

Conformity in building to other civil nations, hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark houses fall to decay. *Graunt.*

4. Consistency.

Many instances prove the conformity of the essay with the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONFORTATION. *n. s.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.] Collation of strength; corroboration.

For corroboration and confortation, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

TO CONFOUND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Latin.]

1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be discerned.

Let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. *Gen. xi. 7.*

Two planets rushing from aspect malign
Of fiercest opposition, and mid sky
Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound.

Milton, P. L.

2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, because they agree in many things, to be confounded. *Boyle.*

They who strip not ideas from the marks men use for them, but confound them with words, must have endless dispute. *Locke.*

3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their simple ideas agree, though, in discourse, they confound one another with different names. *Locke.*

4. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to astonish; to stupify.

So spake the son of God; and Satan stood

A while as mute, confounded what to say.

Milton, P. R.

Now with furies surrounded,

Despairing, confounded,

He trembles, he glows,

Amidst Rhodope's snows.

Pope, St. Cecilia.

5. To destroy; to overthrow.

The sweetest honey

Is loathsome in its own deliciousness,

And in the taste confounds the appetite.

Shakspeare.

The gods confound thee! do'st thou hold there still!

Shakspeare.

Let them be confounded in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken.

Dan. xxi.

So deep a malice to confound the race

Of mankind in one root.

Milton, P. L.

CONFOUNDED. *particip. adj.* [from *confound.*] Heatful; detestable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A most confounded reason for his brutish conception. *Grew.*

Sir, I have heard another story,

'He was a most confounded Tory;

And grew, or he is much bely'd,

Extremely dull before he dy'd.

Swift.

CONFOUNDEDLY. *adv.* [from *confounded.*] Hatefully; shamefully: a low or ludicrous word.

You are confoundedly given to squirting up and down, and chattering. *L'Esrange.*

Thy speculations begin to smell confoundedly of woods and meadows. *Addison, Spect.*

CONFOUNDEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *confounded.*] State of being confounded or vanquished.

Of the same strain is their witty descendant of my confoundedness.

Milton, Animad. Rem. Def.

CONFOUNDER. *n. s.* [from *confound.*]

1. He who disturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or destroys.

Ignorance—the darkener of man's life, the disturber of his reason, and common confounder of truth. *B. Jonson, Discov.*

In the confounders of those houses, [there was] some detestation of the vices of friars, more desire of the wealth of friars.

Fuller's Holy War, p. 242.

2. He who mentions things without due distinction.

The confounder of our church with Charenton-Temple, is now at leisure to finish and polish those precious manuscripts, wherewith he adorns certain of his elect ladies' closets here.

Dean Martin, Letters, (1690,) p. 71.

CONFRATERNITY. *n. s.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Latin.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for some religious purpose.

We find days appointed to be kept, and a confraternity established for that purpose with the laws of it. *Sidlingfleet.*

The confraternities are in the Roman church, what corporations are in a commonwealth.

Breunt, Saul and Sam. at Tabor, p. 264.

CONFRERE. *n. s.* [Fr. *confrere*.] One of the same religious order.

It was enacted, that none of the brethren or confreres of the said religion within this realm of England, and land of Ireland, should be called knights of Rhodes. *Weever.*

CONFRICATION. *n. s.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a stag's horn; which they suppose did rather come from a confrication of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itself. *Bacon.*

TO CONFRONT. *v. a.* [*confronter*, French.]

1. To stand against another in full view; to face.

He spoke, and then confronts the bull;

And on his ample forehead, aiming full,

The deadly stroke descends.

Dryden, Virg.

2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another.

The East and West churches did both confront the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker.*

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows,
Strength match'd with strength, and power confronted power.

Shakspeare, K. John.

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,

Confronted him with self comparisons,

Point against point rebellious, arm 'gainst arm.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court.

We began to lay his unkindness unto him; he seeing himself confronted by so many, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falshood. *Sidney.*

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I confront a medal with a verse, I only shew you the same design executed by different hands. *Addison on Medals.*

CONFRONTATION. *n. s.* [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

The argument would require a great number of comparisons, confrontations, and combinations, to find out the connection between the two manners.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 44.

To CONFUSE. *v. a.* [*confusus*, Latin.]

1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly.

Thus roving on

In *confus'd* march forlorn, the adventurous bands —
View'd first their lamentable lot, and found
No rest.

Milton, P. L.

2. To mix, not separate.

At length an universal hubbub wild,
Of stunning sounds and voices all *confus'd*,
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear.

Milton, P. L.

3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure.

We may have a clear and distinct idea of the existence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate essences and causes are very *confused* and obscure.

Watts, Logick.

4. To hurry the mind.

Confus'd and sadly she at length replies.

Pope, Statius.

CONFUSE.* *adj.* [*Lat. confusus*.] Mixed; confounded; not separated.

Hudoc.

A *confuse* cry, shout, or noise of sundry tongues.

Barret.

CONFUSEDLY. *adv.* [*from confused*.]

1. In a mixed mass; without separation.

These four nations are every where mixt in the Scriptures, because they dwell *confusedly* together.

Ralegh, Hist.

2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.

The inner court with horror, noise and tears,
Confus'dly fill'd; the women's shrieks and cries
The arch'd vaults re-echo.

Denham.

On mount Vesuvius next he fix'd his eyes,
And saw the smoking tops *confus'dly* rise;
A hideous ruin!

Addison on Italy.

I viewed through a prism, and saw them most *confusedly* defined, so that I could not distinguish their smaller parts from one another.

Newton, Opticks.

Heroes and heroines shouts *confus'dly* rise,
And base and treble voices strike the skies.

Pope.

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He *confusedly* and obscurely delivered his opinion.

Clarendon.

4. Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confusedly* judged in the vehemence of action.

Dryden.

CONFUSEDNESS.* *n. s.* [*from confused*.] Want of distinctness; want of clearness.

Hitherto these titles of honour carry a kind of *confusedness*, and rather betokened a successive office than an established dignity.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

Yet do I see through this *confusedness* some little comfort.

Beaumont and Fl. Woman-Hater.

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention.

Norris.

CONFUSELY.* *adv.* [*from the adj. confuse*.] Obscurely, not with sufficient declaration; without order; in a mixed manner.

Barret.

CONFUSION. *n. s.* [*from confuse*.]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confusion* wrought;
As the proud tow'r, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues *confusion* was to ruin brought.

Davies.

2. Tumult; disorder.

God is not a god of *sedition* and *confusion*, but of order and of peace.

Hooker, Preface.

This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when these fellows run about the streets

Crying *confusion*.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

3. Indistinct combination.

The *confusion* of two different ideas, which a customary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almost one, fills their head with false views, and their reasonings with false consequences.

Locke.

4. Overthrow; destruction.

The strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him in to his *confusion*.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

5. Astonishment; distraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confusion dwelt in ev'ry face,

And fear in ev'ry heart,

When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,

O'ercame the pilot's art.

Speciator, No. 489.

CONFUTABLE. *adj.* [*from confute*.] Possible to be disproved; possible to be shewn false.

At the last day, that inquisitor shall not present to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accusations; but will offer unto his omniscience a true list of our transgressions.

Brown.

CONFUTANT.* *n. s.* [*from confute*.] One who undertakes to confute another.

Now that the *confutant* may also know as he desires, what force of teaching there is sometimes in laughter.

Milton, Apology for Smectym.

CONFUTATION. *n. s.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; disproof.

A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world.

Bentley.

To CONFUTE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of error or falshood; to disprove.

He could on either side dispute;

Confute, change hands, and still *confute*.

Hudibras.

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but, when he dies, to find himself *confuted* in the flames, must be the height of woe.

South.

CONFUTEMENT.* *n. s.* [*from confute*.] Disproof.

An opinion held by some of the best among reformed writers without scandal or *confutement*.

Milton, Tetrachordon.

CONFUTER.* *n. s.* [*from confute*.] One who convicts another of mistake.

We have promised that their own dearest doctors and divines should be their *confuters*.

And this is the immediate reason here why our enraged *confuter*, that he may be as perfect a hypocrite as Caiaphas, ere he be a high priest, cries out, "Horrid blasphemy!" and, like a recreant Jew, calls for stones.

Milton, Apology for Smectym.

CONGE.* *n. s.* [*congé*, French.] Our word is often written *congie*.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.

Because they cannot ride a horse, which every clown can do; salute and court a gentlewoman, eny at table, cringe, and make *congas*, which every swabber can do; they are laughed to scorn!

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 127.

The captain salutes you with *congé* profound,

And your ladyship curtsies half way to the ground.

Swift.

2. Leave; farewell.

So, courteous *congé* both did give and take,

With right hands plighted, pledges of good will.

Spenser, F. Q.

To Co'NGE.* *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To take leave.

I have *conged* with the duke, and done my adieu with his nearest.

Shakspeare, All's well.

Then with short flight up to the oak he springs,

Where he thrice *conged* after his ascent.

More, Song of the Soul, ii. 63.

CONGE D'ELIRE is French; and signifies, in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to choose a bishop. The king, as sovereign patron of all archbishopricks, bishopricks, and other ecclesiastical benefices,

C O N

had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing them first *per baculum & annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In process of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they should, at every vacation, before they choose, demand of the king a *congè d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Coxet.*

A woman, when she has made her own choice, for form's sake, sends a *congè d'elire* to her friends. *Spectator*, No. 475.

CONGE, *n. s.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another: such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers.*

To CONGEAL, *† v. a.* [*Econgelo*, Latin.] Formerly the word was also accented on the first syllable; as in the passage from Shakspeare's *Rich. III.* And in the old tragedy of *Loecine*, ascribed to Shakspeare; as also in Milton's *Comus*.]

1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state.

What more miraculous thing may be told,
Than ice, which is *congèal'd* with senseless cold,
Should kindle fire by wonderful device? *Spenser.*

I'll pass the frozen zone, where icy flakes
Do lie, like mountains in the *congèal'd* sea.

Tragedy of Loecine.

Wherewith she freez'd her foes to *congèal'd* stone.
Milton, Com. 449.

In whose capacious womb

A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congèal'd*. *Thomson, Winter.*

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, see! see, dead Henry's wounds
Open their *congèal'd* mouths, and bleed afresh.

Shakspeare, R. III.

Too much sadness hath *congèal'd* your blood. *Shakspeare.*

To CONGEAL, *v. n.* To concreate; to gather into a mass by cold.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to *congèal*,
make a little dent, into which put quicksilver wrapt in linen,
and it will fix and run no more, and endure the hammer.

Bacon.

When water *congèals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level, as the surface of the water was before. *Burnet's Theory.*

CONGEALMENT, *† n. s.* [from *congèal*.] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them your feats, whilst they with joyful tears
Wash the *congèalment* from your wounds.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

We do not see that while we still affect by all means a rigid external formality, we may as soon fall again into a gross conforming stupidity, a stark and dead *congèalment* of "wood, hay, and stubble."

Milton, Arcopagitica.

CONGEALABLE, *adj.* [from *congèal*.] Susceptible of congelation; capable of losing its fluidity.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard, soft, *congèalable*, not *congèalable*, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Bacon.*

The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congèalable* again by cold into brittle glebes or crystals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONGELATION, *n. s.* [from *congèal*.]

1. Act of turning fluids to solids, by cold.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or congelation of the fluid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There are congelations of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. State of being congèaled, or made solid, by cold.

Many waters and springs will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will still persist without congelation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

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CONGEMINATION, ** n. s.* [old Fr. *congemination*, from the Lat. *congemination*.] A doubling, or often repeating; a figure of speech, as *epizeuxis*.

Colgrave.

CONGENER, *n. s.* [Latin.] Of the same kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Miller.*

CONGENERACY, ** n. s.* [from *congener*.] Similarity of origin.

That they are ranged neither according to the merit, nor *congeneracy*, of their conditions.

More, Expos. Seven Ch. p. 172.

CONGENEROUS, *adj.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the same kind; arising from the same original.

Those bodies, being of a *congenurous* nature, do readily receive the impressions of their nature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

From extreme and lasting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other *congenurous* diseases. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CONGENEROUSNESS, *† n. s.* [from *congenurous*.] The quality of being from the same original; belonging to the same class. *Dict.*

Rational means, and persuasive arguments, whose force and strength must lie in their *congenurousness* and suitableness with the ancient ideas and inscriptions of truth upon our souls.

Hallywell, Sav. of Souls, (1677,) p. 84.

CONGENIAL, *adj.* [*con* and *genus*, Lat.] Partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate; in *Swift* it is followed by *with*.

He sprung, without any help, by a kind of *congenial* composition, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereign and master. *Wotton.*

You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden, Ded. of Juvenal.*

Smit with the love of sister arts we came,
And met *congenial*, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

He acquires a courage, and stiffness of opinion, not at all *congenial* with him. *Swift.*

CONGENIALITY, *† n. s.* [from *congenial*.] Participation of the same genius; cognation of mind, or nature.

Painters and poets have always had a kind of *congeniality*.
Wotton, Elements of Architecture.

CONGENIALNESS, *n. s.* [from *congenial*.] Cognation.

CONGENIOUS, ** adj.* [*con* and *genus*, Lat.] Of the same kind. Not now in use.

In the blood thus drop'd there remains a spirit of life *congenious* to that in the body. *Hales, Rem. p. 288.*

CONGENITE, *adj.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Of the same birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the soul.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-state! And how comes it to pass, that we are not aware of any such *congenite* apprehensions? *Hanville's Scepstia.*

CONGER, *† n. s.* [*congrus*, Latin, *γόγγρος*, Gr. formed of *γρᾶω*, to eat, the fish being very voracious.] The sea-eel.

Many fish, whose shape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as the mighty *conger*, taken often in the *Severn*. *Walton's Angler.*

CONGERIES, *† n. s.* [Latin.] A mass of small bodies heaped up together.

Congeries [is] a multiplication or heaping together of many words, signifying divers things of like nature.

Peacham, Garden of Eloquence, (1577,) Q. ij.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small, and for the most part, of flexible particles, of several sizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle.*

To CONGE'ST.† *v. a.* [*congro, congestum*, Lat.] It is very remarkable, that of this well established word Dr. Johnson should have given neither authority nor example; merely introducing it into his dictionary, as if before unnoticed or unused.] To heap up; to gather together.

It shewed his bounty and magnificence in *congesting* matter for building the temple, as gold, silver, brass, &c.

Raleigh, Maxims of State.
Thou that didst order this *congested* heap,
When it was chaos; 'twixt thy spacious palms
Forming it to this vast rotundity.

Beaum. and Fl. Four Plays in One.
In which place is *congested* the whole sum of all those heads,
which before I have collected. *Fotherby, Athcom. p. 253.*
He had *congested* and amassed together such infinite monies.

Fotherby, Athcom. p. 205.
Yet his *congested* wealth shall melt like snow.

Sandys, Paraphr. of Job, p. 24.
When thou, O Lord, the rivers didst divide,
And on the chariots of salvation ride,
Through the *congested* billows of the seas.

Sandys, Sacred Songs, p. 21.
CONGE'STIBLE. *adj.* [from *congest.*] That may be heaped up. *Dict.*

CONGE'STION.† *n. s.* [*congestio*, Latin.]

1. A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours. *Quincy.*

Wiseman.
Congestion is then said to be the cause of a tumour, when the growth of it is slow, and without pain.

2. A gathering together; formation of a mass.
So is the opinion of some divines, that, until after the flood, were no mountains, but that by *congestion* of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see hills strangely freighted with, in the waters they were first cast up.

Seldon, on Drayton's Polyolb. S. 9.
CO'NGIARY. *n. s.* [*congiarium*, from *congius*, a measure of corn, Lat.] A gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery, originally in corn, afterwards in money.

We see on them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a *congiary* to the soldiers or people. *Addison.*

To CONGLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Latin.] To turn to ice.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water; for the determination of quicksilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONGLACIA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conglaciate.*] The state of being changed, or act of changing into ice.

If crystal be a stone, it is concreted by a mineral spirit and lapidifical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a subject very unfit for proper *conglaciation*. *Brown.*

To CONGLOBATE.† *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Latin.] This is not a word of frequent occurrence; but it has been admirably employed by Johnson himself, who also has adopted, in imitation of it, the verb *conglobulate*. See **To CONGLOBULATE.**] To gather into a hard firm ball.

The testicle, as is said, is one large *conglobated* gland, consisting of soft fibres, all in one convolution. *Grew.*

He, who is not accustomed to require rigorous accuracy from himself, will scarcely believe how much a few hours take from certainty of knowledge, and distinctness of imagery; how the succession of objects will be broken; how separate parts will be confused; and how many particular features and discriminations will be compressed and *conglobated* into one gross and general idea. *Johnson, Journ. to the West Islands.*

CO'NGLOBATE.† *adj.* [from the verb.] It has escaped Dr. Johnson, that Dryden uses this word, and places the accent on the second syllable. Moulded

into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not distinctly visible.

Heaven's gifts, which do like falling stars appear
Scatter'd in others; all, as in their sphere,
Were fix'd *conglobate* in his soul.

Dryden on the Death of Lt. Hastings.
Fluids are separated from the blood in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*
CO'NGLOBATELY. *adv.* [from *conglobate.*] In a spherical form. *Dict.*

CONGLOBA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body; collection into a round mass.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*, which in time become black. *Brown.*

To CONGLO'BE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Lat.] To gather into a round mass; to consolidate in a ball.

Then [he] founded, then *conglob'd*
Like things to like. *Milton, P. L.*

For all their centre found,
Hung to the goddess, and coher'd around;
Not closer, orb in orb *conglob'd*, are seen
The buzzing bees about their dusky queen. *Pope, Dunciad.*

To CONGLO'BE. *v. n.* To coalesce into a round mass.

Thither they
Hasted with glad precipitance, up-roll'd
As drops on dust *conglobing* from the dry. *Milton, P. L.*

To CONGLO'BULATE.* *v. n.* [from Lat. *con* and *globulus*.] To gather together into a little round mass.

Swallows certainly sleep all the winter. A number of them *conglobulate* together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water, and lye in the bed of a river. *Johnson, in Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

To CONGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*conglomerare*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inveave into a round mass.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland, composed of innumerable small glands, each of which consisteth of soft fibres, in a distinct or separate convolution. *Grew, Cosmol.*

CONGLO'MERATE. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, so as that the constituent parts and fibres are distinct.

Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

2. Collected; twisted together.
The beams of light, when they are multiplied and *conglomerate*, generate heat. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CONGLOMERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *conglomerate.*]

1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.

2. Intertexture; mixture.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds doth generate refraction of the air. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

To CONGLU'TINATE.† *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Latin.] This is one of our oldest verbs, (though given without any authority by Dr. Johnson,) being in Huloet's dictionary. To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

Without an infinite power God could not conjoin, cement, *conglutinate*, and incorporate them [our bodies] again into the same flesh. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. XI.*

Starch, which is nothing but the flower of bray, will make a clinging paste, the which will *conglutinate* some things, though not every thing.

Sir W. Petty, Sprat's Hist. R. Soc. p. 293.
To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLU'TINATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Joined together.

All these together *conglutinate*, and effectually executed, maketh a perfect definition of justice.

Sir T. Elyot, Ger. fol. 142.
CONGLUTINA'TION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *conglutination*.]

1. The act of uniting wounded bodies; reunion; healing.

The cause is a temperate *conglutination*; for both bodies are clammy and viscous, and do bridle the deflux of humours to the hurts.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or *conglutination* of parts separated by a wound. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

2. Simply; junction; union.

The common name of Spain, no doubt, hath been a special means of the better union and *conglutination* of the several kingdoms of Castile, Arragon, &c.

Bacon, of the Union of England and Scotland.

CONGLUTINATIVE. *adj.* [from *conglutinate*.] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR. *n. s.* [from *conglutinate*.] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The osteocolla is recommended as a *conglutinator* of broken bones.

Woodward on Fossils.

CONGRATULANT. *adj.* [from *congratulate*.] Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,

Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy

Congratulant approach'd him.

Milton, P. L.

To CONGRATULATE. *† v. a.* [*gratulo*, Latin.]

1. To compliment upon any happy event; to express joy for the good of another.

He sent Hadoram his son to king David, to *congratulate* him, because he had fought against Hadarezer, and smitten him.

1 Chron. xviii. 10.

I *congratulate* our English tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours.

Watts, Logick.

2. It has sometimes the accusative case of the cause of joy, and *to* before the person.

An ecclesiastical union within yourselves, I am rather ready to *congratulate* to you.

Sprat's Sermon.

The subjects of England may *congratulate* to themselves, that the nature of our government and the clemency of our king secure us.

Dryden, Pref. to Aurengzebe.

To CONGRATULATE. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but *congratulate* with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation.

Swift.

CONGRATULATION. *† n. s.* [from *congratulate*.]

1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.

Wherefore then serves all this, but to stir us up to a threefold use; of holy thankfulness, of pity, of indignation? The two first are those "duo ubera sponse," the two breasts of Christ's spouse, as Barnard calls them, *congratulation* and compassion.

Bp. Hall, Sermon Works, ii. 360.

All our good old friends that are gone to heaven before us, shall meet us as soon as we are landed upon the shore of eternity; and, with infinite *congratulations* for our safe arrival, shall conduct us into the company of the patriarchs and prophets, apostles and martyrs.

Scott, Christian Life, i. i.

What unspeakable rejoicing and *congratulations* will there be between us.

Ibid. i. iii.

2. The form in which joy for the happiness of another is expressed.

CONGRATULATOR. ** n. s.* [Lat.] He who offers congratulation to another.

Nothing more fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first entrance upon the government, than such a *congratulator*.

Milton, Lett. of State.

CONGRATULATORY. *† adj.* [from *congratulate*.] Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

Letters are—consolatory, monitory, or *congratulatory*.

Howell, Lett. i. i. i.

A solemn *congratulatory* procession of all the monks marching out to meet and receive him.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, i. 423.

To CONGRE'E. *v. n.* [from *gre*, French.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite. Not in use.

For government,

Put into parts, doth keep in one consent,

Congreeing in a full and natural close.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

To CONGRE'ET. *v. n.* [from *con* and *gree*.] To salute reciprocally. Not in use.

My office hath so far prevail'd,

That face to face, and royal eye to eye,

You have *congregated*.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

To CONGREGATE. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of Christian men *congregated*, may be termed by the name of a church.

Hooker.

These waters were afterwards *congregated*, and called the sea.

Rollin, Hist. of the World.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,

The gutter'd rocks and *congregated* sands,

As having sense of beauty, do omit

Their mortal natures.

Shakspeare, Othello.

The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle

Of *congregated* waters, he call'd seas;

And saw that it was good.

Milton, P. L.

Heat *congregates* homogeneal bodies and separates heterogeneous ones.

Newton, Opticks.

Light, *congregated* by a burning glass, acts most upon sulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire.

Newton, Opticks.

To CONGREGATE. *v. n.* To assemble; to meet; to gather together.

He rails,

Ev'n there where merchants most do *congregate*,

On me, my bargains.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

'Tis true, (as the old proverb doth relate)

Equals with equals often *congregate*.

Denham.

CONGREGATE. *† adj.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact.

Who now, in th' highest sky,

Was placed in his principall estate,

With all the gods about him *congregate*.

Spenser, F. Q. vii. vi. 19.

Where the matter is most *congregate*, the cold is the greater.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

CONGREGATION. *† n. s.* [from *congregate*.]

1. The act of collecting.

The means of reduction by the fire, is but by *congregation* of homogeneal parts.

Bacon.

2. A collection; a mass of various parts brought together.

This brave o'erhanging firmament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapours.

Shakspeare.

3. An assembly met to worship God in publick, and hear doctrine.

The words which the minister first pronounceth, the whole *congregation* shall repeat after him.

Hooker.

The practice of those that prefer houses before churches, and a conventicle before the *congregation*.

South.

If those preachers, who abound in epiphonemas, would look about them, they would find part of their *congregation* out of countenance, and the other asleep.

Swift.

4. A distinct academical assembly; by the members of which, particular business of the university is transacted. See also CONVOCATION.

By a composition entered into between the university of Oxford and the founder of New College, it was agreed that the fellows thereof should be admitted to all degrees in the university without asking any grace of the *congregation* of masters.

Le Neve, Lives of Eng. Bishops, P. I. p. 84.

CONGREGATIONAL. *† adj.* [from *congregation*.]

1. Pertaining to a congregation or assembly of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church.

The consistorial and *congregational* pretences were twins of the same birth; though the younger served the elder; and, being much overpowered, sunk in the stream of time, till it ap-

peared again in this unhappy age, amongst the ghosts of so many revived errors, that have escaped from their tombs, to walk up and down, and disturb the world.

Mr. Baxter—takes great pains to unite the classical and congregational brethren. *Bp. Sancroft, Serm. p. 13.*
Bp. Nicholson to Mr. Yates, 1699.

Every parish had a congregational or parochial presbytery for the affairs of its own circle. *Warton, Notes on Milton's Poems.*

2. Publick; general; respecting the audience assembled in the church.

He [Abp. Parker] directs a distinct and audible mode of congregational singing. *Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 176.*
My subject is only general congregational psalmody.

Mason on Church Music, p. 196.

CONGRESS.† n. s. [congressus, Lat.]

1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there;
Their congress in the field great Jove withstands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands. *Dryden, An.*

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the congresses and reflections of two bodies. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

2. A meeting, not as a shock, or conflict, but of ceremony; an introduction to others.

In modern practice, especially with us in England, that ceremony is used as much in our adieus, as in the first congress.

Sir K. Digby, Annol. on Rel. Med. p. 76.

3. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations: as, the congress of Cambray.

4. A coming together, in a sexual meaning. See CONGRESSIVE.

The congress between the bitch and the wolf was immediate. *Pennant.*

CONGREGATION.* n. s. [old Fr. congression.] Company; an assembly, or meeting together. *Cotgrave.*

CONGRESSIVE. adj. [from congress.] Meeting; encountering; coming together.

If it be understood of sexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of disjoined and congressive generation, there is no male or female in them. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

To CONGRUE. v. n. [from congruo, Lat.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit; to be agreeable. Not in use.

Our sovereign process imports at full,
By letters congruing to that effect,
The present death of Hamlet. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

CONGRUENCE.† n. s. [congruentia, Lat.] Agreement; suitability of one thing to another; consistency.

The same which thereto is necessary, and of congruence appertaining. *Martin on the Marr. of Priests, (1554.) x. ii.*
Those virtues of whom I have spoken of good reason and congruence. *Sir T. Elgot, Gov. fol. 190.*

Divers translations, saith he, [St. Augustin,] have made many times the harder and darker sentences more plain and open; so that of congruence no offence can justly be taken for this new labour. *Abp. Parker, Pref. to the Tr. of the Old Test.*

O, now methinks a sullen, tragick scene
Would suit the time with pleasing congruence.

Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

CONGRUENCY.* n. s. [from congruence.] Agreement.

The philosophick cabbala and the text have a marvellous fit and easy congruency in this place.

More, Conj. Cabb. (1653,) p. 236.

CONGRUENT.† adj. [congruens, Lat.] Agreeing; correspondent.

For humble grammar first doth set the parts
Of congruent and well-according speech.

Sir J. Davies's Orchestra, (1598.)

The congruent and harmonious fitting of parts in a sentence hath almost the fastening and force of knitting and connexion.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

These planes were so separated as to move upon a common side of the congruent squares, as an axis. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

CONGRUITY.† n. s. [from congrue.]

1. Suitableness; agreeableness.

Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. *Glanville.*

2. Fitness; pertinence.

A whole sentence may fail of its congruity by wanting one particle.

I must remember our ever-memorable Sir Philip Sidney, whose wit was in truth the very rule of congruity.

Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency.

With what congruity doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Christ? *Hooker.*

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid over one another, are in congruity.

5. [In theology.] Some of the schoolmen have devised a twofold merit: a merit of congruity, and a merit of condignity. The latter they ascribe to works which a man does by the assistance of grace, and to which a reward is in justice due. The former they ascribe to such works as a man does by the mere strength of freewill, and which are to be rewarded only out of liberality. But what foundation is there for this sort of merit, since all of us are by nature evil? Welchman on the 39 Articles, Art. xiii. See also CONDIGNITY.

CONGRUMENT.† n. s. [from congrue.] Fitness;

adaptation. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says; and, I may add, perhaps never was in use. Dr. Johnson, however, cites as an example the passage from B. Jonson, which I have given under congruent; where congrument, in some editions of the poet, seems to be an error of the press; and it is rightly given congruent in the Rev. Mr. Whalley's edition of the poet's works.

CONGRUOUS.† adj. [congruus, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to; consistent with.

They also perform actions of life and motion, congruous and convenient unto their nature and kind,

Moutagu, App. to Cas. (1625.) p. 232.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so congruous to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature.

Locke.

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commensurate.

It had been more congruous to have continued the same manner of expression. *Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 114.*

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely congruous to one another. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

3. Rational; fit.

Therefore was it very singularly congruous, that from this place, from whence the sealing men took their notice by a light to escape the hazard of those ways they knew not, it should please God also, by the lantern of his word, to give aim to the people that sate in darkness.

Gregory's Posthumus, (1650,) p. 3.

Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures: it is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening us; into an acknowledgement of the truth. *Atterbury.*

CONGRUOUSLY.† adv. [from congruous.] Suitably; pertinently; consistently.

There they must of necessity, if they will speak congruously, by the first Christian era, mean the first hundred years after Christ, or that, and some of the next centuries following.

Bp. Barlow's Rem. p. 114.

Nothing can sound more congruously or harmoniously.

More, Expos. Seven Churches, p. 64.

I could wish that in their speech and compliment they

French, *regard* not use the Latin tongue, or else speak it more
conjecture *specie* *Heulin's Voyage of France*, p. 296.
 This *specie* is to be regarded, because, *congruently* unto
 it, one *specie* warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than
 the *specie* weight. *Boyle, Spring of the Air.*

CONICAL, *adj.* [*conicus*, Lat.] Having the form of
 a cone, or round decreasing.

conical forms arise,
 pointed spear divide the skies. *Prior.*
 apt of a *conical* figure: the basis is oblong.

conical vessels, with their bases towards the heart;
 pass on, their diameters grow still less. *Arbuthnot.*

CONICALLY, *adv.* [from *conical*.] In form of a cone.
 a sugar loaf, filled
 no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom,
 denser keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top.
Boyle, Spring of the Air.

CONICAL, *n. s.* [from *conical*.] The state or
 being conical.

CONIC, *n. s.* A curve line arising from the
 a cone by a plane.

CONIC, *n. s.* That part of geometry
 which considers the cone, and
 the properties arising from its sections.

the third proposition of the first book of the
 Apollonius, and from similar triangles.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, § 22.

TO CONJECT, *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To guess;
 to conjecture. Not in use.

I treat you then,
 that but imperfectly *conject*,
 would not build yourself a trouble. *Shakspeare.*

TO CONJECTURE, *v. a.* [Lat. *conjicio*, *conjectum*.] To
 conjecture; to throw.

the colonies—congested and *conjected* at a mass
 the church of England.

Mountagu, App. to Cæs. (1625), p. 298.

CONJECTURER, *n. s.* [from *conject*.] A guesser; a
 conjecturer.

And because he pretends to be a great *conjector* at other
 by their writings, I will not fail to give ye, readers, a
 taste of him from his title.
Milton, Apology for Smectym.

For *conjectors* would obtrude,
 thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

CONJECTURABLE, *adj.* [from *conjecture*.] Being the
 object of conjecture; possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL, *adj.* [old Fr. *conjectural*.] De-
 pending on conjecture; said or done by guess.

They lit by the fire, and presume to know
 Whate'ers, and who declines, side factions, and give opt
Conjectural marriages. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour,
 An *conjectural* tears to come into me. *Shakspeare.*

A matter of great profit, save that I doubt it is too
 to venture upon, if one could discern what corn,
 are likely to be in plenty or scarcity. *Bacon.*

But words are not in Callinachus, and consequently
 the only *conjectural*. *Brown.*

CONJECTURALLY, *n. s.* [from *conjectural*.] That
 which depends upon guess.

They *conjecturally* not recurred unto chronology, or the records of
 the past, when themselves unto probabilities, and the *conjecture*
 of philosophy. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONJECTURALLY, *adv.* [from *conjectural*.] By guess;
 by conjecture.

What may be at any time out of Scripture, but proba-
 bly *conjecturally* surmised. *Hooker.*
 probably, not *conjecturally* proved. *Maine.*

CONJECTURE, *n. s.* [*conjectura*, Latin. "On
 appellatione presumption chez les jurisconsultes, ce qui
 dit pour verité par provision, en cas que le

contraire ne se prouve point, et il dit plus que *con-*
jecture, quoique la Dictionnaire de l'Academie n'en
 ait point épluché la difference." Leibnitz, Ess. sur
 la Theod. p. 28.]

1. Guess; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of
 opinion without proof.

In the casting of lots a man cannot, upon any ground of
 reason, bring the event so much as under *conjecture*. *South.*

2. Idea; notion; conception. Not now in use.

Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,
 When creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
 Fills the wide vessel of the universe. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

TO CONJECTURE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guess;
 to judge by guess; to entertain an opinion upon
 bare probability.

When we look upon such things as equally may or may not
 be, human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what
 will be. *South.*

CONJECTURER, *n. s.* [from *conjecture*.] A guesser;
 one who forms opinion without proof.

If we should believe very grave *conjecturers*, carnivorous
 animals now were not flesh devourers then. *Brown.*

I shall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations. *Addison.*

CONIFEROUS, *adj.* [*conifere*, old Fr. *conus* and *fere*,
 Lat.]

Such trees or herbs are *coniferous* as bear a squa-
 mose, scaly fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure
 approaching to a cone, in which are many seeds;
 and when they are ripe, the several cells in the cone
 open and the seeds drop out. Of this kind, are
 the fir, pine, and beech. *Quincy.*

The laurel, in its prosperity, abounds with pleasant flowers;
 whereas those of the cedar are very little, and scarce percepti-
 ble, answerable to the fir, pine, and other *coniferous* trees.

Sir T. Brown, Misc. Tracts, p. 68.

TO CONJOBBLE, *v. a.* [from *con*, together, and *jobber-*
no, the head.] To concert; to settle; to discuss.
 A low cant word.

What would a body think of a minister that should *conjob-*
ble matters of state with tumblers, and confer politicks with
 tinkers? *L'Estrange.*

TO CONJOIN, *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr. *conjungo*, Lat.]

1. To unite; to consolidate into one.

Whose marriages *conjoin* the white rose and the red.
Dryd. Polyolb. S. 5.

Thou wrong'st Pirithous, and not him alone;
 But, while I live, two friends *conjoin'd* in one. *Dryden.*

2. To unite in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment,
 Why you should not be *conjoin'd*, I charge
 You on your souls to utter it. *Shakspeare, Much ado.*

3. To associate; to connect.

Common and universal spirits convey the action of the re-
 medy into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far dis-
 joined. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The foresaid knight was *conjoined*, for the nearness of his
 place, on the prince's affairs.

Wotton, Life of the D. of Buckingham.

Men of differing interests can be reconciled in one commu-
 nion, at least, the designs of all can be *conjoined* in ligatures
 of the same reverence, and piety, and devotion. *Bp. Taylor.*

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what
 he knows already. *Locke.*

TO CONJOIN, *v. n.* To league; to unite.

This part of his
Conjoins with my disease, and helps to end me. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

CONJOINT, *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected;
 associated.

CONJOINT Degrees. [In musick.] Two notes which
 immediately follow each other in the order of the
 scale; as, *ut* and *re*. *Dict.*

CONJOINTLY. *adv.* [from *conjoint*.] In union; together; in association; jointly; not apart.

A gross and frequent error, commonly committed in the use of doubtful remedies, *conjointly* with those that are of approved virtues. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

The parts of the body separately, make known the passions of the soul, or else *conjointly* one with the other. *Dryden.*

CO'NISOR. See **COGNISOR.**

CONJUGAL. *adj.* [*conjugal*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.

Their *conjugal* affection still is ty'd,
And still the mournful race is multiply'd. *Dryden, Fab.*

I could not forbear commending the young woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found that she had left the good man at home. *Spectator.*

He mark'd the *conjugal* dispute;
Nell roar'd incessant, Dick sat mute. *Swift.*

CONJUGALLY. *adv.* [from *conjugal*.] Matrimonially; connubially.

This mighty champion challenges me with great insultation — to name but one bishop or priest of note, which after holy orders conversed *conjugally* with his wife, without the scandal of the church: — I do here accept his offer.

Bp. Hall, Hom. of the Marr. Cergy. p. 186.
Such a hater loses by due punishment that privilege, Deut. xxiv. 1. to divorce for a natural dislike; which, though it could not love *conjugally*, yet sent away civilly, and with just conditions. *Milton, Colast.*

TO CONJUGATE. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Latin.]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite.

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship, gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and the Saxon houses. *Wotton, Char. of Kings of Eng.*

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.

There are some verbs, which, although perhaps anciently *conjugated* in the manner of those belonging to the fourth conjugation; yet are now become obsolete in that way of inflection, and may therefore be ranked among those of the third conjugation. *White on the English Verb, p. 45.*

CO'NJUGATE. *n. s.* [*conjugatus*, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling in signification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of spontaneous from *sponte*, weighs nothing: we have learned in logic, that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed. *Bp. Bramhall, Anst. to Hobbes.*

CO'NJUGATE Diameter, or Axis. [In geometry.] A right line, bisecting the transverse diameter.

Chambers.

CONJUGATION. *n. s.* [*conjugatio*, Lat.]

1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is so far from affording nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itself from the sixth conjugation or pair of nerves. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions of the elements, and their *conjugations*, are to be set aside, being but notional, and illimited and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances. *Bacon.*

All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley, Sermon.*

3. The form of inflecting verbs through their series of terminations.

Have those who have writ so much about declensions and *conjugations*, about concords and syntaxes, lost their labour, and been learned to no purpose? *Locke.*

4. Union; assemblage.

The supper of the Lord is the most sacred, mysterious, and useful *conjugation* of secret and holy things and duties. *Bp. Taylor.*

CONJUNCT. *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Lat.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says; citing only the example from Shakspeare.

It pleas'd the king his master to strike at me,
When he, *conjunct* and flattering his displeasure,
Tript me behind. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

The Lord himself being *conjunct* with the angels, whom he employed in this embassy. *Bp. Patrick on Genesis, xviii. 10.*

There was a very *conjunct* friendship between the two brothers and him. *Aubrey, Anec. of Sir W. Raleigh, ii. 511.*

CONJUNCTION. *n. s.* [*conjunctio*, Lat.]

1. Union; association; league.

With our small *conjunction*, we should on,
To see how fortune is dispos'd to us. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

He will unite the white rose and the red;

Smile, heaven, upon his fair *conjunction*,
That long hath frown'd upon their enmity.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a strict *conjunction* and amity between them. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Man can effect no great matter by his personal strength, but as he acts in society and *conjunction* with others. *South.*

An invisible hand from heaven mingles hearts and souls by strange, secret, and unaccountable *conjunctions*. *South.*

2. The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiack, where they are supposed to have great power and influence.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the stars, should bury them under a second flood. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle? Cannot he observe their influences in their oppositions and *conjunctions*, in their altitudes and depressions? He shall sooner find ink than nature exhausted. *Rymer, Trag. of last Age.*

Pompey and Caesar were two stars of such a magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as their opposition. *Swift.*

3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together, and to signify their relation to one another. *Clarke.*

CONJUNCTIVE. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Closely united. A sense not in use, Dr. Johnson says. He overlooked, however, Thomson.

Taught by Thee,

Ours are the plans of policy and peace,
To live like brothers, and *conjunctive* all
Embellish life. *Thomson, Sum. ver. 1775.*

She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul,
That as the star moves, not but in his sphere,
I could not but by her. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, used subsequently to a conjunction. Dr. Johnson so styles the *subjunctive* mood in his Grammar of the English Language.

3. Connecting together, as a conjunction.

Though all *conjunctions* conjoin sentences, yet, with respect to the sense, some are *conjunctive*, and some disjunctive.

Harris, Hermes, ii. 2.

4. United; not apart. Of this sense, as of the preceding, Dr. Johnson has taken no notice. But of the present his own writings afford an example.

Finding King James irremediably excluded, he voted for the *conjunctive* sovereignty, upon this principle, that he thought the title of the prince and his consort equal.

Johnson, Life of Sheffield Duke of Bucks.

CONJUNCTIVELY. *adv.* [from *conjunctive*.] In union; not apart.

These are good mediums *conjunctively* taken; that is, not one without the other. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Of Strasburg and Ulm I may speak *conjunctively*, being of one nature; both free, and both jealous of their freedom.

Sir H. Wotton, Letters.

CONJUNCTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *conjunctive*.] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNCTLY. *adv.* [from *conjunct*.] Jointly; together; not apart.

CONJUNCTURE. *n. s.* [*conjectura*, Fr.]

1. Combination of many circumstances, or causes.

I never met with a more unhappy *conjunction* of affairs than in the business of that earl. *K. Charles.*

Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit *conjunction* of circumstances. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Occasion; critical time.

Such censures always attend such *conjunctions*, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. *Clarendon.*

3. Mode of union; connection.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctions* of letters in words. *Holler, Elem. of Speech.*

4. Consistency.

I was willing to grant to presbytery what with reason it can pretend to, in a *conjunction* with episcopacy. *K. Charles.*

CONJURATION.† *n. s.* [from *conjure*.]

1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed:
Under this *conjunction* speak, my lord. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

2. A magical form of words; an incantation, an enchantment.

Your *conjunction*, fair knight, is too strong for my poor spirit to disobey. *Sidney.*

What drugs, what charms,
What *conjunction*, and what mighty magick,
For such proceeding I am charg'd withal,
I won his daughter with? *Shakespeare, Othello.*

3. A plot; a conspiracy.

And because this information might be made more clear, he did make many instances unto the said ambassadors, that they would give him the authors of the said *conjunction*, this being the sole means whereby their own honour might be preserved. *Sir W. Ashton, (1624,) Sup. to Cubala, p. 153.*

4. Earnest entreaty. Not now in use.

Ger. But my father's charge.
Win. My *conjunction* shall dispense with that;
You may be up as early as you please,
But hence to-night you shall not. *Heywood's English Traveller.*

To CONJURE.† *v. a.* [*conjurō*, Latin.]

1. To summon in a sacred name; to enjoin with the highest solemnity.

O, prince, I *conjure* thee, as thou believ'st
There is another comfort than this world. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

He concluded with sighs and tears to *conjure* them, that they would no more press him to consent to a thing so contrary to his reason. *Clarendon.*

The church may address her sons in the form St. Paul does the *Philippians*, when he *conjures* them to unity. *Decay of Piety.*

I *conjure* you! let him know,
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it. *Addison, Cato.*

2. To bind many by an oath to some common design.

This sense is rare
[He] in proud rebellious arms
Drew after him the third part of heaven's sons,
Conjur'd against the Highest. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm.

What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

What is he whose griefs
Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wand'ring stars, and makes them stand
Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

I thought their own fears, whose black arts first raised up those turbulent spirits, would force them to *conjure* them down again. *King Charles.*

You have *conjured* up persons that exist no where else but on old coins, and have made our passions and virtues visible. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

be observed, that when this word is used
mon. or *conspire*, its accent is on the last

syllable, *conjure*; when for *charm*, on the first, *conjure*. This is Dr. Johnson's observation. But, that this has not always been observed, may be perceived in the example which I have given from Shakespeare under the first definition; where, though certainly improperly, the accent is on the first syllable.

To CONJURE. *v. n.* To practise charms or enchantments; to enchant.

My invocation is honest and fair; and in his mistress's name I *conjure* only but to raise up him. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you pouleat, you runaway! Out, out, out; I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortunetell you. *Shakespeare, Mer. W. of Windsor.*

To CONJURE.* *v. n.* To enter into conspiracy.

When those 'gainst states and kingdoms do *conjure*,
Who then can think their headlong ruin to recure. *Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 26.*

CONJURER. *n. s.* [from *conjure*.]

1. An enchanter; one that uses charms.

Good Doctor Pinch, you are a *conjuror*;
Establish him in his true sense again. *Shakespeare, Com. of Errors.*

Figures in the book
Of some dread *conjuror*, that would enforce nature. *Donne.*
Thus has he done you British consorts right,
Whose husbands, should they pry like mine to-night,
Would never find you in your conduct slipping,
Though they turn'd *conjurers* to take you tripping. *Addison.*

2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the loser brings,
The *conjuror* knows who stole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony; a man of shrewd conjecture; a man of sagacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers*; and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room. *Addison.*

CONJUREMENT. *n. s.* [from *conjure*.] Serious injunction; solemn demand.

I should not be induced but by your earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements*. *Milton, on Education.*

CONNASCENCE. *n. s.* [*con* and *nascor*, Lat.]

1. Common birth; production at the same time; community of birth.

2. Being produced together with another being.
Christians have baptized these geminous births and double *connascencies*, as containing in them a distinction of soul. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

3. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.

Symphysis denotes a *connascence*, or growing together. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

CONNATE. *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.] Born with another; being of the same birth.

Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. *South.*
Their dispositions to be reflected some at a greater, and others at a less thickness, of thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and immutable. *Newton, Opt.*

CONNATURAL. *adj.* [*con* and *natural*.]

1. United with the being; connected by nature.

First, in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing,
Which is *connatural*, and born with it. *Davies.*

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up so do they. *L'Estrange.*

2. Participant of the same nature.

Is there no way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* dust? *Milton, P. L.*

Whatever draws me on,
Or sympathy, or some *connat'ral* force,
Pow'ful at greatest distance to unite,
With secret amity.

Milton, P. L.

CONNATURALITY. *n. s.* [from *connaturalis*] Participation of the same nature; natural inseparability.

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and those habits, and that future estate of the soul.

Hale.

TO CONNATURALIZE.* *v. a.* [from *con* and *naturalize*.] To connect by nature; to make natural.

How often have you been forced to swallow sickness, to drink dead palsies and foaming epilepsies, to render your intemperances familiar to you, — before ever you could *connaturalize* your midnight revels to your temper!

Scott, Christ. Life, l. iv.

CONNATURALLY. *adv.* [from *connaturalis*.] In co-existence with nature; originally.

Some common notions seem *connaturally* engraven in the soul, antecedently to discursive ratiocination.

Hale.

CONNATURALNESS. *n. s.* [from *connaturalis*.] Participation of the same nature; natural union.

Such is the *connaturalness* of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. vii.

TO CONNECT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Lat.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to fasten together.

The corpuscles that constitute the quicksilver, will be so *connected* to one another, that, instead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder.

Boyle.

2. To unite by intervention; as a cement.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas must direct the syllogisms, and a man must see the connection of each intermediate idea with those that it *connects*, before he can use it in a syllogism.

Locke.

3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language: as, *the authour connects his reasons well.*

TO CONNE'CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. This is seldom used but in conversation.

CONNE'CTIVE.* *adj.* [from *connect*.] Having the power of joining or connecting together.

There are times, when prepositions totally lose their *connective* nature, being converted into adverbs, and used in syntax accordingly.

Harris, Hermes, ii. 3.

CONNE'CTIVE.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] A conjunction.

Connectives, according as they connect either sentences or words, are called by the different names of conjunctions or prepositions.

Harris, Hermes, ii. 2.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *connect*.] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.

The people's power is great and indisputable, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputation, to exert it.

Swift.

TO CONNE'X. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Lat.] To join or link together; to fasten to each other.

Those birds who are taught some words or sentences, cannot *conner* their words or sentences in coherence with the matter which they signify.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

They fly,
By chains *conner'd*, and with destructive sweep
Rehead whole troops at once.

Philips.

CONNE'XION. *n. s.* [from *connex*, or *connexio*, Lat.]

1. Union; junction; the act of fastening together; the state of being fastened together.

My heart, which, by a secret harmony,
Still moves with thine, join'd in *conne'xion* sweet.

Milton, P. L.

There must be a future state, where the eternal and inseparable *conne'xion* between virtue and happiness shall be manifested.

Atterbury.

2. Just relation to some thing precedent or subsequent; consequence of argumentation; coherence.

Contemplation of human nature doth, by a necessary *conne'xion* and chain of causes, carry us up to the Deity.

Hale.

Each intermediate idea must be such as, in the whole chain, hath a visible *conne'xion* with those two it is placed between.

Locke.

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,
That can deliberate, means elect, and find
Their due *conne'xion* with the end design'd.

Blackmore's Creation.

CONNE'XIVE. *adj.* [from *connex*.] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and subject are joined in a form of words by *conne'xive* particles.

Watts, Logic.

CONNE'XTION. *n. s.* [from *connicito*, Lat.] A winking.

Dict.

CONNIVANCE.* *n. s.* [from *connive*.] This word is often written, and particularly in our old lexicography, *connivence*; but Dr. Johnson has chosen *connivance*. The old Fr. *connivence*, and Ital. *connivenza*, countenance the former. See also **CONNIVENCY.**

1. The act of winking. Not in use.

2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by *connivance*.

Bacon, Ess. 42.

Disobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a *connivance* an approbation.

South.

A *connivance* to admit half, will produce ruin.

Swift.

TO CONNIVE.* *v. n.* [*connivco*, Lat.; *conniver*, old French. But Cotgrave, who notices our substantive, does not render the French verb by our English one. The earliest example of this verb, which Dr. Johnson cites, is from the Decay of Christian Piety, which was published in 1667. Milton's is only coeval authority: yet ought to be admitted. But Beaumont and Fletcher, of older authority, are the earliest users of the word which I have hitherto met with.]

1. To wink.

This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to *connive* with either eye.

Spectator, No.

2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass uncensured.

I have *conniv'd* at this, your friend and you,

But what is got by this connivency.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Martial Maid.

I suffer them to enter and possess

A place so heavenly; and, *conniving*, seem

To gratify my scornful enemies.

Milton, P. L. x. 624.

The licentiousness of inferiours, and the remissness of superiours, the one violates, and the other *connives*.

Decay of Piety.

With whatever colours he persuades authority to *connive* at his own vices, he will desire its protection from the effects of other men's.

Rogers.

He thinks it a scandal to government to *connive* at such traits, as reject all revelation.

Swift.

CONNIVENCY.* *n. s.* [Ital. *connivenza*, old Fr. *connivence*. This was the more usual word with our ancestors for *connivence*.] Pretended ignorance; forbearance.

She did not ransack their consciences by any severe inquisition, but rather secured them by a gracious *connivency*.

Bacon, Collect. of Q. Elizabeth.

Yourself, and many others, have been driven, of late, to excuse and countenance your execrable ingratitude with a false and scandalous report of some further hope and comfort yielded to the Catholics for toleration or connivency, before his [K. James I.] coming to the crown, than since hath been performed. *Id. Northampton, Proc. ag. Garnet, M. 2.*

By connivency and silence, they in a manner partake in their sins. *Hales, Rem. p. 134.*

CONNI'VENT.* *adj.* [from *connive*.] Dormant; not attentive.

His legal justice cannot be so fickle and so variable, sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by *connivent* in the embers; or, if I may so say, *oscitant* and *supine*.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce, ii. 3.

CONNI'VER.* *n. s.* [from *connive*.] One who pretends blindness; who passes wickedness uncensured.

All sins which we give allowance to, being committed, or not hindered by us if we may, are ours, as if we committed them; first, commanders; abettors; counsellors; consenters; commenders; *connivers*; concealers; not-hinderers; each of these will be found guilty before God's tribunal.

Junius, Sin. Stigm. (1639.) p. 825.

CONNOISSEUR.† *n. s.* [French.] A judge; a critick. It is often used of a pretended critick, Dr. Johnson says.

Your lesson learnt, you'll be secure

To get the name of *connoisseur*.

Swift.

He has been at a considerable expence in the improvement of it, [his villa,] in which he has shew'd himself to be master of a very polite and genteel taste. You are a sort of *connoisseur* this way; you will have an opportunity of passing your own judgement upon it.

Coventry, Phil. to Hyd. Conv. 1.

CONNOISSEURSHIP.* *n. s.* [*connoisseur*.] The skill of a *connoisseur*.

To CONNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To designate something besides itself; to imply; to infer.

God's foreseeing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining, any more than I decree with my intellect. *Hammond.*

CONNOTATION. *n. s.* [from *connotate*.] Implication of something besides itself; inference; illation.

By reason of the co-existence of one thing with another, there ariseth a various relation or *connotation* between them.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Plato by his ideas means only the divine essence with this *connotation*, as it is variously imitable or participable by created beings.

Norris.

To CONNOTE. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To imply; to betoken; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing.

South.

CONNU'BIAL. *adj.* [*connubialis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

Should second love a pleasing flame inspire,
And the chaste queen *connubial* rites require. *Pope, Odyssey.*

CONNUMERATION.* *n. s.* [*con* and *numeration*.] A reckoning together.

How could he otherwise have missed the opportunity of insisting upon the *connumeration* of the three persons, the assertion of their joint testimony and of their unity?

Porson to Travis, p. 225.

CO'NNY.* *adj.* [much the same as *cenny*.] Brave; fine. *North.*

Grose.

CO'NOID. *n. s.* [*κωνοειδής*.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tension as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it to the centre into a *conoid* form.

Holder, Elem. of Speech.

CONO'IDICAL. *adj.* [from *conoid*.] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round decreasing.

To CONQUASSATE. *v. a.* [*conquasso*, Lat.] To shake; to agitate. Not in use.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs.

Harvey.

CONQUASSATION. *n. s.* [from *conquassate*.] Agitation; concussion.

To CONQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquiere*, Latin.]

1. To gain by conquest; to over-run; to win.
They had *conquer'd* them, and brought them under tribute.

1 Mac. viii. 2.

Welcome, great Stagirite, and teach me now

All I was born to know,

Thy scholar's victories thou dost outdo:

He *conquer'd* th' earth, the whole world you.

Cowley.

'Twas fit,

Who *conquer'd* nature, should preside o'er wit.

Pope.

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms,

Their arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms.

Pope.

2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish.

Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast;

Yet neither conqueror, nor *conquer'd*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

The *conquer'd* also, and enslav'd by war,

Shall, with their freemen lost, all virtue lose,

And fear of God.

Milton, P. L.

Anna *conquers* but to save,

And governs but to bless.

Smith.

3. To surmount; to overcome: as, he conquered his reluctance.

To CONQUER. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.

Put him to choler straight: he hath been used

Ever to *conquer* and to have his word

Off contradiction.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

Equal success had set these champions high,

And both resolv'd to *conquer*, or to die.

Waller.

The logick of a *conquering* sword has no propriety.

Decay of Piety.

CONQUERABLE.† *adj.* [old Fr. *conquerable*.] Possible to be overcome.

While the heap is small, and the particulars few, he will find it easy and *conquerable*.

South.

CONQUERESS.* *n. s.* [from *conquer*.] She who conquers.

Your beauty of itself is *conqueress*.

Phaenix's Nest, (1593.) p. 39.

The *conqueress* departs, and with her led

These prisoners.

Fairfax, Tass. v. 79.

Oh, Truth, thou art a mighty *conqueress*.

Beaum. and Fl. Queen of Corinth.

CONQUEROR.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *conquereur*.]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,

And lead thy daughter to a *conqueror's* bed.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

The gain of civil wars will not allow

Bags for the *conqueror's* crew.

Cowley.

A critick that attacks authors in reputation, is as the slave who called out to the *conqueror*, Remember, Sir, that you are a man.

Addison, Guardian.

2. One that subdues and ruins countries.

Deserving freedom more

Than those their *conquerors*, who leave behind

Nothing but ruin wheresoe'er they rove.

Milton, P. R.

That tyrant god, that restless *conqueror*,

May quit his pleasure, to assert his pow'r.

Prior.

CONQUEST.† *n. s.* [*conqueste*, French; *conquest*, Sax. Spenser, for the sake of the rhyme, gives an instance of the accent on the second syllable of this word, Colin Clout, ver. 950.]

1. The act of conquering; subjection.

A perfect *conquest* of a country reduces all the people to the condition of subjects.

Davies on Ireland.

2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air,

This our old *conquest*; than remember hell,

Our hated habitation.

Milton, P. R.

3. Victory; success in arms.

I must yield my body to the earth,
And by my fall, the conquest to my foe. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will retail my conquest won,
And she shall be sole victress. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*
Not to be overcome, was to do more
Than all the conquests former kings did gain. *Dryden.*
In joys of conquest he resigns his breath,
And, fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death. *Addison.*

4. In feudal law, purchase. [low Lat. *conquestus*.]
What we call purchase, the feudists call conquest; both
denoting any means of acquiring an estate out of the common
course of inheritance. *Blackstone.*

CONSANGUINEOUS. *adj.* [*consanguineus*, Lat.]
Near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth,
not affined.

Am I not consanguineous? Am I not of her blood?
Shakspeare.

CONSANGUINITY. *n. s.* [*consanguinitas*, Latin.] Re-
lation by blood; relation by descent from one
common progenitor. Nearness of kin. • Distin-
guished from *affinity*, or relation by marriage.

I've forgot my father;
I know no touch of consanguinity.

Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.
There is the supreme and indissoluble consanguinity and
society between men in general; of which the heathen poet,
whom the apostle calls to witness, saith, We are all his
generation. *Bacon, Holy War.*

The first original would subsist, though he outlived all terms
of consanguinity, and became a stranger unto his progeny.

Christ has condescended to a cognation and consanguinity
with us. *Brown, Vulg. Err. South.*

CONSARCINATION. *n. s.* [from *consarcino*, Latin, to
piece.] The act of patching together. *Dict.*

CONSCIENCE.† *n. s.* [*conscience*, Fr. *conscientia*,
Lat. "Conscience is a Latin word, though with an
English termination; and, according to the very
notation of it, imports a double or joint knowledge;
to wit, one of a divine law or rule, and the other of
a man's own action: and so is properly the
application of a general law to a particular instance
of practice. South, Sermon. vol. ii. p. 438.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of
the goodness or wickedness of ourselves.

When a people have no touch of conscience, no sense of their
evil doings, it is bootless to think to restrain them. *Spenser.*

Who against faith, and conscience, can be heard
Infallible? *Milton, P. L.*

Conscience has not been wanting to itself, in endeavouring to
get the clearest information about the will of God. *South.*

But why must those be thought to 'scape, that feel
Those rods of scorpions, and those whips of steel,
Which conscience shakes? *Creech, Juv.*

No courts created yet, nor cause was heard;
But all was safe, for conscience was their guard. *Dryden, Ovid.*

Conscience signifies that knowledge which a man hath of his
own thoughts and actions; and, because if a man judgeth
fairly of his actions, by comparing them with the law of God,
his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or
conscience may be both an accuser and a judge. *Swift.*

2. Justice; the estimate of conscience; the determi-
nation of conscience; honesty. This is sometimes
a serious and sometimes a ludicrous sense.

This is thank-worthy, if a man, for conscience toward God,
endure grief. *1 Pet. ii. 19.*

Now is Cupid a child of conscience; he makes restitution.
Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

He had, against right and conscience, by shameful treachery,
intruded himself into another man's kingdom. *Knolles.*

What you require cannot, in conscience, be deferred beyond
this time. *Milton.*

Her majesty is obliged in conscience to endeavour this by her
authority, as much as by her practice. *Swift.*

3. Copsciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts
or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion; and
conscience of the same is the accomplishment of man's rest.

The reason why the simple sort are moved with authority,
is the conscience of their own ignorance. *Bacon.*

The sweetest cordial we receive at last,
Is conscience of our virtuous actions past. *Hooker.*

Hector was in an absolute certainty of death, and depressed
with the conscience of being in an ill cause. *Denham.*

4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

Do'st thou in conscience think, tell me, *Æmilia*,
That there be women do abuse their husbands,
In such gross kind? *Shakspeare, Othello.*

They did in their consciences know, that he was not able to
send them any part of it. *Clarendon.*

5. Scruple; principle of action.

We must make a conscience in keeping the just laws of
superiours. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Why should not the one make as much conscience of
betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for a crust.

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country;
we should therefore make conscience not to mislead them.

6. In ludicrous language, reason; reasonableness.

Why do'st thou weep? Can'st thou the conscience lack,
To think I shall lack friends? *Shakspeare, Timon.*

Half a dozen fools are, in all conscience, as many as you
should require. *Swift.*

7. Knowledge of the actions of others. This sense is
rare.

How might I appear at this altar, except with those affections
that no less love the light and witness, than they have the
conscience of your virtue?

B. Jonson, Ded. to Lady Wroth of his Alchemist.

CO'NSCIENCED.* *adj.* [from *conscience*.] Having
conscience.

Nothing will hold a sanctified, tender-conscienced rebel, but
a prison, or a halter. *South, Sermon. v. 221.*

CO'NSCIENT.* *adj.* [Lat. *consciens*.] Conscious. See
the second sense of CONSCIENTIOUS.

As if he were conscient to himself, that he had played his
part well-upon the stage. *Bacon on Learning.*

CONSCIENTIOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *conscientieux*.]

1. Scrupulous; exactly just; regulated by conscience.

Lead a life in so conscientious a probity, as in thought, word
and deed to make good the character of an honest man.

L'Estrange.

2. Conscious.

Among such as would persuade the world, religion were
too pure to mix with the gentility of learning, the heretick,
guilty and conscientious to himself of refutability, taketh place
first. *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 141.*

CONSCIENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conscientious*.] Ac-
cording to the direction of conscience.

More stress has been laid upon the strictness of law, than
conscientiously did belong to it. *L'Estrange.*

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed con-
science; and if the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does
not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it con-
scientiously. *South.*

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *conscientious*.] Ex-
actness of justice; tenderness of conscience.

It will be a wonderful conscientiousness in them, if they will
content themselves with less profit than they can make.

Locke.

CO'NSCIONABLE.† *adj.* [from *conscience*.] Reason-
able; just; according to conscience.

A knave, very voluble; no farther conscionable than in put-
ting on the meer form of civil and humane seeming.

Shakspeare.

Let my debtors have *conscionable* satisfaction. *Wotton.*
These things be comely and pleasant to see, and worthy of honour from the beholder: a young saint, an old martyr, a religious soldier, a *conscionable* statesman, a great man courteous, a learned man humble, a silent woman, &c.

Bp. Hall, Holy Observations.

CO'NSCION, *adv.* [from *conscionable*.] Equity; reasonable. *Dict.*

CO'NSCION, *adv.* [from *conscionable*.] In a manner agreeable to conscience; reasonably; justly.
A prince may be used *conscionably* as well as a common person. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

CO'NSCIOUS, *adj.* [*consciens*, Lat.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conscious* of its own existence. *Bentley, Serm.*

Among substances some are thinking or *conscious* beings, or have a power of thought. *Watts, Logic.*

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The damsel then to Tancred sent,
Who *conscious* of th' occasion, separ'd th' event. *Dryden.*

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing: with to.

The rest stood trembling, struck with awe divine,
Æneas only *conscious* to the sign,
Presag'd th' event. *Dryden, Æn.*

Roses or honey cannot be thought to smell or taste their own sweetness, or an organ be *conscious* to its music, or gunpowder to its flashing or noise. *Bentley, Serm.*

4. Bearing witness by the dictate of conscience to any thing.

The queen had been solicitous with the king on his behalf, being *conscious* to herself that he had been encouraged by her. *Clarendon.*

CO'NSCIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *consciens*.] With knowledge of one's own actions.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained in the mind, the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present. *Locke.*

CO'NSCIOUSNESS, *n. s.* [from *consciens*.]

1. The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke.*

If spirit be without thinking, I have no idea of any thing left; therefore *consciousness* must be its essential attribute. *Watts, Logic.*

2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the *consciousness* of his provocations, it become his interest there should be none. *Government of the Tongue.*

Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their *consciousness* to themselves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from so idle an attempt. *Locke.*

An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace, there must be some *guilt* or *consciousness*. *Pope.*

CONSCRIPT, *† adj.* [from *conscribo*, Lat.] A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti*, from their names being written in the register of the senate.

Fathers *conscript*, may this our present meeting
Turn fair, and fortunate to the common-wealth. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

CO'NSCRIPT, ** n. s.* [Lat. *conscriptus*.] One enrolled to serve in the army; a word of modern times, more particularly applied to the recruits of the French armies.

CONSCRIPTIION, *n. s.* [*conscriptio*, Lat.] An enrolling or registering. *Dict.*

To CO'NSECRATE, *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.]

1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses.

Enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus, by a new and living way which he hath *consecrated* for us. *Heb. x. 20.*

Shall I abuse this *consecrated* gift

Of strength again returning with my hair. *Milton, S. A.*

A bishop ought not to *consecrate* a church which the patron has built for filthy gain, and not for true devotion. *Ayliffe.*

2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose, or person: with to.

He shall *consecrate* unto the Lord the days of his separation, and shall bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering. *Numb. vi. 12.*

3. To canonize.

CO'NSECRATE, *adj.* [from the verb.] Consecrated; sacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.

Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious;

And that this body, *consecrate* to thee,

By ruffian lust should be contaminate.

Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

The cardinal standing before the choir, lets them know that they were assembled in that *consecrate* place to sing unto God. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

Into these secret shades, cry'd she,

How dar'st thou be so bold

Inter, *consecrate* to me;

O, touch this hallow'd mold?

Drayton, Cynthia.

The water, *consecrate* for sacrifice,

Appears all black.

Waller.

CO'NSECRATER, *†* See CONSECRATOR.

CONSECRA'TION, *n. s.* [from *consecrate*.]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

At the erection and *consecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleased the Almighty to give a sign. *Hooker.*

The *consecration* of his God is upon his head. *Numb. vi. 7.*

We must know that *consecration* makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so: the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and consequently sacred. *South.*

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The calendar swells with new *consecrations* of saints. *Hale.*

CO'NSECRATOR, *† n. s.* [from *consecrate*.] This is one of our old substantives, being in *Fulcr's* dictionary. Some editions of Johnson's *Dict.* read *consecrator*.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

Whether it be not against the notion of a sacrament, that the *consecrator* alone should partake of it. *Atterbury.*

CO'NSECRATORY, ** adj.* [from *consecrate*.] Making sacred.

His words of *consecration*, which you yourself in your letter do rightly term true *consecratory* words.

Bp. Morton's Discharge, &c. p. 69.

CONSECTARY, *† adj.* [from *consecrarius*, Lat.]

Consequent; consequential; following by consequence.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consecratory* impieties and conclusions may arise. *Brown.*

The *consecratory* doctrine is, that whereas all things are but one in the individual, and have but one root or beginning, which is God, therefore we should not part his honour among others, but give it wholly to himself.

Shelford's Learned Discourses, p. 176.

CO'NSECTARY, *† n. s.* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary.

Our synodical proceedings—do shew rather an essential consent in substance, than a conspiring identity in every *consecratory*.

Divines at the Synod of Dort, 1619. Hales's Rem. p. 186.

The part of this chapter—doth orderly resolve itself into a definition of marriage, and a *consecraty* from thence.

These propositions are *consecraties* drawn from the observations.

Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

Woodward, *Nat. Hist.*

CONSECUTION. *n. s.* [*consecutio*, Lat.]

1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions.

Some *consecutions* are so intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progress.

Hale.

2. Succession.

In a quick *consecution* of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the sensorium.

Newton, *Opticks*.

3. In astronomy.

The month of *consecution*, or, as some term it, of progression, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year, or month of *consecution*.

Holder.

CONSECUTIVE. *adj.* [*consecutivus*, Fr.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; successive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into disuse but by fifty *consecutive* years of exemption.

Arbutnot on *Joins*.

2. Consequential; regularly succeeding.

This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition.

Locke.

CONSECUTIVELY. *adv.* [from *consecutive*.] A term used in the school philosophy, in opposition to antecedently, and sometimes to effectively or causally.

Dict.

TO CONSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*consemino*, Lat.] To sow different seeds together.

Dict.

CONSENSION. *n. s.* [*consensio*, Latin.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and pressing and striking, compose one greater individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body.

Bentley.

CONSENT. *n. s.* [*consensus*, Lat.]

1. The act of yielding or consenting.

I am far from excusing or denying that compliance; for plenary *consent* it was not.

K. Charles.

When thou canst truly call these virtues thine, Be wise and free, by heav'n's *consent* and mine.

Dryden, *Pers.*

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting winds would stop there and admire, Learning *consent* and concord from his lyre.

Cowley's *Davidicis*.

3. Coherence with; relation to; correspondence.

Demons found

In fire, air, flood, or under ground,

Whose power hath a true *consent*

With planet or with element.

Milton, *Il Pens.*

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.

Such is the world's great harmony that springs From union, order, full *consent* of things.

Pope.

5. In physick.

The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the stone in the bladder, by velleitating the fibres there, will effect and draw them so into spasms, as to affect the bowels in the same manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cause a colick; and extend their twiches sometimes to the stomach, and occasion vomitings.

Quincy.

TO CONSENT. *v. n.* [*consentio*, Lat.]

1. To be of the same mind; to agree.

Though what thou tell'st some doubt within move,

But more desire to hear, if thou *consent*,

The full relation.

Milton, *P. L.*

2. To co-operate to the same end.

3. To yield; to give consent; to allow to admit: with *to*.

Ye comets, scourge the bad revolting stars

That have *consented* unto Henry's death.

Shakespeare, *Hen. VI.*

In this will we *consent* unto you, if ye will bow we be.

Ge. 3, xxxiv. 15.

What in sleep thou didst abhor to dream,

Waking thou never wilt *consent* to do.

Milton, *P. L.*

Their num'rous thunder would awake

Dull earth, which does with heav'n *consent*

To all they wrote.

Waller.

CONSENTANEOUS. *adj.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.] Agreeable to; consistent with.

In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son Isaac is described a little boy; which is not *consentaneous* unto the circumstance of the text.

Brown, *Vulg. Err.*

It will cost no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice, it being very agreeable and *consentaneous* to every one's nature.

Hammond, *Pract. Catechism*.

CONSENTANEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *consentaneous*.] Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

Paracelsus did not always write so *consentaneously* to himself, that his opinions were confidently to be collected from every place of his writings, where he seems to express it.

Boyle.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *consentaneous*.] Agreement; consistence.

Dict.

CONSENTER. ** n. s.* [from *consent*; old Fr. also *consenteur*.] He that consenteth.

Huloet.

Misprision of treason by the common law is, when a person knows of a treason, though no party or *consenter* to it, yet conceals it, and doth not reveal it in convenient time.

Hale, *Hist. Pl. of the Cr. Ch.* 28.

CONSENTIENT. *† adj.* [*consentiens*, Lat.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in sentiment.

The *consentient* acknowledgement of mankind.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.

The authority due to the *consentient* judgement and practice of the universal church.

Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.

Next to the Sacred Books, the *consentient* testimony of the ancient Fathers.

Nelson, *Life of Bp. Bull*, p. 237.

CONSEQUENCE. *n. s.* [*consequentia*, Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cause or principle.

2. Event; effect of a cause.

Spirits that know

All mortal *consequences* have pronounc'd it.

Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.

Shun the bitter *consequence*; for know,

The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die.

Milton, *P. L.*

3. Proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; deduction; conclusion.

It is no good *consequence*, that reason aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids all voluntary sufferings.

Dyce of *Picty*.

4. The last proposition of a syllogism: as, what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, cons. therefore prayer is our duty.

Can syllogism set things right?

No, majors soon with minors fight:

Or, both in friendly consort join'd,

The *consequence* limps false behind.

Prior.

5. Concatenation of causes and effects; consociation.

Sorrow being the natural and direct offer of sin, that which first brought sin into the world, must, by necessary *consequence*, bring in sorrow too.

South.

I felt

That I must after thee, with this thy son:

Such fatal *consequence* unites us three.

Milton, *P. L.*

6. That *consequence* produces consequences; influence; tends to any colour of scripture-proof, it is of very ill effect in the superstrucing of good life. *Hammond.*

7. In the instruments of darkness, to betray us. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*
 In the consequence of Achilles was of such consequence, that it embroiled the Greeks of Greece. *Addison, Spect.*

Their souls are sunk in poverty, ignorance and cowardice; and their subjects are women and children. *Swift.*

CONSEQUENT. *adj.* [consequens, Lat.]

1. That follows as the effect of a cause: with to.
 It was the power possible to be inherited, because the right was of antiquity, and built on, an act perfectly personal. *Locke.*

3. So, in consequence with upon.
 The consequence of or dissatisfaction, consequent upon a man's acting, or unsuitably to conscience, is a principle not easily to be gotten out. *South.*

CONSEQUENT. *n. s.*

1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction.

Doth it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This consequent were good, if only the custom of the people of God is to be observed. *Hooker.*

2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause.
 They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a consequent of ill payment. *Davies on Ireland.*
 He could see consequents yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn. *South.*

CONSEQUENTIAL. *adj.* [from consequent.]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes.

We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate;
 A consequential ill which freedom draws;
 A bad effect, but from a noble cause. *Prior.*

2. Having the consequences justly connected with the premises; conclusive.

Though these kind of arguments may seem obscure; yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly consequential, and conclusive to my purpose. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

3. Of late years, used for great, conceited, or pompous.

Consequential, in no shape conveys the meaning intended by those, who use it to express a pompous, conceited, lordly man. It can never be applied to a man, unless you were to say, that an undertaker is a man consequential to death; for its use as to men, must be as it is to things, where one follows another of course; as, this is consequential to that, and that is consequential to another. If a word is wanted to express a man of fancied importance, it should naturally have a termination denotative of the circumstance, formed analogous to other words; and I will agree to adopt the term *consequentious*, which will rank with such as these; *contemptuous*, *litigious*, *contumacious*. *Pegge, Anecd. of the Eng. Language.*

CONSEQUENTIALLY. *adv.* [from consequential.]

1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas.

No body writes a book without meaning something, though he may not have the faculty of writing *consequently*, and expressing his meaning. *Addison, Whig. Exam.*

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually.

This relation is so necessary, that God himself cannot discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequently* indeed he may do so, by the annihilation of such creatures. *South.*

3. In a regular series.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dream *consequently*, and in continued unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar? *Addison.*

CONSEQUENTIALNESS. *n. s.* [from consequential.] Regular consecution of discourse. *Dict.*

CONSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from consequent.]

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably; by the connection of effects to their causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and *consequently* all poets ought rather to imitate it. *Dryden.*

The place of the several sorts of terrestrial matter, sustained in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are *consequently* so. *Woodward.*

2. In consequence; pursuantly.

There is *consequently*, upon this distinguishing principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil. *South.*

CONSEQUENTNESS. *n. s.* [from consequent.] Regular connection of propositions; consecution of discourse.

Let them examine the *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver. *Digby on the Soul, Ded.*

CONSERVATION. *n. s.* [Lat. *conseruo*, *conservatum*.] Junction; adaptation.

What order, beauty, motion, distance, size, *Conservation* of design, how exquisite! *Young, Night Th. 9.*

CONSERVABLE. *adj.* [from *conseruo*, Latin, to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.

CONSERVANCY. *n. s.* [from *conservans*, Lat.] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are called *Courts of Conservancy*.

CONSERVANT. *n. s.* [Lat. *conservans*.] That which preserves or continues.

The papacy, as it hath been usurped in our native country, was either the procreant or *conservant* cause, or both procreant and *conservant*, of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world. *Puller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 493.*

CONSERVATION. *n. s.* [conservatio, Lat.]

1. The act of preserving; care to keep from perishing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen some alterations in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather to the benefit and *conservation* of the earth, and its productions, than to the disorder and destruction of both. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Preservation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire of the means of preventing or staying of putrefaction; for therein consisteth the means of *conservation* of bodies. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CONSERVATIVE. *adj.* [from *conseruo*, Lat.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, so it agreeth to light, as the most perfect and *conservative* of all others. *Peacoham.*

We have not lost our orb *conservative*,
 Of which we are a ray derivative.

More, Song of the Soul, i. iii. 26.

CONSERVATOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Preserver; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment; diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many sick amongst you, he was warned by the *conservator* of the city, that he should keep at a distance. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The lords of the secret council were likewise made *conservators* of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament. *Charendon.*

Such individuals as are the single *conservators* of their own species. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

CONSERVATORY. *n. s.* [old Fr. *conservatoire*, from *conseruo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary.

CON

A conservatory of snow and ice, such as they use for delicacy to cool wine in summer. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Now these are ornaments also without, as gardens, fountains, groves, conservatories of rare beasts, birds, and fishes.

Wotton, Elements of Architecture.

You may set your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouses and conservatories open, for eight or ten days before April. *Foodyn's Kalendar.*

The water dispensed to the earth and atmosphere by the great abyss, that subterranean conservatory is by that means restored back. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

CONSERVATORY. *adj.* Having a preservative quality. *Dict.*

To CONSERVE. *v. a.* [*conseruo, Lat.*]

1. To preserve without loss or detriment.

Jove is that one, whom first, midst, last, you call
The Power that governs and conserveeth all. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

To make our humble suits, in prayers to his Fatherly Providence, to conserve the same fruits in sending us seasonable weather. *Homilies, ii. 234.*

The torments, which he endured on the cross, did bring to that state in which life could not longer be naturally conserved. *Pearson on the Creed, Art. iv.*

Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the art of conserving what others have gained in knowledge is easy. *Temple.*

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums, which is another condition of the rays of light. *Newton, Opticks.*

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

There's magick in the web of it;—
The worms were hallow'd that did breed the silk;
And it was dy'd in mummy, which the skilful

Conserv'd of maidens' hearts. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

The feast—was store of candied, dried fruits and meats; variety also of dates, pears, and peaches, curiously conserved. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 133.*

CONSERVE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the inspissated juices of fruit, boiled with sugar till they will harden and candy.

Will't please your honour, taste of these conserves? *Shakespeare.*

They have in Turkey and the East certain confections, which they call servets, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and lemons. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The more cost they were at, and the more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more their conserves stunk. *Dennis.*

2. A conservatory or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.

Tuberose will not endure the wet of this season, therefore set the pots into your conserve, and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*

CONSERVER. *n. s.* [from conserve.]

1. A layer up; a reposer; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution.

He hath been most industrious, both collector and conserver of choice pieces in that kind. *Harvard on Edw. VI.*

In the Eastern regions there seems to have been a general custom of the priests having been the perpetual conservers of knowledge and story. *Temple.*

2. A preparer of conserves.

CONSESSION. *n. s.* [*consessio, Latin.*]. A sitting together. *Dict.*

CONSESSOR. *n. s.* [Latin]. One that sits with others. *Dict.*

To CONSIDER. *v. a.* [*considero, Latin.*]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to sift; to study.

At our more consider'd time we'll read,
Answer, and think upon this business. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to consider their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities. *Temple.*

CON

3. To have regard to; to respect; not to lose.

Let us consider one another to provoke unto love, and to good works. *Heb. x. 24.*

4. In the imperative mood it is a kind of objection; a word whereby attention is summoned.

Consider,
Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent
At home. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

5. To requite; to reward one for his tro.
Take away with thee the very services thou hast
if I have not enough considered, to be more than
shall be my study. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

To CONSIDER. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge hastily.
None considereth in his heart, neither is there
understanding. *Job. xxi. 1.*

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will consider of your suit;
And come some other time to know our mind. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Now I'll put on my considering cap.

Such a treatise might be consulted by Jurymen before they
consider of their verdict. *Beaum. and Fl. 1. 1. 1.*

3. To doubt; to hesitate.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one
Within her soul; at last 'twas rage alone,
Which burning upwards, in succession dries
The tears that stood considering in her eyes. *Dryden, Des.*

CONSIDERABLE. *adj.* [from consider.]

1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the most considerable duration. *Tillotson.*

It is considerable that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning. *Watkins.*

2. Respectable; above neglect; deserving notice.

Men considerable in all worthy professions, eminent in many ways of life. *Spenser, Spenser.*

I am so considerable a man, that I cannot have less than forty shillings a year. *Addison, Freeholder.*

3. Important; valuable.

Christ, instead of applau'ng St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his absurdity, that could think his mean aids considerable to him, who could command legions of angels to his rescue. *Locke, Essay.*

In painting, not every action nor every person is
enough to enter into the cloth. *Dryden, Essay.*

Many can make themselves masters of as considerable states as those who have the greatest portions of land. *Addison.*

4. More than a little. It has a middle signification between little and great.

Many brought in very considerable sums of money. *Locke, Essay.*

Very probably a considerable part of the earth is
unknown. *Locke, Essay.*

Those earthy particles, when they came to be
would constitute a body of a very considerable
solidity. *Burnet, Theorem.*

Every cough, though severe, and of some considerable
continuance, is not of a consumptive nature, nor
imposed upon the company. *Blount, Gloss.*

CONSIDERABLENESS. *n. s.* [from considerable.] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice.

We must not always measure the considerableness
by their most obvious and immediate usefulness,
fitness to make or contribute to the discovery of
useful. *Locke, Essay.*

Their most slight and trivial occurrences, by
they think, acquire a considerableness, and are
imposed upon the company. *Locke, Essay.*

CONSIDERABLY. *adv.* [from considerable.]

1. In a degree deserving notice, though not the highest.

And E. J. ^{suu} considerably gains,
Both by ^{aaa} ^{poor} example and their pains. *Roscommon.*

2. With notice; importantly!

I desire ^{uu} of favour so much, as that of serving you
more ^{uu} ^{uu} than I have been yet able to do. *Pope.*

CONSID' ^{uu} ^{uu} *n. s.* [from *consider.*] Consideration;
reflect, ^{uu} ^{uu} thought.

After this ^{uu} ^{uu} sentence me;
And, as you are a king, speak in your state,
What ^{uu} ^{uu} that misbecame my place.
Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

CONSID'ERATE. ^{uu} *adj.* [*consideratus*, Latin.]

1. Serious; given to consideration; prudent; not rash;
not ^{uu} ^{uu}.

I will ^{uu} ^{uu} with iron-witted fools,
And ^{uu} ^{uu} boys: none are for me.
That ^{uu} ^{uu} me with *considerate* eyes. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
Aeneas is patient, *considerate*; and careful of his people.

Dryden, Fab. Pref.
I grant it to be in many cases certain, that it is such as a
considerate man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath
no just cause to doubt of. *Tillotson.*

The expediency in the present juncture, may appear to
every *considerate* man. *Addison.*

2. Calm; quiet; undisturbed.

I went the next day secretly, unto a high decayed piece of a
turret, upon the wall over the haven, to take a *considerate*
view thereof. *Blount's Voyage into the Levant, p. 106.*

3. Having respect to; regardful. Little used.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be
presumed more *considerate* of praise. *Decay of Piety.*

4. Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used
in conversation.

CONSID'ERATELY. *adv.* [from *considerate.*] Calmly;
coolly; prudently.

Circumstances are of such force, as they sway an ordinary
judgement of a wise man, not fully and *considerately* pondering
the matter. *Bacon, Col. of Good and Evil.*

CONSID'ERATENESS. *n. s.* [from *considerate.*] Pru-
dence; calm deliberation. *Dict.*

CONSIDERA'TION. *n. s.* [from *consider.*]

1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; no-
tice.

As to present happiness and misery, when that alone comes
in *consideration*, and the consequences are removed, a man
never chuses amiss. *Locke.*

2. Mature thought; prudence; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*, and consider with acknow-
ledging, and acknowledge with admiration. *Sidney.*

The breath no sooner left his father's body,
But that his wildness mortified in him;
Consideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. *Shakespeare, H. V.*

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consi-deration*
of her virtues, and that *consideration* may have made
you the more virtuous, and so the more worthy. *Sidney.*

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin
poets, who was not explained for the use of the dauphin,
because the whole Pharsalia would have been a satire upon the
French and violent government. *Addison, Frecholder.*

5. Equilibrium; compensation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing ser-
viceable to our bodies under a good *consideration*, but make
little account of our souls. *Ray on the Creation.*

Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they
might pass as valuable *considerations* among your own people.
Locke.

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

The *consideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth
these things, was not because those nations did use them.

Hooker.
He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough
deliberated *considerations*.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to
search an asylum. *Carendin.*

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the same
consideration. *Dryden.*

7. Reason; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such *consi-derations*
as have been before set down. *Hooker, v. § 95.*

Uses, not thought upon before, be reasonable causes of re-
taining that which other *considerations* did procure to be in-
stituted. *Hooker, v. § 42.*

8. [In law.] *Consideration* is the material cause of a
contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is
either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty
shillings for a horse; or else implied, as when a
man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and
lodging for himself and his horse, without bargain-
ing with the host, if he discharge not the house, the
host may stay his horse. *Cowel.*

CONSID'ERATIVE. ** adj.* [from *considerate.*] Taking
into consideration.

I'll not dissemble, sir; where'er I come,
I love to be *considerative*. *B. Jonson, For.*

CONSID'ERATOR. ** n. s.* [from *considerate.*] He who
is given to consideration.

The wisdom of God hath methodized the course of things
unto the best advantage of goodness, and thinking *considerators*
overlook not the tract thereof. *Brown, Chr. Mor. i. 30.*

CONSID'ERER. *n. s.* [from *consider.*] A man of reflec-
tion; a thinker.

A vain applause of wit for an impious jest, or of reason
for a deep *considerer*. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

CONSID'ERING. [This is a kind of conjunction: it had
been more grammatically written *considered*; *vu*,
French; but *considering* is always used.] If allow-
ance be made for.

It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness
of our nature. *Spectator.*

CONSID'ERING. ** n. s.* [from *consider.*] Hesitation;
doubt.

Many maz'd *considerings* did throng,
And press'd in with this caution. *Shakespeare, K. Hen. VIII.*

CONSID'ERINGLY. ** adv.* [from *considering.*] In a
serious, *considerate* manner.

The use of this catalogue of sins is this: Upon days of humili-
ation, especially before the Sacrament, read them *consi-deringly*
over, and at every particular ask thine own
heart, Am I guilty of this? *Whole Duty of Man, Heads of Self-Exam.*

TO CONSI'GN. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Lat.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right
to it, in a formal manner; to give into other
hands; to transfer. Sometimes with *to*, sometimes
over to.

Men, by free gift, *consign over* a place to the Divine Wor-
ship. *South.*

Must I pass
Again to nothing, when this vital breath
Ceasing, *consigns* me o'er to rest and death? *Prior.*

At the day of general account, good men are then to be
consigned over to another state, a state of everlasting love and
charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose.
The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it
was intended by the donor. *Dryden, Fab. Ded.*

3. To commit; to entrust.
The four evangelists *consigned* to writing that history.
Addison.

Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,
Consign'd the youthful consort to his care.

Pope, *Odyss.*

To CONSIGN. *v. n.*

1. To submit to the same terms with another. This is not now in use.

Thou hast finish'd joy and moan;

All lovers young, all lovers must

Consign to thee; and come to dust.

Shakspeare, *Cymb.*

2. To sign; to consent to. Obsolete:

A maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty:
it were a hard condition for a maid to consign to.

Shakspeare.

CONSIGNATION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *consignation*.]

1. The act of consigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

The princes of Germany sent to him [Francis] a secretary of the Duke's of Bavaria to tell him how, upon the *consignation* of 100,000 crowns which the said king by treaty was obliged to pay in aid, &c. they now all agreed that it should be put into the hands of the said duke.

Ld. Herbert, *Hist. of H. VIII.* p. 359.

As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is despair a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin.

Bp. Taylor.

2. The act of signing.

If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the Holy sacramental symbols as a direct *consignation* of pardon.

Bp. Taylor & Worthy Comm.

CONSIGNATURE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *consignature*.] A full stamping, or absolute signature, of. Cotgrave.

CONSIGNIFICATION.* *n. s.* [*con* and *signification*.] Similar signification.

He calls the additional denoting of time, by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*.

Harris, *Philolog. Inq.*

CONSIGNMENT.† *n. s.* [from *consign*.]

1. The act of consigning.

Ask all the merchants who act upon *consignments*, where is the necessity, (if they answer readily what their correspondents draw) of their being wealthy themselves.

Tatler, No. 31.

2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR. *adj.* [from *consimilis*, Lat.] Having one common resemblance. Dict.

CONSIMILITUDE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *consimilitude*, from the Lat. *con* and *similitudo*.] Likeness; concurrence; equality; agreement together. Cotgrave.

CONSIMILITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *consimilis*.] Resemblance. By which means, and their *consimilarity* of disposition, there was a very conjunct friendship between the two brothers and him.

Aubrey, *Aucc. of Sir W. Raleigh*, ii. 511.

To CONSIST. *v. n.* [*consisto*, Lat.]

1. To subsist; not to perish.

He is before all things, and by him all things consist.

Col. i. 17.

2. To continue fixed; without dissipation.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass betwixt *consisting* bodies.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *consist* and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it.

Brewerwood on Languages.

3. To be comprised; to be contained.

I pretend not to tie the hands of artists, whose skill *consists* only in a certain manner which they have affected.

Dryden.

A great beauty of letters does often *consist* in little passages of private conversation, and references to particular matters.

Walsh.

4. To be composed.

The land would *consist* of plains and valleys, and mountains according as the pieces of this ruin were disposed.

Burnet.

5. To have being concurrently; to coexist.

Necessity and election cannot *consist* together in the same act.

Bp. Bramhall, against Hobbes.

6. To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict; not to counteract: it has *with* before the thing compared or co-existent.

His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could *consist with* his conscience and honour.

Clarendon.

Nothing but what may easily *consist with* your plenty, your prosperity, is requested of you.

South, *Serm.*

You could not help bestowing more than is *consistent with* the fortune of a private man, or with the will of Alexander.

Dryden, *Fab. Ded.*

It cannot *consist with* the Divine Attributes, that the impious man's joys should, upon the whole, exceed those of the upright.

Atterbury.

Health *consists with* temperance alone.

Pope.

The only way of securing the constitution will be by lessening the power of domestick adversaries, as much as can *consist with* lenity.

Swift.

CONSISTENCE.† } *n. s.* [*consistentia*, low Lat.]

CONSISTENCY. }

1. State with respect to material existence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, 'till it restore itself to the natural *consistence*.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

The *consistencies* of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and soft.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

There is the same necessity for the Divine influence and regimen to order and govern, conserve and keep together the universe in that *consistence* it hath received, as it was at first to give it, before it could receive it.

Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this rising world, when formed and finished, would continue always the same, in the same form, structure, and *consistency*.

Burnet.

2. Degree of denseness or rarity.

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup.

Arbutnot on Alim.

3. Substance; form; make.

His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting *consistency*.

South, *Serm.*

4. Durable or lasting state.

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul.

Hammond.

These are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom, the basis upon which many others rest, and in which they have their *consistencies* teenning and rich in store, with which they furnish the mind.

Locke.

5. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

That *consistency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly pursues those measures, which appear the most just and equitable.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

6. A state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease continue for some time at a stand, without either; as the growth, *consistence*, and return.

Chambers.

Even there [in the heaven] I find a change, of motion, of face, of quality; motion whether by *consistence* or retrogradation; "Sun, stand thou still in Gibeon, and thou moon in the valley of Aialon;" there was a change in not moving. And for retrogradation; "The shadow went back ten degrees in the dial of Ahaz."

Seasonable Serm. p. 2.

CONSISTENT. *adj.* [*consistens*, Lat.]

1. Not contradictory: not opposed.

With reference to such a lord, to serve and to be free, are terms not *consistent* only, but equivalent.

South.

A great part of their politicks others do not think *consistent* with honour to practise.

Addison on Italy.

On their own axis as the planets run, Yet make at once their circle round the sun; So two *consistent* motions act the soul, And one regards itself, and one the whole.

Pope, *Ess.*

Shew me one that has it in his power

To act *consistent* with himself an hour.

Pope, *Epist. of Hor.*

The fool *consistent*, and the false sincere,

Pope, *Epist.*

bracket, or shoulder-piece, serving to support a cornice, bust, vase, beam, and frequently used as keys of arches. *Chambers.*

CONSOLE^R. *n. s.* [from *console*.] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the stage, as the great *console* of the miseries of man.

Comment. on Pope's Ess. on Man.

CONSO^LIDANT. *adj.* [from *consolidate*.] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSO^LIDATE.† *v. a.* [*consolider*, Fr. *solidus*, Latin.]

1. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass.

The word may be rendered either he stretched, or he fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

The effect of spirits in stopping hemorrhages, and *consolidating* the fibres, is well known to surgeons. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one. See CONSOLIDATION.

3. To unite two benefices into one. See CONSOLIDATION.

To CONSO^LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or solid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*.

The sandy, sparry, and flinty matter was *open* and susceptible of any form in these shelly moulds; and it *consolidated*, and became hard afterwards. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

CONSO^LIDATE.* *adj.* Formed into a compact body; fixed: settled.

It shall be necessary, that a gentleman do learn to ride a great and fierce horse while he is tender, and the brawnes and sinewes of his thighs not fully *consolidate*. *Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 58.*

The pure religion of Christ was not in all places *consolidate*. *Ibid. fol. 62. b.*

CONSOLIDA^TION.† *n. s.* [from *consolidate*.]

1. The act of uniting into a solid mass.

The *consolidation* of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. The act of *confirming* a thing.

He first offered a league to Henry the seventh, and for *consolidation* thereof his daughter Margaret.

Ld. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 11.

3. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another. This appears to be of no great age in our language, by the following example.

It was some surprize to me to find myself translated all on a sudden into this bill against the directors, under the *new-fashioned* term of *consolidation*, without any new offence given, or cause assigned: — However, I now find myself tacked to them and their unhappy fate.

Speech of the Rt. Hon. J. Aislabie bef. the H. of L. Jul. 19. 1721.

4. In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cordell.*

CONSO^LIDATIVE. *adj.* [from *consolidate*.] That which has the quality of healing wounds. *Dict.*

CO^NSONANCE. } *n. s.* [*consonance*, Fr. *consonans*,
CO^NSONANCY. } Latin.]

1. Accord of sound.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear, are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Wotton.*
And winds and waters flow'd

In *consonance*. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. Consistency; congruence; agreeableness.

Such decisions held *consonancy* and congruity with resolutions and decisions of former times. *Hale's Law of England.*

I have set down this, to shew the perfect *consonancy* of our persecuted church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

Agreement; concord; friendship. A sense now not used.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowship, by the *consonancy* of our youth. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

CONSONANT.† *adj.* [old Fr. *consonant*, *consonans*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable; according; consistent; followed by either *with* or *to*.

Where it *consonant* unto reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how *enthusiastic* is restrained? *Hooker.*

That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing *consonant* with natural equity. *Decay of Piety.*

Religion looks *consonant* to itself. *Decay of Piety.*

He discovers how *consonant* the account which Moses hath left, of the primitive earth, is to this from nature. *Woodward.*

2. Agreeing: without *to* or *with*.

Our *harsh* — hold agnominations, and enforcing of *consonant* words or syllables one upon the other, to be the greatest elegance. *Howell, Lett. i. i. 40.*

CONSONANT. *n. s.* [*consonans*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, by itself.

In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another: but in all *consonants* there is an appulse of the organs, sometimes (if you abstract the *consonants* from the vowels) wholly precluding all sound; and, in all of them, more or less checking and abetting it. *Holder, Elem. of Speech.*

He considered these as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *consonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verse required a greater smoothness. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

CO^NSONANTLY. *adv.* [from *consonant*.] Consistently; agreeably.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hooker.*

Ourselves are formed according to that mind which frames things *consonantly* to their respective natures.

Glauville, Scenics.

If he will speak *consonantly* to himself, he must say that happened in the original constitution. *Tillotson.*

CO^NSONANTNESS. *n. s.* [from *consonant*.] Agreeableness; consistency. *Dict.*

CO^NSONOUS. *adj.* [*consonus*, Latin.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

To CONSO^PITE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *consopio*; but the regular derivation must be *consopite*, which, as well as *consopiate*, is unnoticed by Dr. Johnson; though he has admitted *consopiation*. This verb is not now in use; but our old vocabularies present the participle *consopiated*. *Consopite* is supported by good authority.] To lull asleep. *Cockeram.*

CONSOPIA^TION.† *n. s.* [from *consopiate*.] The act of laying to sleep. Little in use.

One of his maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance is no more philosophy than a total *consopiation* of the senses is repose. *Pope, to Dugby.*

To CONSOPI^TE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *consopio*.] To compose; to calm; to lull asleep.

The masculine faculties of the soul were for a while well slaked and *consopited*. *More, Cong. Cabb. (1653.) p. 68.*

By the same degrees that the higher powers are invigorated, the lower are *consopited* and abated, as to their proper exercises. *Glauville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 108.*

The higher powers of the soul being almost quite laid asleep and *consopited*. *Ibid. p. 121.*

CO^NSOPITE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Calmed; quieted; composed.

I have the barking of bold sense confuted; Its clamorous tongue thus being *consopite*, With reasons easy *seduced* I well be *suited*, To shew that Pythagore's position's right.

More, Song of the Soul, iii. iii. 43.

CONSORT. † *n. s.* [*consors*, Latin. It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has it now on the former. Milton has used them both.]

1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

experie. Fellowship.
Such a progress to participate,
All rat complete; wherein the brute
Cannot take main consort.

Milton, *P. L.*

Male he created thee; but thy consort
Female for race: then bless'd mankind, and said,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth.

Milton, *P. I.*

Thy Bellona, who thy consort came

Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame.

Denham.

He single chose to live, and shun'd to wed,

Well pleas'd to want a consort of his bed.

Dryden, *Fables.*

His warlike amazon her host invades,

The imperial consort of the crown of Spades.

Pope.

2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.

In one consort there sat
Cruel revenge, and rancorous despite,
Disloyal treason, and heart-burning hate.

Spenser, *F. Q.*

3. A number of instruments playing together; a symphony. This is probably a mistake for *concert*, Dr. Johnson says. It is not so. *Concert* was certainly so written, at the beginning of the last century, and probably much beyond that time. The Italian *concert* banished it; and now we have also *concerto*. A "consort of musicians" means indeed a company of musicians, a band, as it is now called. Our old lexicography exhibits this phrase, which might be amply illustrated, if necessary, by passages in our old dramas. See also Bullokar's *Expositor*, ed. 1656. And see **CONCERT**.

A consort of musick in a banquet of wine, is as a signet of carbuncle set in gold.

Eccles. xxxii. 5.

4. Concurrence; union.

Take it singly, and it carries an air of levity: but, in consort with the rest, has a meaning quite different.

Atterbury.

To CONSO'RT. † *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not consort with them.

Shakspeare, *c.*

All flesh consorteth according to kind; and a man will cleave to his like.

Eccles. xiii. 16.

Some of them believed, and consorted with Paul and Silas.

Acts, xvii. 4.

Which of the Grecian chiefs consorts with thee?

Dryden.

To CONSO'RT. † *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry.

He, with his consorted Eve,
The story heard attentive.

Milton, *P. P.*

He begins to consort himself with men, and thinks himself one.

Locke on Education.

2. To accompany. Not used, Dr. Johnson says. This is certainly not the case: for the word has been well employed in this sense.

Sweet health and fair desires consort your graces.

Shakspeare, *Love's Lab. Lost.*

It is a special prerogative of beauty, though it be in an humble and mean subject, if it be consorted with modesty and virtue, to exalt and equal itself to any dignity.

Shelton, *Tr. of D. Quix.* iv. 9.

CONSO'RTABLE. † *adj.* [from *consort*.] To be compared with; to be ranked with; suitable. Not now used.

He was much more *conso'rtable* to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him.

Wotton.

A good conscience, and a good courtier, are *conso'rtable*.

W. Mountagu, *Dev. Ess.* (1648), p. 98.

CONSO'RTION. † *n. s.* [*consortio*, Lat.] Partnership; fellowship; society.

Dict.

While others are curious in the choice of good air, and chiefly solicitous for healthful habitations, study thou conversation, and be critic'd in thy *consortion*.

Brown, *Chr. Mor.* ii. 9.

CO'NSORTSHIP. * *n. s.* [from *consort*.] Fellowship; state of union; partnership.

Thus, consulting wisely with the state of times, and the child's disposition and abilities of containing, must the parent either keep his virgin, or labour for the provision of a meet *consortship*.

Bp. Hall, *Cases of Consc.* iv. 1.

For their having been unkind, and unmerciful to their poor brethren, they shall be cursed, and cast down into a wretched *consortship* with those malicious and merciless fiends, unto whose dispositions they did so nearly approach.

Barrow, *Serm.* i. S. 31.

CONSPÉ'CTABLE. *adj.* [from *conspéctus*, Lat.] Easy to be seen.

Dict.

CONSPÉ'CTION. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *conspéction*.] A seeing; a beholding.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

CONSPÉCTU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *conspéctus*, Lat.] Sight; view; sense of seeing. This word is, I believe, peculiar to Shakspeare, and perhaps corrupt.

What harm can your bisson *conspéctuities* glean out of this character?

Shakspeare, *Coriol.*

CONSPÉ'RSION. *n. s.* [*conspersio*, Lat.] A sprinkling about.

Dict.

CONSPICU'ITY. *n. s.* [from *conspicuous*.] Brightness; favourableness to the sight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight may vie for *conspicuity* with noon.

Glanville, *Seppsis.*

CONSPICUOUS. *adj.* [*conspicuus*, Lat.]

1. Obvious to the sight; seen at a distance.

Or come I less *conspicuous*? Or what change
Absents thee?

Milton, *P. L.*

2. Eminent; famous; distinguished.

He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought most *conspicuous* in them.

Dryden, *Juv. Ded.*

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,

And sets thee in the fairest point of light,

To make thy virtues or thy faults *conspicuous*.

Addison, *Cato.*

The house of lords,

Conspicuous scene!

Pope, *Epist. of Horace.*

CONSPICUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Obviously to the view.

These methods may be preserved *conspicuously*, and intirely distinct.

Watts, *Logic.*

2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *conspicuous*.]

1. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance.

Looked on with such a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabricks; yet they appear so but in that twilight, which is requisite to their *conspicuousness*.

Boyle, *Proem. Essay.*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*.

Boyle on Colours.

CONSPI'RACY. *n. s.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.]

1. A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime; a plot; a concerted treason.

O conspiracy!

Sham'st thou to shew thy dangerous brow by night,

When evils are most free?

Shakspeare, *Jul. Cas.*

I had forgot that foul conspiracy

Of the beast Caliban, and his confederates,

Against my life.

Shakspeare, *Tempest.*

When scarce he had escap'd the blow

Of faction and conspiracy,

Death did his promis'd hopes destroy.

Dryden

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two at the least, falsely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted of felony.

Cowel.

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occasions to lead him unto it.

Sidney.

The air appearing so malicious in this morbid *conspiracy*, exacts a more particular regard.

Harvey on Consumptions.

- CONSPIRANT. *adj.* [*conspirans*, Lat.] Conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,

Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

- CONSPIRATION.† *n. s.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.] An agreement of many to one end.

One would wonder, how from so differing premisses, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the *conspiracy* of interest were too potent for the diversity of judgement.

Decay of Piety.

The same [duty of praise] must also be publick and united, universal and unlimited, with a general consent and holy kind of *conspiration*.

Bp. Pearson, Sermon, Nov. 5. 1673.

What an harmony and *conspiration* there is betwixt all these laws, one mutually aiding and assisting the other.

Hammond, of Conscience, § 28.

- CONSPIRATOR. *n. s.* [from *conspiro*, Lat.] A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concerted with others commission of a crime; a plotter.

Achitophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom.

2 Sam. xv. 31.

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;
Thou that contriv'st to murder our dread lord.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

But let the bold *conspirator* beware;
For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care.

Dryden, Sp. Fryar.

One put into his hand a note of the whole *conspiracy* against him, together with all the names of the *conspirators*.

South.

- To CONSPIRE. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Lat.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason.

Tell me what they deserve,
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft?

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

What was it
That mov'd pale Cassius to *conspire*?

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

They took great indignation, and *conspired* against the king.

Apocrypha, Bel. and the Drag. v. 28.

Let the air be excluded; for that undermineth the body, and *conspireth* with the spirit of the body to dissolve it.

Baron.

There is in man a natural possibility to destroy the world; that is, to *conspire* to know no woman.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The press, the pulpit, and the stage,
Conspire to censure and expose our age.

Roscommon.

2. To agree together: as, all things *conspire* to make him happy.

So moist and dry when Phœbus shines,
Conspiring give the plant to grow.

Heigh.

- CONSPIRER.† *n. s.* [from *conspire*.] A conspirator; a plotter.

Take no care,

Who chafes, who frets, and where *conspirers* are;
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

But these *conspirers* couched all so cleane
Through close demeanour, that their wiles did weane
My heart from doubts.

Mir. for Mag. p. 406.

CONSPIRING Powers. [In mechanicks.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPIRINGLY.* *adv.* [from *conspiring*.] In a manner criminally concerted.

Either violently without mutual consent for urgent reasons, or *conspiringly* by plot of lust and cunning malice.

Milton, Tetra chordon.

CONSPISSATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *conspissatio*.] Thickness.

For body's but this spirit, fixt, gross by *conspissation*.

More, Infin. of Worlds, st. 13.

To CONSPURCATE.* *v. a.* [Lat. *conspurgo*.] To defile.

Cockeram.

CONSPURCATION.† *n. s.* [from *conspurgo*, Lat.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. It is in our old vocabularies, and is used by Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 162.

CONSTABLE.† *n. s.* [*comes stabuli*, as it is supposed, Dr. Johnson says; in which many agree with him; *comes stabuli* meaning the master of the stables, or master of the horse, and thence perhaps a commander of cavalry. But our antiquaries, Verstegan and Selden, in particular, refer the word to the Sax. *cynn*, contracted into KING; and to *stable* or *staple*; signifying a prop or stay, the whole word *constable* being thus as much as *columna regis*, or one that he especially depends upon in managing his most weighty affairs. This etymology is supported by the occurrence of *cunestabula* in Domesday Book for *maintainer of the king's right*. Lord Herbert of Cherbury, in his own Life, p. 44., observes, that "*Constable*, anciently in France, was the first officer of the army, and so called from appointing the king a place in which he was to stand in the day of battle."]

1. Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the crown. The function of the *constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *constable* and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blasonry of arms within it. The first *constable* of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary 'till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty magistrates are derived the inferior *constables* of hundreds and franchises; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be chosen in every hundred for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour. These are now called high *constables*, because continuance of time, and increase both of people and offences, have occasioned others in every town of inferior authority, called petty *constables*. Besides these, we have *constables* denominated from particular places; as, *constable of the Tower*, of *Dover castle*, of the castle of *Carnarvon*; but these are properly *castellani*, or governors of castles.

Cowel, and Chambers.

When I came hither, I was lord high *constable*,

And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward Bohun.

Shakespeare

The knave *constable* had set me i' th' stocks, i' th' common stocks, for a witch.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

The *constable* being a sober man, and an enemy to sedition, went to observe what they did.

Clarke

2. To over-run the **CONSTABLE**. [Perhaps from *conte stable*, Fr. the settled, firm, and stated account.] To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth: a low phrase.

CO'NSTABLESHIP. *n. s.* [from *constable*.] The office of a constable.
This *ke* *Relie* is annexed to the constableness of the castle, and that *£* ... out in lease. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

CO'NSTABLEWICK. * *n. s.* The district over which the authority of a constable extends.

If directed to the constable of D. he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his *constablewick*.

Hale, Hist. Pl. of the Cr. ch. 50.

CO'NSTANCY. *n. s.* [*constantia*, Lat.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himself no man will ever deny to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the *one's constancy*, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker.*

2. Consistency; unvaried state.

Incredible, that *constancy* in such a variety, such a multiplicity, should be the result of chance. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness; unshaken determination.

In a small isle, amidst the widest seas, Triumphant *constancy* has fix'd her seat; In vain the syrens sing, the tempests beat. *Prior.*

4. Lasting affection; continuance of love, or friendship.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship, as overlooks and passes by lesser failures of kindness, and yet still retains the same habitual good-will to a friend. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over, More witnesseth than fancy's images, And grows to something of great *constancy*, But, however, strange and admirable. *Shakspeare.*

CONSTANT. † *adj.* [*constans*, Lat.]

1. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and dephlegmed spirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle, Hist. of Firmness.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be *Constant*, in nature were inconstancy. *Cowley.*

3. Firm; resolute; determined; immoveable; unshaken.

Some shrewd contents Now steal the colour from Bassanio's cheek: Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world Could turn so much the constitution Of any *constant* man. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.*
The lord privy seal found the woman, in her examination, *constant* in her former sayings. *Ld. Herbert, Hist. of Hen. VIII. p. 472.*

4. Consistent; steady; grave; applied to things.

I am no more mad than you are; make the trial of it in any *constant* question. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.*

5. Free from change of affection.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *constant* friends. *Sidney.*

6. Certain; not various; steady; firmly adherent: with *to*.

Now, through the land, his care of souls he stretch'd, And like a primitive apostle preach'd; Still cheerful, ever *constant* to his call; By many follow'd, lov'd by most, admir'd by all. *Dryden.*

He shewed his firm adherence to religion as modelled by our national constitution, and was *constant* to its offices in devotion, both in publick and in his family. *Addison, Freeholder.*

CONSTANTIA Wine. * Wine, both red and white, so named from the village of Constantia at the Cape

of Good Hope, where the vines, which produce this luscious but heavy liquor, are cultivated. The grape from which it is extracted, is a species of the muscadel.

CONSTANTINOPOLITAN Creed. * The Nicene Creed, with additions made by the council of Constantinople.

Divers of the Greeks expressly denied the procession from the Son, and several disputations did arise in the Western church, till at last the Latins put it into the *Constantinopolitan* creed; and being admonished by the Greeks of that, as an unlawful addition, and refusing to rase it out of the creed again, it became an occasion of vast schism between the Eastern and the Western churches.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. viii.

If you examine those articles that follow after the *Constantinopolitan* creed, you will find they are not merely explanatory of any article or articles of the old canon of faith; — but they are plain additions to the Rule of Faith.

Bp. Bull, Corrupt. of the Ch. of Rome.

CONSTANTLY. † *adv.* [from *constant*.]

1. Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily.

It is strange that the fathers should never appeal; nay, that they should not *constantly* do it. *Tillotson.*

2. Patiently; firmly.

Does our nephew

Bear his restraint so *constantly*, as you.

Deliver it to us? *Massinger, Gr. D. of Florence.*

TO CONSTE'LLATE. *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Latin.]

To join lustre; to shine with one general light.

The several things which engage our affections, do, in a transcendent manner, shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle.*

TO CONSTE'LLATE. † *v. a.* [The accent on this word was formerly on the first syllable.] To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

Great constitutions and such as are *constellated* into knowledge do nothing till they outdo all. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

Who *constellated* your fair birth?

Beaum. and Fl. Thierry and Theodoret.

These scattered perfections, which were divided among the several ranks of inferior natures, were summed up and *constellated* in ours. *Glanville, Scrypsis.*

CONSTELLA'TION. *n. s.* [from *constellate*.]

1. A cluster of fixed stars.

For the stars of heaven, and the *constellations* thereof, shall not give their light. *Isaiah xiii. 10.*

The earth, the air resounded,

The heav'ns and all the *constellations* rung. *Milton, P. L.*

A *constellation* is but one;

Though 'tis a train of stars. *Dryden.*

2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a *constellation* or conjuncture of all those gospel-graces, faith, hope, charity, self-denial, repentance, and the rest. *Hammond, Pract. Cat.*

CONSTERNA'TION. *n. s.* [from *consterno*, Latin.]

Astonishment; amazement; alienation of mind by a surprise; surprize; wonder.

They find the same holy *consternation* upon themselves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. *South.*

The natives, dubious whom

They must obey, in *consternation* wait,

'Till rigid conquest will pronounce their liege. *Philips.*

TO CONSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *constipo*, Latin.]

1. To croud together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condense.

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*. *Bacon.*

It may, by anassing, cooling, and *constipating* of waters, turn them into rain. *Ray on the Creation.*

There might arise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crouded to the middle of those whirlpools, and there *constipate* one another into great solid globes.

Bentley, Serm. 74.

2. To stuff up, or stop by filling up the passages.
It is not probable that any aliment should have the quality of intirely *constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. To bind the belly; or make *constive*.
Omitting honey which is laxative and the powder of some loadstones in this, doth rather *constipate* and bind, than purge and loosen the belly.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

CONSTIPATION. *n. s.* [from *constipate*.]

1. The act of crouding any thing into less room; condensation.

This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and *constipation* of the tangible parts.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

[It] requires either absolute fulness of matter, or a pretty close *constipation* and mutual contact of its particles.

Bentley, Serm. 7.

2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occasions a *constipation* of the belly.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. The state of having the body bound.

CONSTITUENT. *adj.* [*constituens*, Latin.] That which makes any thing what it is; necessary to existence; elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessarily *constituent* of a man.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

All animals derived all the *constituent* matter of their bodies, successively, in all ages out of this fund.

Woodward.

It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its *constituent* particles, should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point.

Bentley, Serm.

CONSTITUENT. *n. s.*

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing in its peculiar state.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing.

The obstruction of the mesentery is a great impediment to nutrition; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. He that deputed another; as, the representatives in parliament disregard their *constituents*.

You may communicate this letter in any manner you think proper to my *constituents*.

Burke to the Sheriffs of Bristol, 1777.

To CONSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*constituo*, Lat.]

1. To give formal existence; to make any thing what it is; to produce.

Prudence is not only a moral but christian virtue, such as is necessary to the *constituting* of all others.

Decay of Piety.

2. To erect; to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

It will be necessary to consider, how at first those several churches were *constituted*, that we may understand how in this one church they were all united.

Pearson.

3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

CONSTITUTE. *n. s.* [Lat. *constitutum*, the thing appointed.] An established law.

A man that wil not obey the king's *constitute*.

Preslon, Trag. of Cambises, (about 1561.)

CONSTITUTER. *n. s.* [old Fr. *constituteur*.] He that constitutes or appoints.

Faith is the foundation of justice, which is the chief *constitutor* and maker of a publyke weal, and, by the aforementioned authority, conservator of the same.

Sir T. Elyot, Gbo. fol. 162.

CONSTITUTION. *n. s.* [from *constitute*.]

1. The act of constituting; enacting; deputing; establishing; producing.

2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial than any other *constitution*. *Bentley.*
This light being trajected through the parallel prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other; and so, being restored to its pristine *constitution*, became of the same condition as at first.

Newton, Opticks.

3. Corporeal frame.

Amoungst many bad effects of this oily *constitution*, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age, are not subject to stricture of fibres.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

4. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.

If such men happen, by their native *constitutions*, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it like a dog.

Temple.

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *constitution*.

Dryden.

5. Temper of mind.

Dametas, according to the *constitution* of a dull head, thinks no better way to shew himself wise than by suspecting every thing in his way.

Sidney.

Some dear friend dead; else nothing in the world

Could turn so much the *constitution*

Of any constant man.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

He defended himself with undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his *constitution*.

Clarendon.

6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs.

The Norman conqu'ring all by might,
Mixing our customs, and the form of right,
With foreign *constitutions* he had brought.

Daniel.

7. Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution.

We lawfully may observe the positive *constitutions* of our own churches.

Hooker, iv. § 5.

Constitution, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor; yet the canonists, by adding the word *sacred* to it, make it to signify the same as an ecclesiastical canon.

Ayliffe.

CONSTITUTIONAL. *adj.* [from *constitution*.]

1. Bred in the constitution; radical.

It is not probable any *constitutional* illness will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation.

Sharp, Surgery.

2. Consistent with the civil constitution; legal.

The long parliament of Charles the first, while it acted in a *constitutional* manner, with the royal concurrence, redressed many heavy grievances.

Blackstone.

CONSTITUTIONALIST. *n. s.* [from *constitutional*.] An adherent to, or founder of, what is called a constitution.

They have sometimes brought forth five or six hundred drunken women, calling at the bar of the assembly for the blood of their own children, as being royalists or *constitutionalists*.

Burke on the Regicide Peace.

CONSTITUTIONALLY. *adv.* [from *constitutional*.] Legally.

Unanimity is *constitutionally* requisite for every act of each town.

J. d. Chesterfield.

CONSTITUTIONIST. *n. s.* [from *constitution*.] A man zealous for the established constitution of the country.

Nothing can be more reasonable than to admit the nominal division of *Constitutionists*, and Anti-Constitutionists.

Bolingbroke on Parties. L. 19.

CONSTITUTIVE. *adj.* [old Fr. *constitutif*.]

1. That which constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, such as neither naturally *constitutive*, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

C O N

The first cause, as it excludes all external, so likewise all internal constitutive causes. *Bp. Barlow's Rem. p. 566.*

The elements and constitutive parts of a schismatick, being the esteem of himself, and the contempt of others.

Decay of Piety.

2. Having the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTR^o *on retiring* n. s. [*constraindre*, Fr. *constringo*, he morning spenser, for the sake of the rhyme, has once used the participle *constraint* for *constrained*, F. Q. i. vii. 34.]

1. To compel; to force to some action.

Thy sight which should

Make our eyes flow with joy,

Constrains them weep.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

And straightway he constrained his disciples to get into the ship.

St. Mark, vi. 45.

Namur subdu'd is England's palm alone,

The rest besieg'd, but we constrain'd the town.

Dryden.

2. To hinder by force; to restrain.

My sire in caves constrain the winds,

Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appease;

They fear his whistle, and forsake the seas.

Dryden.

3. To necessitate.

The scars upon your honour, therefore, he

Does pity as constrained blenishes,

Nothing deserv'd.

Shakspeare, Auth. and Cleop.

When to his lust Ægyptus gave the rein,

Did fate or we th' adul'terous act constrain?

Pope, Odys.

4. To violate; to ravish.

Her spotless chastity,

Inhuman traitors, you constrain'd and forc'd.

Titus Andronicus.

5. To confine; to press.

When amidst the fervour of the feast,

The Tyrian hugs and fonds thee on her breast,

And with sweet kisses in her arms constrains,

Thou may'st infuse thy venom in her veins.

Dryden.

How the strait stays the slender waste constrain?

Gay.

6. To constringe.

When winter frosts constrain the field with cold

The scanty root can take no steady hold.

Dryden.

7. To tie, to bind.

Scarce the weary god had clos'd his eyes,

When rushing on with shouts, he binds in chains

The drowsy prophet, and his limbs constrains.

Dryden.

8. To imprison.

Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly

With party coloured plumes a chattering pyc.

Dryden.

9. To force; to produce in opposition to nature.

In this northern tract our hoarser throats

Utter unripe and ill constrained notes.

Waller.

10. To restrain; to withhold.

The soft weapons of paternal persuasions after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became overweak to resist the first inclination of evil, or after, when it became habitual to constrain it.

Raleigh.

CONSTR^oINABLE. *adj.* [from *constrain*.] Liable to constraint; obnoxious to compulsion.

Whereas men before stood bound in conscience to do as reason teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, *constrainable*; and if they outwardly transgress, punishable.

Hooker.

CONSTR^oINEDLY. *adv.* [from *constrain*.] By constraint; by compulsion.

What occasion it had given them to think to their greater obduration in evil, that through a froward and wanton desire of innovation we did *constrainedly* those things, for which conscience was pretended.

Hooker.

CONSTR^oINER. *n. s.* [from *constrain*.] He that constrains.

CONSTR^oINT. *n. s.* [*contrainte*, French.]

1. Compulsion; compelling force; violence; act of overruling the desire; confinement.

C O N

I did suppose it should be on constraint:
But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary.

Shakspeare, K. John.

Like you a man; and hither led by fame,
Not by constraint, but by my choice, I came.

Dryden, Ind. Emp.

The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to act for it, no body, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty.

Locke.

2. Confinement. Out of use.

His limbs were waxen weak and raw,

Thro' long imprisonment and hard constraint.

Spenser, F. Q.

CONSTR^oINTIVE. * *adj.* [from *constraint*.] Having the power of compelling; able to over-rule the desire.

Not through any constraining necessity, or *constraintive* vow, but, on a voluntary choice.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

To CONSTR^oICT. *v. a.* [*constringo*, *constrictum*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compass.

2. To contract; to cause to shrink.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres and strengthen the solid parts.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

CONSTR^oCTION. *n. s.* [from *constrict*.] Contraction; compression; forcible contraction. *Compression* is from an outward force; *constriction* from some quality: as the throat is compressed by a bandage, and *constricted* by a cold.

The air which these receive into the lungs, may serve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the *contraction* or dilatation of it, may probably assist them to ascend or descend in the water.

Ray on the Creation.

CONSTR^oCTOR. *n. s.* [*constrictor*, Latin.] That which compresses or contracts.

He supposed the *constrictors* of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the supercilious.

Arbuthnot and Pope, Marl. Scrib.

To CONSTR^oNGE. *v. a.* [*constringo*, Lat.] To compress; to contract; to bind; to force to contract itself.

The dreadful spout;

Which shipmen do the hurricano call,

Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun.

Shakspeare, Tro. and Cress.

Strong liquors, especially inflammatory spirits, intoxicate, *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids.

Arbuthnot.

CONSTR^oINGENT. *adj.* [*constringens*, Latin.] Having the quality of binding or compressing.

Try a deep well, or a conservatory of snow, where the cold may be more *constringent*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Winter binds

Our strengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace

Constringent.

Thomson, Winter.

To CONSTR^oUCT. *v. a.* [*constructus*, Lat.]

1. To build; to form; to compile; to constitute.

Let there be an admiration of those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to *construct* this vast fabrick.

Boyle, Usefulness of Nat. Phil.

2. To form by the mind: as, he *constructed* a new system.

CONSTR^oCTER. * *n. s.* [from *construct*.] He who forms or makes a thing.

The necessity of doing something, and the fear of undertaking much, sinks the historian to a genealogist, the philosopher to a journalist of the weather, and the mathematician to a *constructor* of dials.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 103.

CONSTR^oCTION. *n. s.* [*constructio*, Latin.]

1. The act of building; fabrication.

2. The form of building; structure; conformation.

There's no art

To shew the mind's *construction* in the face. *Shakspeare.*
The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and flint: the *construction* was a little various, according to the nature of the soil, or the materials which they found. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

Some particles constantly, and others in certain *constructions*, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them. *Locke.*

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it; let him shew
His skill in the *construction*. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

5. The sense; the meaning; interpretation.

In which sense although we judge the apostle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *construction* more sound. *Hooker.*

He that would live at ease, should always put the best *construction* on business and conversation. *Gallier on the Splen.*

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men; and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befalls them. *Spectator, No. 483.*

6. Judgement; mental representation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable *constructions* seem strange, or savour of singularity, that we have examined this point. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

7. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.

8. *CONSTRUCTION of Equations*, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CONSTRUCTIO^NAL.* *adj.* [from *construction*.] Respecting the meaning, sense, or interpretation.

The nature of symbolical grants, and *constructioⁿal* conveyances, was not so well considered as might have been wished. *Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 40.*

CONSTRUCTIVE.* *adj.* [from *construct*.] By construction.

It was not possible to make it look even like a *constructive* treason. *Burnet, Hist. of his Own Time, 1682.*

CONSTRUCTIVELY.* *adv.* [from the adjective.] By construction.

Interpretatively and *constructively*; as, when a war is levied, to throw down inclosures generally, &c.

Hale, Hist. Pl. Cr. ch. 14.

CONSTRUCTURE. *n. s.* [from *construct*.] Pile; edifice; fabrick.

They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts confin'd. *Blackmore.*

TO CONSTRUE. *v. a.* [*construo*, Latin.]

1. To range words in their natural order; to disentangle transposition.

I'll teach mine eyes with meek humility,
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read;
Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can spell,
Will soon conceive, and learn to *construe* well. *Spenser.*

Construe the times to their necessities,
And you shall say, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries. *Shakspeare, H. IV.*

2. To interpret; to explain; to shew the meaning.

I must crave that I be not so understood or *construed*, as if any such thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and assistance of God's most blessed spirit. *Hooker.*

Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires (I may almost say) a grammar apart to *construe* him. *Dryden.*

Thus we are put to *construe* and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves either from the ignorance or malice of our adversaries. *Stillingfleet.*

When the word is *construed* into its idea, the double meaning vanishes. *Judson on Ancient Medals.*

TO CONSTUPRATE.* *†* *v. a.* [*constupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

The good gostlye father that *constuprated* ii hundred noanes in his tyme! *Bale on the Revelat. (1550.) P. iii.*

Their wives and loveliest daughters *constuprated* by every base cullion. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 165.*

CONSTUPRATION.* *†* *n. s.* [from *constuprate*.] Violation; defilement.

The first are eyes full of adulteries; every glance whereof is an act of beastliness: the very sight is a kind of *constupration*. *Bp. Hall, Sermon Works, ii. 313.*

TO CONSUME.* *†* *v. n.* [*con* and *subis*.] To exist together.

There are some who hold two *consuming* wills, an active and an elective, the latter continually directing the former; how truly I shall not examine.

Search's Freewill, Foreknowledge, &c. p. 54.

CONSUBSTANTIAL. *adj.* [*consubstantialis*, Lat.]

1. Having the same essence or subsistence.

The Lord our God is but one God: in which indivisible unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself, we glorify that *consubstantial* word which is the Son; we bless and magnify that co-essential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost. *Hooker.*

2. Being of the same kind or nature.

It continueth a body *consubstantial* with our bodies; a body of the same, both nature and measure, which it had on earth. *Hooker.*

In their conceits the human nature of Christ was not *consubstantial* to ours, but of another kind. *Brenewood.*

CONSUBSTANTIALIST.* *n. s.* [from *consubstantial*.]

He who believes in consubstantiation.

The sect of the Lutheran *consubstantialists* and of the Roman transubstantialists, who affirm that the body of our Lord is here upon earth at once present in many places. *Barrow, Sermon, ii. S. 37.*

CONSUBSTANTIALITY.* *†* *n. s.* [old Fr. *consubstantialité*.]

1. Existence of more than one, in the same substance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and *consubstantiality* with the Father, when he came down from heaven. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Can the answerer himself unriddle the secrets of the Incarnation, fathom the undivided Trinity, or the *consubstantiality* of the Eternal Son, with all his readings and examinations? *Dryden, Def. of the D. of York's Paper.*

2. Participation of the same nature.

TO CONSUBSTANTIATE.* *†* *v. a.* [from *con* and *substantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

That so by "putting his finger into the print of the nails, and thrusting his hand into his side," he [St. Thomas] might almost *consubstantiate* and unite himself unto his Saviour, and at once be assured of the truth and partake of the profit of the Resurrection. *Hammond's Works, iv. 684.*

TO CONSUBSTANTIATE.* *†* *v. n.* To profess consubstantiation.

The *consubstantiating* church and priest.
Refuse communion to the Calvinist.

Dryden, Hind and Panther.

CONSUBSTANTIATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] United.

We must love her, [the wife,] that is thus *consubstantiate* with us. *Feltham, Sermon on St. Luke, xiv. 20.*

CONSUBSTANTIATION.* *†* *n. s.* [from *consubstantiate*.] The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with

the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.
The Lutheran holds *consubstantiation*. *Milton, of True Religion.*

In the point of *constabulation*, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind. *Atterbury.*

CO'NSUL. *n. s.* [*consul, consulendo, Latin.*]

1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republick.

Or never he so noble as a *consul*,
Nor yoke with him for tribune. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

Consul be a safe pow'r in calms were made;
When the *consul* wine, one sole dictator sway'd. *Dryden.*

2. On officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CO'NSULAR. *adj.* [*consularis, Latin.*]

1. Relating to the consul.

The *consular* power had only the ornaments, without the force of the royal authority. *Spectator, No. 287.*

2. CONSULAR Man. One who had been consul.

Rose, not the *consular* man, and left their places,
So soon as thou sat'st down? *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

CO'NSULATE. *n. s.* *consulatus, Latin.* The office of consul.

His name and *consulate* were effaced out of all publick registers and inscriptions. *Addison on Italy.*

CO'NSULSHIP. *† n. s.* [from *consul.*] The office of consul.

The patricians should do very ill,
To let the *consulship* be so defil'd. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

The noblest Romans, when they stood for that which was a kind of regal honour, the *consulship*, were wont in a submissive manner, to go about, and beg that highest dignity of the meanest plebeians, naming them man by man; which in their tongue, was called *petitio consulatus*. *Milton, Eikon. ch. xi.*

The lovely boy, with his auspicious face,
Shall Pollio's *consulship* and triumph grace. *Dryden.*

To CONSUL'T. *v. n.* [*consulto, Lat.*] To take counsel together; to deliberate in common: it has *with* before the person admitted to consultation.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd, was
A thing inspir'd; and not *consulting*, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach on't. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

A senate house, wherein three hundred and twenty men sat
consulting always for the people. *Mac. viii. 15.*

Consult not with the slothful for any work. *Eccles. xxxvii.*

He sent for his bosom friends, with whom he most confidently *consulted*, and shewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

To CONSULT. *† v. a.*

1. To ask advice of: as, he *consulted* his friends; to *consult* an author.

Consult your reason, and you soon shall find
'Twas you were jealous, not your wife unkind. *Pope.*

2. To regard; to act with view or respect to.

We are, in the first place, to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L' Estrange.*

The senate owes its gratitude to Cato,
Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety,
And guards our lives, while he neglects his own *Addison.*

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house, by cutting off many people. *Hab. ii. 10.*

Many things were there *consulted* for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved. *Clarendon.*

CO'NSULT. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is variously accented.]

1. The act of consulting.

Yourself in person head one chosen half,
And march t' oppress the faction in *consult*
With dying Dorax *Dryden, D. Seba't.*

2. The effect of consulting; determination.

He said, and rose the first; the council broke;
And all their grave *consults* dissolv'd in smoke. *Dryden, Fab.*

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *consults* of our whole number, to consider of the former labours. *Bacon.*

A *consult* of coquets below
Was call'd, to rig him out a beau. *Swift.*

CONSULTATION. *n. s.* [from *consult.*]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.

The chief priests held a *consultation* with the elders and scribes. *St. Mark, xv. 1.*

2. A number of persons consulted together; a council.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation. *Wiseman of Abscesses.*

3. [In law.] *Consultatio* is a writ, whereby a cause, being formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or court christian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the suggestion of the party, they do find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be wrongfully called from the court christian; then, upon this *consultation* or deliberation, decree is to be returned again. *Cowel.*

CONSULTATIVE. ** adj.* [from *consultation.*] Having the privilege of consulting.

None of them elect or choose the emperour, but only those six princes, who have a *consultative*, deliberative, and determinative power in his election.

Bp. Bran hall against Hobbes, p. 27.

CONSULTER. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *consulteur.*] One that consults or asks council or intelligence.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a *consulter* with familiar spirits, or a wizard. *Deut. xviii. 11.*

In this action they which first consulted with Apollo were to blame, (for Apollo was the devil,) but they, which by industry would have found it if they could, were not guilty of the first *consulters'* fault. *Hales, Rem. p. 288.*

CONSUMABLE. *adj.* [from *consume.*] Susceptible of destruction; possible to be wasted, spent, or destroyed.

Asbestos does truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire; but it doth contract so much fuliginous matter, from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with some of the purest oil that in a very few days it did choak and extinguish the flame. *Wulkins, Mathem. Magic.*

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or less, our importation or exportation of *consumable* commodities. *Locke.*

To CONSUME. *v. a.* [*consumo, Latin.*] To waste; to spend; to destroy.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakspeare.*
Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in; for the locusts shall *consume* it. *Deut. xxviii.*

Thus in soft anguish she *consumes* the day,
Nor quits her deep retirement. *Thomson, Spring.*

To CONSUME. *† v. n.* To waste away; to be exhausted.

These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which, as they meet, *consume*, *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Therefore let Benedick, like cover'd fire,
Consume away in sighs, waste inwardly. *Shakspeare, Much ado.*
They shall *consume*; into smoke shall they *consume* away. *Psalms xxxvii. 20.*

He was threatened by Apollo in a dream, that he should *consume* as bare as a certain brazen *consult*, which was consecrated unto him in his temple by Hippocrates. *Petherby, Atheom. p. 239.*

CONSUMER.† *n. s.* [from *consume*.] One that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

Time — is a *consumer* and devourer of all things.

Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. ii. 1.

Money may be considered as in the hands of the *consumer*, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export.

Locke.

TO CONSUMMATE. *v. a.* [*consummāre*, Fr. *consummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finish; to end. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

Yourself, myself, and other lords will pass

To consummate this business happily. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

There shall we consummate our spousal rights. *Shakspeare.*

The person was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker sufficient to consummate the fraud in the stronger.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

He had a mind to consummate the happiness of the day. *Teller.*

CONSUMMATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finished; *omnibus numeris absolutus*.

I do but stay till your marriage be consummate. *Shakspeare.*

Earth, in her rich attire

Consummate, lovely smil'd.

Milton, P. L.

Gratian, among his maxims for raising a man to the most consummate greatness, advises to perform extraordinary actions, and to secure a good historian.

Addison, Freeholder.

If a man of perfect and consummate virtue falls into a misfortune, it raises our pity, but not our terror. *Addison, Spect.*

CONSUMMATELY.* *adv.* [from *consummate*.] Perfectly; completely.

Under the conduct of Felix Ragusinus, a Dalmatian consummately learned in the Greek, Chaldaick, and Arabic languages.

Warton, Hist. Eng. Poet. ii. 418.

CONSUMMATION. *n. s.* [from *consummate*.]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That just and regular process, which it must be supposed to take from its original to its consummation. *Addison, Spect.*

2. The end of the present system of things; the end of the world.

From the first beginning of the world unto the last consummation thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be otherwise.

Hooker, ii. § 4.

3. Death; end of life.

Ghost, unlaid, forbear thee!

Nothing ill come near thee!

Quiet consummation have,

And renowned be thy grave! *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

CONSUMPTION. *n. s.* [*consumptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

In commodities the value rises as its quantity is less and vent greater, which depends upon its being preferred in its consumption. *Locke.*

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

Etna and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or consumption; but are at this day the highest mountains in those countries. *Woodward.*

3. [In physick.] A waste of muscular flesh. It is frequently attended with a hectic fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes. *Quincy.*

Consumptions sow

In hollow bones of man.

Shakspeare, Tim.

The stoppage of women's courses, if not looked to, sets them into a consumption, dropsy, or other disease. *Harvey.*

The essential and distinguishing character of a confirmed consumption, is a wasting of the body by reason of an ulcerated state of the lungs, attended with a cough, a discharge of purulent matter, and a hectic fever. *Blackmore.*

CONSUMPTIVE.† *adj.* [from *consume*.]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming.

Books, which serve to any other purpose, are — *consumptive* of our time and health to no purpose.

Bp. Taylor, Duct. Dub. Pref.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France; *Addison on the War.*

2. Distressed with a consumption.

Nothing taints sound lungs sooner than inspiring the breath of *consumptive* lungs. *Harvey on Consump.*

The lean, *consumptive* wench, with coughs decayed,

Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryden.*

By an exact regimen a *consumptive* person may hold out for years. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONSUMPTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *consumptive*.] In a way tending to consumption.

A puny *consumptively* disposed mother.

Braddoe.

CONSUMPTIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *consumptive*.] A tendency to a consumption.

CONSUMTILE. *adj.* [*consumtilis*, Lat.] That is sewed or stitched together. *Dict.*

TO CONTABULATE.† *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Lat.]

This word is given by Dr. Johnson, without any authority or reference; but it is an old word, and is used by the quaint annotator on Don Quixote, 1654.] To floor with boards.

Bedcorbs and boards are the best flesh-firmers, consolidating and *contabulating* his body of grantry into a gum or moving mummia. *Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. iii. 2.*

CONTABULATION. *n. s.* [*contabulatio*, Latin.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CONTACT. *n. s.* [*contactus*, Lat.] Touch; close union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirits of the person loved, which causeth the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it seemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly transmitted. *Newton, Opt.*

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CONTACTION.† *n. s.* [*contactus*, Lat.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

It is a rule in philosophy, that every natural agent works by a *contaction*, whether bodily or virtual. *Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 90.*

CONTAGION.† *n. s.* [Fr. *contagion*, Lat. *contagio*, from *con* with, and *tangere*, to touch.]

1. The emission from body to body, by which diseases are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play false,

I do digest the poison of thy flesh,

Being strumpeted by thy *contagion*. *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

A infection and *contagion* from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is, by the strength and good disposition thereof, repulsed. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of mischief, or disease.

Nor will the goodness of intention excuse the scandal and *contagion* of example. *King Charles.*

Down fell they,

And the dire hiss renew'd, and the dire form

Catch'd by *contagion*.

Milton, P. L.

3. Pestilence; venomous emanations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,

To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

CONTAGIOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *contagieux*.] Infectious; caught by approach; poisonous; pestilential.

The jades

That drag the tragick melancholy night,

From their misty jaws

Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

We sicken soon from her *contagious* care,
Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair.

Prior

CONTA'GIOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *contagious*.] The quality of being contagious; infection. *Hudoc.*

An excellent preservative against the *contagiousness* of sin.

W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. (1648), p. 177.

TO CONTA'IN. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Lat.]

1. To hold as a vessel.

There ^{revel} ^{old} any other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written.

St. John, xxi. 25.

Gently instructed I shall hence depart,
Greatly in peace of thought, and have my fill
Of knowledge what this vessel can contain.

Milton, P. L.

What thy stores contain bring forth, and pour
Abundance.

Milton, P. L.

2. To comprehend; to comprise.

What seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now
Mean, or in her summ'd up, in her contain'd.

Milton, P. L.

The earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small
Nor glist'ring, may of solid good contain

More plenty, than the sun that barren shines. *Milton, P. L.*

3. To comprise, as a writing.

Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture. *1 Pet. ii. 6.*

4. To restrain; to withhold; to keep within bounds.
All men should be contained in duty ever after, without the
terror of warlike forces.

Spenser on Ireland.

Their king's person contains the unruly people from evil
occasions.

Ibid.

"I tell you, sirs,

If you should smile, he grows impatient. —

— Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves. *Shakspeare.*

TO CONTA'IN.† *v. n.* To live in continence.

If they cannot contain, let them marry. *1 Cor. vii. 9.*

I felt the ardour of my passion increase, 'till I could no
longer contain. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

CONTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *contain*.] Possible to be contained.

The air containable within the cavity of the colipile,
amounted to eleven grains. *Roule*

TO CONTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.

Shall we now

Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

A base pander holds the chamber-door,

Whilst by a slave, no gentler than a dog,

His fairest daughter is contaminated. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Do it not with poison; strangle her in her bed,

Even in the bed she hath contaminated. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

I quickly shed

Some of his bastard-blood; and, in disgrace,

Bespoke him thus: contaminated, base,

And misbegotten blood I spill of thine. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial converse; yet 'tis like the sun, without contaminating its beams.

Glanville, Apol.

He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and contaminates the honour thereof as much as in him lies.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

CONTA'MINATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Corrupt by base mixture; polluted.

How dearly would it touch thee to the quick,

Should'st thou but hear I were licentious;

And that this body, consecrate to thee,

By ruffian lust should be contaminate? *Shakspeare, Com. of Err.*

The sons of idiots, of ignoble birth,

Contaminate, and viler than the earth.

Sandys, Paraphr. of Job, p. 42.

William Rufus was contaminated as well with his own, as his father's sacrilege.

Spelman, Hist. of Sacrilege, add. by Stephens, § viii.

CONTAMINATION.† *n. s.* [from *contaminate*.] Pollution; defilement.

What was he that accused marriage of unholiness out of sancti estote; of uncleanness out of omnia munda mundis; of

contamination with carnal concupiscence? Was it not his own pope Innocentius? *Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 24.*

CONTECK.* *n. s.* [our old word for contest. Mr.

Tyrwhitt says it is of Saxon origin; but it is more probably of French, and adopted from *attaquer*.]

Quarrel; contention. Obsolete.

Let none mislike of that may not be mended:

So conteck sopen by concord might be ended.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. May.

CONTE'CTION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *contego*, *contectum*.] A covering.

Fig-leaves by sundry authors are described to have some appearance unto genitals, and so were aptly formed for such *contection* of those parts. *Sir T. Brown, Misc. Tracts, p. 15.*

CONTE'MERATED. *adj.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.] Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

TO CONTE'MN. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Lat.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be contemned,

That still contemned and flattered. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Eve, thy contempt of life and pleasure seems

To argue in thee something more sublime

And excellent than what thy mind contemns. *Milton, P. L.*

Pygmalion then the Tyrian sceptre sway'd;

One who contemn'd divine and human laws,

Then strife ensu'd. *Dryden, Virg. Æneid.*

CONTE'MNER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *contemneur*.] One that contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

A terrible example to all contemners and deriders of religion and godlynesse.

Woolton's Chr. Man. (1576,) k. iij.

Commonly they come home common contemners of marriage, and ready persuaders of all others to the same.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

That contemner of the world must still know, he hath not yet taken out the Baptist's copy, nor made such use of the doctrine of the rod, as is expected from him.

Hammond's Works, iv. 492.

St. Hierom, — a great clerk, and singular contemner of secular superfluities.

Hales, Sermon at the close of his Rem. p. 31.

He counsels him to persecute innovators of worship, not only as contemners of the gods, but disturbers of the state. *South.*

TO CONTE'MPER.† *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite qualities.

The leaves qualify and temper the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture.

Ray on the Creation.

The antidotes with which philosophy has medicated the cup of life, though they cannot give it salubrity and sweetness, have at least allayed its bitterness, and tempered its malignity.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 150.

CONTE'MPERAMENT. *n. s.* [from *contempero*, Latin.] The degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.

Derham.

TO CONTE'MPERATE. *v. a.* [from *contemper*.] To diminish any quality by something contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and temperate the air, but refresh and humectate the earth.

Brown.

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and *contempering* the humours.

Wiseman, Surgery.

CONTE'MPERATION. *n. s.* [from *contemperate*.]

1. The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The use of air, without which there is no continuation of life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperament* of fervour in the heart.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantasies.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Latin.] This seems to have been once accented on the first syllable.] To consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

To CONTE'MPLATE. *v. n.* To muse; to think studiously with long attention.

So many hours must I take my rest;

So many hours must I *contemplate*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
Sapor had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, *contem-
plating* over the same as if he had been Jupiter. *Peacocham.*

How can I consider what belongs to myself, when I have been so long *contemplating* on you. *Dryden, Juv. Preface.*

CONTEMP'LATION. *n. s.* [from *contemplate*.]

1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continued attention.

How now, what serious *contemplation* are you in?

Shakspeare.
Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.

I have breathed a secret vow,

To live in prayer and *contemplation*,
Only attended by Nerissa here. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

3. The faculty of study; opposed to the power of action.

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general division of objects; some of which entertain our speculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE. *adj.* [from *contemplate*.]

1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.

Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,

Still turning over nature's books. *Denham.*

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.

I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs: my life hath rather been *contemplative* than active. *Bacon.*

Contemplative men may be without the pleasure of discovering the secrets of state, and men of action are commonly without the pleasure of tracing the secrets of divine art. *Grew's Cosmol.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exercise the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. *adv.* [from *contemplative*.]

Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention. *Hudoc.*

CONTE'MPLATOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One employed in study; an enquirer after knowledge; a student.

In the Persian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly science. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

The Platonick *contemplators* reject both these descriptions, founded upon parts and colours. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONTE'MPORARINESS.* *n. s.* [from *contemporary*.]

Existence at the same point of time.

The series of the matter, the epoch of the times, and regular succession and *contemporariness* of princes. *Howell, Instruct. for For. Trav. p. 39.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*contemporain*, French.] See **COTEMPORARY.**

1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas.

Dryden, Du Fresnoy.

2. Born at the same time.

A grove born with himself he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

3. Existing at the same point of time.

It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

CONTE'MPORARY. *n. s.* One who lives at the same time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have atchiev'd;

Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd. *Dryden.*

As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindness from our *contemporaries*; for we are fallen into an age illiterate, censorious, and detaching. *Dryden, Juv. Prof.*

The active part of mankind, as they do merit for the good of their *contemporaries*, very deservedly gain the greatest share in their applauses. *Addison, Freeholder.*

To CONTE'MPORISE. *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] To make contemporary; to place in the same age.

The indifferency of their existences *contemporised* into our actions, admits a farther consideration. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONTE'MPT. *n. s.* [*contempt*, old Fr. *contemptus*, Lat.]

1. The act of despising others; slight regard; scorn.

It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did not bow.

Ether, xiii. 12.

The shame of being miserable,

Exposes men to scorn and base *contempt*,

Even from their nearest friends.

Denham.

There is no action in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of *contempt*; it being an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uselessness and inability, and a spiteful endeavour to engage the rest of the world in the same slight esteem of him. *South.*

His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud *contempt*

Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt.

Dryden, Fab.

Nothing, says Longinus, can be great,

The *contempt* of which is great.

Addison

2. The state of being despised; vileness.

The place was like to come unto *contempt*. *2 Mac. iii. 18.*

3. Offence in law of various kinds.

Misprisions which are merely positive, are generally denominated *contempts*. *Blackstone.*

CONTE'MPTIBLE. *adj.* [old Fr. *contemptible*.]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.

No man truly knows himself, but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes. *Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

From no one vice exempt,

And most *contemptible* to shun contempt.

Pope, Epist.

2. Despised; scorned; neglected.

There is not so *contemptible* a plant or animal that does not confound the most enlarged understanding. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to despise; contemptuous. This is no proper use.

If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it; for the man hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shakspeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *contemptible*.] The state of being contemptible; the state of being despised; meanness; vileness; baseness; cheapness.

Having by our present miseries learned so much of the *contemptibleness* of it, [the world.] *Hammond's Works, iv. 491.*

Who, by a steady practice of virtue, comes to discern the *contemptibleness* of baits wherewith he allures us.

Decay of Piety.

CONTE'MPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *contemptible*.] Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

At their first coming, they are generally entertained by Pleasure and Dalliance, and have all the content that possible may be given, so long as their money lasts; but when their means fail, they are *contemptibly* thrust out at a back door headlong, and there left to Shame, Reproach, Despair.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 117.

Know'st thou not

Their language, and their ways? They also know,

And reason not *contemptibly*.

Milton, P. L.

If he be serious, it will affect him with detestation and horror to see a serious thing so *contemptibly* treated.

Scott, Christian Life, ii. iii.

CONTEMPTUOUS. *adj.* [from *contempt*.] Scornful; apt to despise; using words or actions of contempt; insolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him: to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, casting our hopes on the peace which we trust to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious presumption, and even contemptuous laughing to scorn and deriding of God, his laws and precepts. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Some much averse I found, and wondrous harsh, Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite. *Milton, S. A.*
Rome, the proudest part of the heathen world, entertained the most contemptuous opinion of the Jews. *Alterbury.*

CONTEMPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contemptuous*.] With scorn; with despite; scornfully; despitefully.

I throw my name against the bruising stone, Trampling contemptuously on thy diadem. *Shakespeare.*
The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used contemptuously. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated contemptuously in age; and the baser his enemies, the more intolerable the affront. *I. Estrange.*

A wise man would not speak contemptuously of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tillotson.*

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contemptuous*.] Disposition to contempt; insolence. *Dict.*

TO CONTE'ND. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.]

1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.

Hector's forehead spit forth blood At Grecian swords contending. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

His wonders and his praises do contend Which should be thine or his. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Death and nature do contend about them, Whether they live or die. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. *Deut. ii. 9.*

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

You sit above, and see vain men below Contend for what you only can bestow. *Dryden.*

3. It has for before the ground or cause of contention.

The question which our author would contend for, if he did not forget it, is what persons have a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*

4. Sometimes about.

He will find that many things he fiercely contended about were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has with before the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war, When dying clouds contend with growing light. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

If we consider him as our maker, we cannot contend with him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes against.

In ambitious strength I did Contend against thy valour. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

TO CONTE'ND. *v. a.* To dispute any thing; to contest.

Their airy limbs in sports they exercise, And on the green contend the wrestler's prize. *Dryden, Æn.*

A time of war at length will come, When Carthage shall contend the world with Rome. *Dryden.*

Thus low we lie, Shut from this day and that contended sky. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT. *n. s.* [from **contend*.] Antagonist; opponent; champion; combatant. Not used.

In all notable changes and revolutions the contentents have been still made a prey to the third party. *I. Estrange.*

CONTE'NDER. *n. s.* [from *contend*.] Combatant; champion.

contenders for it, look upon it as undeniable. *Locke.*

Intention disputes often arise in good earnest, where the two What do really believe the different propositions which *sancti espt.* *Watts on the Mind.*

CONTENT. *† adj.* [*content*, Fr. *contentus*, Lat.]

1. Satisfied so as not to repine; easy, though not highly pleased.

Born to the spacious empire of the Nine, One wou'd have thought she shou'd have been content, To manage well that mighty government. *Dryden.*

Who is content, is happy. *Locke.*

A man is perfectly content with the state he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness. *Locke.*

Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease, Content with science in the vale of peace. *Pope, Epist.*

2. Satisfied so as not to oppose.

Submit you to the people's voices, Allow their officers, and be content To suffer lawful censure. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

TO CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To satisfy so as to stop complaint; not to offend; to appease without plenary happiness or complete gratification.

Content thyself with this much, and let this satisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.*

Great minds do sometimes content themselves to threaten, when they could destroy. *Tillotson.*

Do not content yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be attained. *Watts, Logic.*

2. To please; to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel, Because his painted skin contents the eye? *Shakespeare.*

It doth much content me To hear him so inclin'd. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

If a man so temper his actions, as in some one of them he doth content every faction, the musick of praise will be fuller. *Bacon.*

Wheat is contented with a meaner earth, and contenting with a suitable gain. *Carew, Cornwall.*

CONTE'NT. *† n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happiness; such satisfaction as, though it does not fill up desire, appeases complaint.

Nought's had, all's spent, Where our desire is got without content. *Shakespeare, Macb.*

One thought content the good to be enjoy'd; This every little accident destroy'd. *Dryden.*

A wise content his even soul secur'd; By want not shaken, nor by wealth allur'd. *Smith on Philips.*

2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined.

Others for language all their care express, And value books, as women men, for dress: Their praise is still—the stile is excellent; The sense they humbly take upon content. *Pope, Epist.*

3. [From *contentus*, contained.] That which is contained, or included in any thing.

Though my heart's content firm love doth bear, Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear. *Shakespeare.*

Scarcely any thing can be determined of the particular contents of any single mass of ore by mere inspection. *Woodward.*

Experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals: in a weak habit, serum might afford other contents. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships, of great content. *Bacon.*

It were good to know the geometrical content, figure, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to natural bounds. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

5. That which is comprised in a writing. In this sense the plural only is in use.

I have a letter from her Of such contents, as you will wonder at. *Shakespeare.*

I shall prove these writings not counterfeits, but authentic, and the contents true, and worthy of a divine original. *Grew's Cosmol.*

The contents of both books come before those of the first book, in the thread of the story. *Addison, Spect.*

6. A parliamentary expression for those who are in favour of the subject proposed.

Supposing the number of *content* and not contents strictly equal in numbers and consequence, the possession, to avoid disturbance, ought to carry it.

Burke, Sp. on the Act of Uniformity.

CONTENTA'TION. *n. s.* [from *content*.] Satisfaction; content. Out of use.

I seek no better warrant than *my* own conscience, nor no greater pleasure than mine own contentation. *Sidney.*

Fourteen years, space, during the minority of Gordianus, the government was with great applause and contentation in the hands of Mithreus, a pedant. *Bacon.*

The shield was not long after incrustated with a new rust, and is the same a cut of which hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great contentation of the learned. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

CONTENTED. *participial adj.* [from *content*.] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining; not demanding more; easy, though not plenarily happy.

Barbarossa, in hope by sufferance to obtain another kingdom, seemed contented with the answer. *Knolles, Hist.*

Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of highest heav'n. *Milton, P. L.*

If he can descry
Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,
And begs his fate, and then contented falls. *Denham.*

To distant lands Vertumnus never roves,
Like you, contented with his native groves. *Pope.*

CONTENTEDLY. ** adv.* [from *contented*.] In a quiet, easy, or satisfied manner.

We see no nation post with more haste, or crowd in more numbers, to Lotteries than our English. No people is more contentedly cozened with hope of gain in that kinde, no whit disheartened by the disproportion of Blanks to adventure for the Prize. *Standard of Equality, § 32.*

There was no great cause of fear, but that from thence forward he should live merrily and contentedly with him. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quæ. iv. 7.*

Must I ask another's humour, whether I shall sleep soundly, or eat contentedly? *Whitlock, Mann. of the Eng. p. 312.*

Truly, Mrs. Abigail, I must needs say, I served my master contentedly, while he was living. *Addison, Drummer, i. 1.*

Whether a gentleman, who hath seen a little of the world and observed how men live elsewhere, can contentedly sit down in a cold, damp, sordid habitation, in the midst of a bleak country, inhabited by thieves and beggars? *Bp. Berkeley, Quæst. § 412.*

CONTENTEDNESS. ** n. s.* [from *contented*.] State of satisfaction in any lot.

An humble contentedness with his good pleasure in all things; looking upon God with the same face, whether he smile upon us in his favours, or chastise us with his loving corrections. *Bp. Hall, Devout Soul, § 18.*

This patience and contentedness of spirit—is no hinderance to pious and ingenuous industry. *Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands, p. 52.*

An entire contentedness with our lot, that duty of the last commandment, is absolutely required. *Hammond's Works, iv. 546.*

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procurer of contentedness. *Walton, Angler.*

CONTENTFUL. ** adj.* [from *content* and *full*.] Perfectly content; quite easy; pleased. *Hulot.*

By contentful submission to God's disposal of things, we do worthily express ourselves avowing his right to do what he will with his own, and approving his exercise thereof. *Barrow, Sermon, iii. S. 6.*

CONTENTFULLY. ** adv.* [from *contentful*.] In a perfectly contented way. *Hulot.*

CONTENTION. ** n. s.* [contentio, Lat. It has been well observed to me by a learned friend, that the three significations, as arranged by Johnson, should be reversed. Eagerness is the primary signification. Emulation is the next, because eagerness is

apt to produce emulation. And Strife is the third, as emulation is apt to produce strife.]

1. Strife; debate; contest; quarrel; mutual opposition.

Can we with manner ask what was the difference?

Safely, I think; 'twas a contentum in publick. *Shakespeare.*
Avoid foolish questions and genealogies, and contentions and strivings. *Tit. iii. 9.*

Can they keep themselves in a perpetual contentum with their case, their reason, and their God, and not endure a short combat with a sinful custom. *Decay of Piety.*

The ancients made contentum the principle that reigned in the chaos at first, and then love; the one to express the divisions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a strife!

What is your quarrel? how began it first?

No quarrel, but a sweet contentum. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*

3. Eagerness; zeal; ardor; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earnestness and contentum to effect what you are about, will continually suggest to you several artifices. *Holder.*

This is an end, which, at first view, appears worthy our utmost contentum to obtain. *Rogers.*

CONTENTIOUS. ** adj.* [old Fr. contentieux.] Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse; not peaceable.

Thou think'st much that this contentious storm
Invades us to the skin. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

There are certain contentious humours that are never to be pleased. *I. Strange.*

Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and curiosity contentious. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTENTIOUS Jurisdiction. [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices, and judges, have a contentious jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Chambers.*

CONTENTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contentious*.] Perversely; quarrelsomely.

We shall not contentiously reject, or only to justify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer assertions. *Brown.*

CONTENTIOUSNESS. ** n. s.* [from *contentious*.] Perverseness to contest; perverseness; turbulence; quarrelsomeness.

Contentiousness in a feast of charity is more scandal than any posture. *Herbert, Country Parson, ch. 22.*

Do not contentiousness and cruelty, and study of revenge, seldom fail of retaliation? *Bentley, Sermon.*

CONTENTLESS. *adj.* [from *content*.] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

Best state, contentless,

Have a distracted and most wretched being,
Worse than the worst content. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

CONTENTLY. ** adv.* [from *content*.] In a quiet, contented way.

We'll away unto your country house,
And there we'll learn to live contently. *Braun, and Pl. Rule a Wife.*

CONTENTMENT. ** n. s.* [old Fr. contentement.]

1. Acquiescence without pleary satisfaction.

Such men's contentment must be wrought by stratagem; the usual method of fare is not for them. *Hooker.*

Submission is the only reasoning between a creature and its Maker, and contentment in his will is the best remedy we can apply to misfortunes. *Temple.*

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleasure of eating, temperance. *Green, Cosmol.*

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease,
Those call it pleasure, and contentment these. *Pope, Ess.*

But now no face divine contentment wears,
'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears. *Pope.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some contentment in viewing of a famous city. *Wotton.*

Let my heart so joy in the assured expectation of it, that it may disrelish all the contentments, and condemn all the crosses, which this world can afford me. *Bp. Hall, Soliloq. 57.*

CONTERMINABLE.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *contermino.*] Capable of the same bounds.

There succeeded in the same place the departure of my no less dear niece, your long, and I dare say, your still beloved consort, (for love and life are not *conterminable*;) as well appeareth by your many tender expressions of that disjuncture. *Sir H. Wotton, Letters.*

CONTERMINATE.* *adj.* [Lat. *contermino, conterminatum.*] That which hath the same bounds.

Here are kingdoms mix'd

And nations join'd, a strength of empire fix'd

Conterminat with heaven. *B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

CONTERMINOUS.* *adj.* [*conterminus*, Latin.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This conformed so many of them, as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws. *Hale.*

CONTERREANEAN.* *adj.* [Lat. *conterraneus.*] Of the same earth or country.

I hold that of the orator to be a wild extravagant speech, That if women were not *conterranean* and mingled with men, angels would descend and dwell among us. *Howell, Lett. iv. 7.*

CONTERRENEOUS.* *adj.* [*conterraneus*, Latin.] Of the same country. *Dict.*

CONTESSERATION.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *con* and *teseratus*, variegated.] Assemblage; collection.

I have not, so much as with one dash of a pencil, offered to describe that person of his, which afforded so unusual a *contesseration* of elegancies, and set of rarities to the beholder.

B. Oley's Life of G. Herbert, (1671,) sign. O. 5.

To CONTEST. *v. a.* [*contester*, Fr., probably from *contra testari*, Latin.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in question.

'Tis evident, upon what account none have presumed to *contest* the proportion of these ancient pieces. *Dryden, Duf.*

To CONTEST. *v. n.*

1. To strive; to contend: followed by *with*.

Contesting not with them, nor contradicting them with the spirit of frowardness. *Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 146.*

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting* with it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do *contest*

As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,

As ever in ambitious strength I did

Contend against thy valour.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

Of man, who dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest*,

Unchang'd, immortal, and supremely blest? *Pope, Odys.*

CONTEST. *n. s.* [from the verb. It is now accented on the first syllable.] Dispute; difference; debate.

This of old no less *contests* did move,

Than when for Homer's birth sev'n cities strove. *Denham.*

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for *contest* about it. *Locke.*

Leave all noisy *contests*, all immodest clamours, and brawling language. *Watts.*

CONTESTABLE.* *adj.* [from *contest*.] That may be *contested* or disputable; controvertible.

CONTESTABLE.* *n. s.* [from *contestable*.] Possibility of *contesting*; challenge.

CONTESTABLE.* *n. s.* [from *contest*.] The act of *contesting*; strife.

CONTESTATION.* *n. s.* [from *contestatio*, Latin.] A frame of beams joined together; a story.

We mean a porch, or cloister, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not in storied buildings. *Wotton, Architecture.*

Where more of these orders than one shall be set in several stories or *contignations*, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns precisely one over another. *Ibid.*

er contention rise in
estation who

Those of other warmer regions, impatient of the wrongs of their conjugal disappointments, fly out into open *contestations*.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Consc. iv. 10.

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and, which was worse, divers *contestations*, even with the queen herself. *Wotton.*

After years spent in domestick, unsociable *contestations*, she found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*

CONTESTATION.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *contestation*, Lat. *contestor*, to witness.] Testimony; proof by witnesses.

We are all as well baptized into the name of the Holy Spirit, as of the Father and Son, wherein is signified, and by a solemn *contestation* ratified on the part of God, that those three joined are conspiringly propitious and favourable to us.

Barrow, Sermon. ii. S. 34.

CONTESTINGLY.* *adv.* [from *To Contest*.] In a contending manner.

The more *contestingly* they set their reason to explain them, the more difficult they, perhaps, will find them at that conjuncture. *W. Montaigne, Dev. Ess. (1648,) p. 371.*

CONTESTLESS.* *adj.* [from *contest* and *less*.] Not to be disputed.

Modest sense

Of my unequal worth compell'd some doubting;

But now 'tis truth *contestless*.

A. Hill.

To CONTEX. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Latin.] To weave together; to unite by interposition of parts. This word is not in use.

Nature may *contex* a plant, though that be a perfectly mixt concrete, without having all the elements previously presented to her to compound it of. *Boyle.*

The fluid body of quicksilver is *contexed* with the salts it carries up in sublimation. *Boyle.*

CONTEXT. *n. s.* [*contextus*, Latin.] The general series of a discourse; the parts of the discourse that precede and follow the sentence quoted.

That chapter is really a representation of one, which hath only the knowledge, not practice of his duty; as is manifest from the *context*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

CONTEXT.* *adj.* [from *contex*.] Knit together; firm.

Hollow and thin, for lightness; but withal *context* and firm, for strength. *Derham, Phys. Theol.*

To CONTEXT.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit together. An unusual but useful verb.

This were to unglew the whole world's frame, which is *contexted* only by commerce and contracts.

Junius, Sin Stigmat. (1639,) p. 776.

CONTEXTURAL.* *adj.* [from *contexture*.] Relating to the human frame.

Again, the *contextural* expressions are of the self same nature.

Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 182.

CONTEXTURE. *n. s.* [from *contex*.] The disposition of parts one amongst others; the composition of any thing out of separate parts; the system; the constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather sturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*

Every species, afterwards expressed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *contexture* of created beings.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

Hence 'gan relax

The ground's *contexture*; hence Tartarian dregs,
Sulphur, and vitrous spume, enkindling fierce,
Bellow'd within their darksome caves.

Philips.

This apt, this wise *contexture* of the sea,

Makes it the ships, driv'n by the winds, obey:

Whence hardy merchants sail from shore to shore. *Blackmore.*

CONTIGNATION.* *n. s.* [*contignatio*, Latin.]

A frame of beams joined together; a story.

We mean a porch, or cloister, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not in storied buildings. *Wotton, Architecture.*

Where more of these orders than one shall be set in several stories or *contignations*, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns precisely one over another. *Ibid.*

CON

Their private oratories were appointed in the uppermost
contignation of their houses. *Gregory's Works, p. 10.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick of wood.
Their own buildings—were without any party-wall, and
linked by a *contignation* into the edifice of France. *Burke.*

CONTIGUITY.† *n. s.* [from *contiguus*.] Actual con-
tact; situation in which two bodies or countries
touch upon each other.

He defined magetical attraction to be a natural imitation
and disposition conforming unto *contiguity*. *Brown.*

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex were a real space.
Hale, Orig. of Mank.

The bishop having first stated the convicinity and *contiguity*
of the two parishes. *Warton, Hist. of Kiddington, p. 18.*

CONTIGUOUS. *adj.* [*contiguus*, Lat.]

1. Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon each
other; not separate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or
water with water, but only remaineth *contiguous*, as it cometh
to pass betwixt consisting bodies. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The loud misrule
Of chaos far remov'd; lest fierce extremes,
Contiguous, might distemper the whole frame. *Milton, P. L.*

By the East and West
Upon the globe, a mathematick point
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are still *contiguous*. *Denham, Sophy.*

Distinguish them by the diminution of the lights and sha-
dows, joining the *contiguous* object, by the participation of
their colours. *Dryden, Dufres.*

When I viewed it too near, the two halves of the paper did
not appear fully divided from one another, but seemed *conti-*
guous at one of their angles. *Newton, Opt.*

2. It has sometimes *with*.
Water, being *contiguous* with air, cooleth it, but moisteneth
it not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CONTIGUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contiguous*.] Without any
intervening spaces.

Thus disembroll'd, they take their proper place,
The next of kin *contiguously* embrace,
And foes are sunder'd by a larger space. *Dryden, Ovid.*

CONTIGUOUSNESS.† *n. s.* [from *contiguous*.] Close
connection; coherence.

The suspicious houses, as if afraid to be infected with more
misery than they have already, by *contiguousness* to others,
keep off at a distance, having many waste places betwixt them.
Fuller's Holy War, p. 276.

CO'NTINENCE. } *n. s.* [*continentia*, Lat.]

CO'NTINENCY. }

1. Restraint; command of one's self.
He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, a
continence which is practised by few writers. *Dryden, Fob. Pref.*

2. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.
Content without lawful vengery, is *continence*; without un-
lawful, chastity. *Grew, Cosmol.*

3. Chastity in general.
Where is he?
— In her chamber, making a sermon of *continency* to her,
and rails, and swears, and rates. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

Suffer not dishonour to approach
Th' imperial seat; to virtue consecrate,
To justice, *continence*, and nobility. *Titus Andronicus.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleasures.
Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*: abstinence is
that of virgins or widows; *continence*, of married persons.
Bp. Taylor.

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.
Answers ought to be made before the same judge, before
whom the depositions were produced, lest the *continence* of the
course should be divided; or, in other terms, lest there should
be a discontinuance of the cause. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

CON

CO'NTINENT.† *adj.* [*continens*, Lat.; *continent*,
old Fr.]

1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures.

Life
Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy? *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*
A shamesfaced and faithful woman is a double grace, and
her *continent* mind cannot be valued. *Eccles. xxvi. 15.*

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.
I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance, 'till the speed of
his rage goes slower. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

3. Continuous; connected.
The North-east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the
West side of America, yet certainly it is the least disjointed by
sea of all that coast of Asia. *Brerewood on Languages.*

4. Opposing; restraining.
My desire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear,
That did oppose my will. *Shakspeare.*

CO'NTINENT.† *n. s.* [*continens*, Lat.]

1. Land not disjointed by the sea from other lands.
Whether this portion of the world were rent,
By the rude ocean, from the *continent*;
Or thus created, it was sure design'd
To be the sacred refuge of mankind. *Waller.*

The declivity of rivers will be so much the less, and there-
fore the *continents* will be the less drained, and will gradually
increase in humidity. *Bentley, Serm.*

2. That which contains any thing. This sense is
perhaps only in Shakspeare, Dr. Johnson says.
But there is abundant and good authority for this
usage of the word.

O cleave my sides!
Heart, once be stronger than thy *continent*,
Crack thy frail case. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*
Close pent-up guilts,
Rive your contending *continent*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
I told our pilot that past other men
He most must bear firm spirits, since he sway'd
The *continent* that all our spirits convey'd.
Chapman, Odys. 12.

I did not say that the Book of Articles only was the *con-*
tinent of the Church of England's publick doctrine.

The smaller *continent* which we call a pipkin.
Kennet, Paroch. Antiq. Gloss. in v. Potagnum.

CONTINE'NTAL.* *adj.* [from *continent*.] Respecting
a continent; particularly relating to the states on the
continent of Europe: a word much used in the po-
liticks of modern times.

I must leave it to you—to reflect upon the effect of this
or any *continental* alliances, present or future.
Burke on a Regicide Peace.

CO'NTINENTLY.* *adv.* [from *continent*.] Chastely.
When Paul wrote this epistle, it was lykely enough that the
man would live *continently*.

Martin on the Marr. of Priests, (1554.) X. i.

To CONTINGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.] To touch;
to reach: to happen. *Dict.*

CONTINGENCE.† } *n. s.* [from *contingent*.]

CONTINGENCY. }

1. The quality of being fortuitous; accidental pos-
sibility.
Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks, which, con-
sidering the *contingency* in events, are only in the prescience
of God. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

For once, O heaven! unfold thy adamant book;
If not thy firm, immutable decree,
At least the second page of great *contingency*,
Such as consists with wills originally free. *Dryden.*
It is a blind *contingency* of events? *Dryden, Amphitryon.*

CON

Aristotle says, we are not to build certain rules upon the contingency of human actions. *South.*

2. The act of reaching to, or touching.

From the time of the sun's being in F, the point of his rising, till he came to L, the point of contingency, the shadow of the style went still forward from S by Q to M.

Gregory's Posthuma, (1650,) p. 39.

CONTINGENT. † *adj.* [*contingens*, Lat.]

1. Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, first, something future; secondly, something contingent. *South.*

I first informed myself in all material circumstances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing casual or contingent in any one of those circumstances. *Woodward.*

2. Dependent upon an uncertainty.

If a contingent legacy be left to any one when he attains, or if he attains, the age of twenty one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. *Blackstone.*

CONTINGENT. *n. s.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By contingents we are to understand those things which come to pass without any human forecast. *Grew, Cosmol.*

His understanding could almost pierce into future contingents, his conjectures improving even to prophecy. *South, Serm.*

2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division: thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furnish his contingent of men, money, and munition.

CONTINGENTLY. *adv.* [from *contingent*.] Accidentally; without any settled rule.

It is digged out of the earth contingently, and indifferently, as the pyrite and agates. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

CONTINGENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *contingent*.] Accidentalness.

CONTINUAL. † *adj.* [*continuel*, old Fr. *continuous*, Latin.]

1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption; successive without any space of time between. *Continual* is used of time, and *continuous* of place, Dr. Johnson says; but formerly, I may observe, *continual* had the sense of *continuous*; as, "walls are either entire and *continual*, or intermitted," Wotton's *Elem. of Architecture*.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a continual feast.

Proverbs xv.

Other care perhaps

May have diverted from continual watch

Our great forbiddor.

Milton, P. L.

'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears.

Popo.

2. [In law.] A continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in some respect, we cannot attain without danger. For example, if I be disseised of land, into which, though I have right into it, I dare not enter, for fear of beating; it behooveth me to hold on my right of entry to the best opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live; and so I save the right of entry to my heir. *Cowel.*

3. It is sometimes used for *perpetual*.

CONTINUALLY. *adv.* [from *continual*.]

1. Without pause; without interruption.

The drawing of boughs into the inside of a room, where fire is continually kept, hath been tried with grapes. *Bacon.*

2. Without ceasing.

Why do not all animals continually increase in bigness, during the whole space of their lives? *Bentley, Serm.*

CON

CONTINUALNESS. * *n. s.* [from *continual*.] Permanence.

So then, though sleep partake not of our devotion, yet this hinders not the continualness of it. *Halet, Rem. p. 141.*

CONTINUANCE. * *n. s.* [from *continue*.]

1. Succession uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation, or the continuance of his species. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Permanence in one state.

Continuance of evil doth in itself increase evil. *Sidney.*

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one stay, yet with the continuance continually hath its heat increased. *Sidney.*

These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of men, by suggesting something which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, avowed continuance in sin. *South.*

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; lastingness.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence, that you call in question the continuance of his love.

Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of no greater continuance than the other. *Hayward.*

That pleasure is not of greater continuance, which arise from the prejudice or malice of its hearers.

Addison, Freeholder.

5. Perseverance.

To them who, by patient continuance in well-doing, seek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life.

Rom. ii. 7.

6. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in continuance were fashioned. *Psal. cxxxix. 16.*

7. Resistance to separation of parts; continuity.

Wool, tow, cotton and raw silk, have besides the desire of continuance in regard of the tenacity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bacon.*

TO CONTINUE. * *v. a.* [Lat. *continuo*.] To join closely together. *Bullock, and Cockram.*

These four lines contained and terminated that continuing superficies and imaginary plane, which did cut the length of the wall according to right angles.

Potter on the Nymber 666, (1647,) p. 29.

CONTINUE. *adj.* [*continuatus*, Lat.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made continue with his. *Hooker, b. v.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A most incomparable man breath'd, as it were,

To an untirable and continue goodness. *Shakspeare, Tim.*

A clear body broken to small pieces produceth white; and becometh most black, while it is continue and undivided, as we see in deep waters and thick glasses. *Peachment.*

CONTINUATELY. *adv.* [from *continue*.] With continuity; without interruption.

The water ascend, gently, and by intermissions; but it falls continually, and with force. *Wilkins.*

CONTINUATION. *n. s.* [from *continue*.] Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

These things must needs be the works of Providence, for the continuation of the species, and upholding the world. *Ray.*

The Roman poem is but the second part of the Ilias; a continuation of the same story. *Dryden.*

CONTINUATIVE. † *n. s.* [from *continue*.]

1. An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives*: as Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was, and Rome is. *Wat, Logick.*

2. A grammatical conjunction.

The conjunctions which conjoin both sentences and their meanings, are either copulatives or continuatives. The principal copulative in English is *and*. The continuatives are *if, because, therefore, that, &c.* *Harris, Hermes, ii. 2.*

CONTINUATOR.† *n. s.* [from *continuate*.] He that continues or keeps up the series or succession.

It seems injurious to Providence to ordain a way of production which should destroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the species by the destruction of the *continuator*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

We are told by the *continuator* of the Saxon chronicle, that a well here continued boiling with streams of blood for several days together.

Aubrey, Berk. ii. 379.

This was begun by Purbach, and carried on by Regiomontanus, the disciple, the *continuator*, and the perfecter of the system of Purbach.

A. Smith, Hist. of Astr.

TO CONTINUE. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Latin.]

1. To remain in the same state, or place.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat.

St. Matt. xv. 32.

The popular vote
Inclines here to *continue*, and build up here
A growing empire.

Milton, P. L.

Happy, but for so happy ill secured,
Long to *continue*.

Milton, P. L.

He six days and nights
Continued making.

Milton, P. L.

2. To last; to be durable.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*.
For here have we no *continuing* city, but we seek one to come.

I Sam. xiii. 14.

Heb. xiii. 14.

They imagine that an animal of the longest duration should live in a continued motion, without that rest whereby all others *continue*.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

3. To persevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed.

St. John, viii. 31.

Down rush'd the rain
Impetuous, and *continued*, till the earth
No more was seen.

Milton, P. L.

TO CONTINUE. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or hold without interruption.

O *continue* thy loving kindness unto them. *Psaln xxxvi. 10.*
You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead.

Pope.

2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliments and sustenance.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

The dark abyss, whose boiling gulph
Tamelessly endur'd a bridge of wondrous length,
From hell *continues* reaching th' utmost orb
Of this frail world.

Milton, P. L.

Here Priam's son, Deiphobus, he found,
Whose face and limbs were one *continued* wound;
Dishonest, with lop'd arms, the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.

Dryden, Æn.

Where any motion or succession is so slow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the series of a constant *continued* succession is lost; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of rest between.

Locke.

CONTINUEDLY. *adv.* [from *continued*.] Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *continuedly* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin.

Norris.

CONTINUER.† *n. s.* [from *continue*.]

1. Having the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue, and so good a *continuer*.

Shakespeare, Much ado.

2. One who continues in the same state; one who promotes continuance.

The second being the great plague of spiritual desertion, inflicted on indulgent *continuers* in sin.

Hammond, of Consc. § 64.

It is both very seasonable and methodical to represent the first founder, sustainer, and *continuer* thereof [the church] by this emblem; Lo, I am with you to the end of the world.

More, Exposit. Ser. (h. v. 10)

CONTINUITY.† *n. s.* [*continuitas*, Lat.]

1. Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of solution of *continuity*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

After the great lights there must be great shadows, which we call repose, because in reality the sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects.

Dryden.

It wraps itself about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders any air or nitre from coming.

Addison on Italy.

2. [In physick.] That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body, upon the destruction of which there is said to be a solution of *continuity*.

Quincy.

As in the natural body a wound or solution of *continuity* is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spiritual.

Bacon, Essays.

The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their *continuity*; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itself.

Arbuthnot.

CONTINUOUS. *adj.* [*continuus*, Latin.] Joined together without the intervention of any space.

As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighbouring rings become *continuous*, and are blended.

Newton, Opt.

To whose dread expanse,
Continuous depth, and wondrous length of course.

Our floods are rills.

Thomson, Summer

CONTORTION.* See **CONTORTION.**

TO CONTORT.† *v. a.* [*contortus*, Lat.] To twist; to writhe.

If these *contorted* sentences be aught worth, it is not the desertion that breaks what is broken, but the impiety.

Milton, Tetrach

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*.

Ray.

Air seems to consist of spires contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass.

Cheyne.

CONTORTION.† *n. s.* [from *contort*; old Fr. *contorsion*; and our word is as frequently written *contorsion* as *contortion*.] Twist; wry motion; flexure.

Disruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and sudden stretch or *contortion*.

Ray on the Creation.

How can she acquire those hundred graces and motions, and airs, the *contortions* of every muscular motion in the face?

Swift.

CONTOUR.† *n. s.* [French.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

Titian's colouring and *contours* are, in my humble opinion, preferable to those of Paul Veronese or Tintoretto; though in this sentiment I differ from the Venetian taste in general.

Drummond's Travels, (1754.) p. 64.

CO'NTRA. A Latin preposition used in composition, which signifies *against*.

CONTRABAND. *adj.* [*contrabando*, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be staved or forfeited like *contraband* goods.

Dryden, Fab. Pref.

CONTRABAND.* *n. s.* [from the adjective.] Illegal or prohibited traffick.

Miraculous must be the activity of that *contraband*, whose operation in America could, before the end of that year, have re-acted upon England, and checked the exportation from hence.

Burke, Observ. on the St. of the Nation, App.

Governours of provinces, commanders of men of war, and officers of the customs; persons the most bound in duty to prevent *contraband*, and the most interested in the seizures to be made in consequence of strict regulation.

Ibid.

TO CO'NTRABAND.† *v. a.* [from the adjective. This is an old word; *contrabanded* being in Cockeram's vocabulary, and explained "*uncustomed*," i. e. not entered at the custom-house.] To import goods prohibited.

CO'NTRABANDIST. * *n. s.* [from *contraband*.] He who trafficks illegally.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Latin.]

1. To draw together into less compass.

Why love among the virtues is not known;
It is, that love *contracts* them all in one.

Donne.

2. To lessen; to make less ample.

In all things, desuetude does *contract* and narrow our faculties.

Gor. of the Tongue.

3. To draw the parts of any thing together.

To him the angel with *contracted* brow.

Milton, P. L.

4. To make a bargain.

On him thy grace did liberty bestow;

But first *contracted*, that, if ever found,

His head should pay the forfeit.

Dryden, Fob.

5. To betroth; to affiancé.

The truth is, she and I, long since *contracted*,

Are now so sure, that nothing can dissolve us.

Shakspeare.

She was a lady of the highest condition in that country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and quality.

Tatler, No. 58.

6. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of enemies he could not but *contract* good store, while moving in so high a sphere.

K. Charles.

He that but conceives a crime in thought,

Contracts the danger of an actual fault.

Dryden, Juv.

Like friendly colours found them both unite,

And each from each *contract* new strength and light.

Pope.

Such behaviour we *contract* by having much conversed with persons of high stations.

Swift.

7. To shorten: as, life was *contracted*.

8. To epitomise; to abridge.

To CONTRA'CT. *v. n.*

1. To shrink up; to grow short.

Whatever empties the vessels gives room to the fibres to *contract*.

Arbuthnot on Alim.

2. To bargain; as, to *contract* for a quantity of provisions.

3. To bind by promise of marriage.

Although the young folks can *contract* against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession.

Bp. Taylor, Duet. Dub. iii. 5.

CONTRA'CT. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted.

First was he *contract* to Lady Lucy;

Your mother lives a witness to that vow.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

CO'NTRACT. *n. s.* [from the verb. Anciently accented on the last syllable.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual *contract*, with the consent to execute them by common strength, they make the rise of all civil governments.

Temple.

Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a statesman's skill?

Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will?

Pope.

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.

Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children? —

— I did, with his *contract* with lady Lucy,

And his *contract* by deputy in France.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

Then the people of Israel began to write in their instruments and *contracts*, in the first year of Simon, &c. 1 *Macc. xiii. 42.*

CONTRA'CTEDLY. * *adv.* [from *contracted*.] In a contracted manner.

Pillar is to be pronounced *contractedly*, as of one syllable, or two short ones.

Bp. Newton, Note on Milton, P. L. ii. 302.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *contracted*.] The state of being contracted; contraction.

Dict.

CONTRACTIB'ILITY. *n. s.* [from *contractible*.] Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contraction.

By this continual *contractibility* and dilatibility by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion.

Arbuthnot.

CONTRA'CTIBLE. *adj.* [from *contract*.] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders, dilatible and *contractible*, are capable to be inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *contractible*.] The quality of suffering contraction.

Dict.

CONTRA'CTILE. *adj.* [from *contract*.] Having the power of contraction, or of shortening itself.

The arteries are elastic tubes, endued with a *contractile* force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood still forward.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CONTRA'CTION. *n. s.* [*contractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of contracting or shortening.

The main parts of the poem, such as the fable and sentiments, no translator can prejudice but by omissions or *contractions*.

Pope, Ess. on Homer.

2. The act of shrinking or shriveling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary *contractions*.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. The state of being "contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass.

Some things induce a *contraction* in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite.

Bacon.

Comparing the quantity of *contraction* and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greatest in the red.

Newton, Opticks.

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.

5. Any thing in its state of abbreviation or contraction: as, the writing is full of *contractions*.

CONTRA'CTOR. *n. s.* [from *contract*.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your *contractor*; for he that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true, in a sense not understood by the other, is a thief.

Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

All matches, friendships, and societies are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equals.

L' Etrange.

To CONTRADI'CT. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Lat.]

1. To oppose verbally; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of history which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander.

Dryden.

2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppose.

No truth can *contradict* any truth.

Hooker.

I *contradict* your banes;

If you will marry, make your loves to me.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

CONTRADI'CTER. *n. s.* [from *contradict*.] One that contradicts; one that opposes; an opposer.

If no *contradictor* appears herein, the suit will surely be good.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

If a gentleman is a little sincere in his representations, he is sure to have a dozen *contradicters*.

Swift, View of Ireland.

CONTRADI'CTION. *n. s.* [from *contradict*.]

1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion.

That tongue,

Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose

A third part of the gods.

Milton, P. L.

2. Opposition.

Consider him that endureth such *contradiction* of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied.

Heb. xii. 3.

3. Inconsistency with itself; incongruity in words or thoughts.

Can he make deathless death? That were to make Strange *contradiction*, which to God himself

Impossible is held; as argument

Of weakness, not of power.

The apostle's advice to be angry and sin not, was a *contradiction* in their philosophy.

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatsoever is false in *contradiction* to it.

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All *contradictions* grow in those minds, which, neither absolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity.

Laws human must be made without *contradiction* unto any positive law in scripture.

CONTRADICTIONAL.* *adj.* [from *contradiction*.] Inconsistent.

We have tried already, and miserably felt what ambition, worldly glory, and immoderate wealth can do; what the boisterous and *contradictional* hand of a temporal, earthly, and corporeal spirituality can avail to the edifying of Christ's holy church.

CONTRADICTIONOUS.† *adj.* [from *contradict*.]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent.

And what might come to pass,
Implies no *contradictionous* inconsistencies.

If there were more supreme agents, their decrees must still be the more absurd and *contradictionous* to one another.

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so party-coloured and *contradictionous*, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates.

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

Bondet was argumentative, *contradictionous*, and irascible.

3. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

Where the act is unmanly, and the expectation immoral, or *contradictionous* to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain.

CONTRADICTIONOUSNESS. n. s. [from *contradictionous*.]

1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself.

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictionousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato.

2. Disposition to cavil; disputatious temper.

CONTRADICTIONITY.* *adv.* [from *contradictory*.] Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

Such as have discoursed hereon, have so diversely, contrarily, or *contradictionity* delivered themselves, that no affirmative from thence can be reasonably deduced.

CONTRADICTIONINESS.† *n. s.* [from *contradictory*.] Opposition in the highest degree.

This objection from the *contradictioniness* of our dreams sounds big at first, and seems very unpromising to be accounted for.

CONTRADICTIONARY. adj. [*contradictorius*, Latin.]

1. Opposite to; inconsistent with.

The Jews hold, that in case two rabbies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* assertions of both.

The schemes of those gentlemen are most absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense.

2. [In logic.] That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another.

CONTRADICTIONARY. n. s. A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictionaries*; for it is the solecism of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means.

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to chuse this or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictionaries*.

CONTRADISTINCT.* *adj.* [from *contradistinguish*.] Distinguished by opposite qualities.

The grasshoppers and capers are in their form and fashion, their substance and consistence, clean contrary one to another; the oak, being protuberant, rough, crusty, and hard; the other, round, smooth, spongy, and soft: and therefore may be very fit emblems to represent the several *contradistinct* parts of the body, under the same variety of consistence.

Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 183.

CONTRADISTINCTION. n. s. [from *contradistinguish*.]

Distinction by opposite qualities.

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual action, whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradistinction* to some other powers.

Glover's, Scenics.

That there are such things as sins of infirmity, in *contradistinction* to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned.

South.

CONTRADISTINCTIVE.* *adj.* [from *contradistinct*.]

That which marks contradistinction.

The diversity between the *contradistinctive* pronouns, and the enclitic, is not unknown even to the English tongue.

Harris, Herm. i. 5.

To CONTRADISTINGUISH.† *v. a.* [from *contra* and *distinguish*.] To distinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities. Used with *to* and *from*; but generally with *to*.

The descent into hell, as it now stands in the Creed, signifieth something commenced after Christ's death, *contradistinguished* to his burial.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. V.

The soul of Christ *contradistinguished* from his body.

Ibid.

By flesh, or flesh and blood, especially when *contradistinguished* to the spirit, is commonly meant, not human nature simply considered; but human nature thus corrupted, or sinful flesh.

Wallis, Sermon at Oxf. 1682, p. 12.

Christ's active obedience they do *contradistinguish* to what they call negative justification, which they refer to the passive obedience of Christ.

Ibid. p. 15.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradistinguished* to spirit, are the cohesion of solid, and consequently separable parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse.

Locke.

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contradistinguished*.

Locke.

CONTRAFFISSURE. n. s. [from *contra* and *fissure*.]

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fissure; or in the contrary part, in which case it obtains the name of *contraffissure*.

Wise man.

CONTRAINDICANT.* *n. s.* [*contra* and *indicans*, Lat. See *To CONTRAINDICATE*.] A symptom forbidding the usual treatment of the disorder.

Throughout it was full of *contraindicants*.

Burke.

To CONTRAINDICATE. v. a. [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out some peculiar or incidental symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their use in this malady; but the age and sex of the patient, or other urgent or *contraindicating* symptoms must be observed.

Harvey on Consumptions.

CONTRAINDICATION. n. s. [from *contraindicate*.] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first.

Quincy.

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CONTRAMURE. n. s. [*contremur*, French.] In fortification, is an out wall built about the main wall of a city.

Chambers.

CONTRARIETY. n. s. [from *contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure.

Dict.

CONTRANATURAL.* *adj.* [*contra* and *natural*.] Opposite to nature; unnatural.

'Tis the perfection of every being to act according to the principle of its own nature; and it is the nature of an arbitrary principle to act or not, to do or undo, upon no account but its own will and pleasure: to be determined and tied up, either by itself, or from abroad, is violent and *contranatural*.
Ep. Rust, Disc. on Truth, § 6.

CONTRAPOSITION.† *n. s.* [from *contra* and *position*.]

A placing over against.

Many other things might here be alleged to shew how exact and exquisite an antithesis and *contraposition* there is between the apostles and cardinals.

Potter on the Numb. 656, p. 91.

If I have spoken more than needs concerning the opposition, or *contraposition*, of things in general, I have therefore done it, because I am fully persuaded, &c. *Ibid. p. 122.*

The extremities of which are no other than the last *contraposition* or opposition to God, in the state of death.

Cabalistical Dialogue, (1682,) p. 16.

CONTRAPUN'TIST.* *n. s.* [from the Ital. *contrappunto*, counterpoint, in musick, i. e. *contra-point*. See **COUNTERPOINT**.] One who is skilled in counterpoint.

Counterpoint is certainly so much an art, that to be, what they call, a learned *contrapuntist*, is with harmonists a title of no small excellence. *Mason on Ch. Mus. p. 209.*

CONTRAREGULARITY. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *regularity*.] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, or at least its natural aptness to oppose the greatest and best of ends; so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*.
Norris.

CONTRARIANT.† *adj.* [*contrariant*, from *contrarius*, French.] Inconsistent; contradictory: a term of law, Dr. Johnson says; but it is also a general word, used by an admirable author, in the sense of opposite, repugnant. In its legal sense, it is also of much higher authority than Ayliffe, whom alone Dr. Johnson cites.

Such canons, &c. as be not *contrariant* nor repugnant to the laws, statutes, and customs of this realm.

Acts of Parl. 25 H. 8. c. 19.

The Christian religion contained precepts far more ungrateful and troublesome to flesh and blood, and *contrariant* to the general inclination of mankind.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. II.

The very depositions of witnesses themselves, being false, various, *contrariant*, single, inconcludent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'NTRARIES. *n. s.* [from *contrary*.] In logick, propositions which destroy each other; but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.

If two universals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree, no vine is a tree*. These can never be both true together, but they may be both false. *Watts, Logick.*

CONTRARIETY. *n. s.* [from *contrarietas*, Latin.]

1. Repugnance; opposition.

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*.
Hooker.

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her foulness I beheld Patnola's fairness, still looking on Mopsa, but thinking on Pamela. *Sidney.*

He which will perfectly recover a sick and restore a diseased body unto health, must not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto those evils which are to be cured. *Hooker.*

It principally failed by late setting out, and by some *contrariety* of weather at sea. *Wotton.*

Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue.

Decay of Piety.

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. *South.*

These two interests it is to be feared, cannot be divided; but they will also prove opposite, and not resting in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a *contrariety*. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly disbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third stedfastly believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

He will be here, and yet he is not here;

How can these *contraries* agree? *Shakspeare, Hen. II.*

CONTRARILY. *adv.* [from *contrary*.]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conspire to one and the same action, and all this *contrarily* to the laws of specifick gravity, in whatever posture the body be formed. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so *contrarily*, and consequently some of them to what is evil. *Locke.*

CONTRARI'NESS. *n. s.* [from *contrary*.] Contrariety; opposition. *Dict.*

CONTRARIOUS.† *adj.* [from *contrary*.] Opposite; repugnant the one to the other.

Malice — is *contrarious* and repugnant to benevolence.

Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 109.

God of our fathers, what is man!

That Thou towards him, with hand so various,

Or might I say *contrarious*,

Temper'st thy providence through his short course?

Milton, S. A.

CONTRARIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contrarious*.] Oppositely; contrarily.

Many things, having full reference

To one consent, may work *contrariouly*. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

CO'NTRARIWISE. *adv.* [*contrary* and *wise*.]

1. Conversely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move stool, and in smaller urine; and so, *contrariwise*, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller stool. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and *contrariwise*.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Oppositely.

The matter of faith is constant, the matter, *contrariwise*, of actions daily changeable. *Hooker.*

This request was never before made by any other lords; but, *contrariwise*, they were humble suitors to have the benefit and protection of the English laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

The sun may set and rise:

But we, *contrariwise*,

Sleep, after our short light,

One everlasting night.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

CONTRARY.† *adj.* [*contrarius*, Latin.] The accent on this word was formerly on the first or second syllable, as suited the convenience of our poets. Even Milton presents both accents. See *Par. Lost*, i. 161. *Samson Agonist*. 971. The word is still vulgarly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys or obstructs the other.

Perhaps some thing, repugnant to her kind,

By strong antipathy the soul may kill;

But what can be *contrary* to the mind,

Which holds all *contraries* in concord still,

Davies.

2. Inconsistent; disagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does. *Tillotson.*

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*

3. Adverse; in an opposite direction.

The ship was in the midst of the sea, tossed with the waves;
for the wind was *contrary*. *St. Matt. xiv. 24.*
By virtue of a clean *contrary* gale.

Habington's Castara, p. 116.

CO'NTRARY. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of opposite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,

Than I and such a knave,

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

He sung

Why *contraries* bled thunder in the cloud. *Cowley, Davideis.*

Honour should be concern'd in honour's cause;

That is not to be en'd by *contraries*,

As bodies are, whose health is often drawn

From rankest poisons.

Southern's Orontoko.

2. A proposition *contrary* to some other; a fact *contrary* to the allegation.

The instances brought by our author are but slender proofs
of a right to civil power and dominion in the first-born, and
do rather shew the *contrary*. *Locke.*

3. On the *CONTRARY*. In opposition; on the other side.

He pleaded still not guilty:

The king's attorney, on the *contrary*,

Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confessions

Of diverse witnesses.

Shakspeare, Henry VIII.

If justice stood on the side of the single person, it ought to
give good men pleasure to see that right should take place;
but when, on the *contrary*, the commonweal of a whole nation
is overborn by private interest, what good man but must lament?

Swift.

1. To the *CONTRARY*. To a *contrary* purpose; to an opposite intent.

They did it not for want of instruction to the *contrary*.

Stillingfleet.

To CO'NTRARY.† *v. a.* [*contrarius*, French.] To oppose; to thwart: to contradict.

When I came to court I was advised not to *contrary* the king.

Latimer.

Finding in him the force of it, he would no further *contrary* it, but employ all his service to medicine it.

Sidney.

You must *contrary* me! marry, 'tis time.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

If they could have *contraried* him for any falsity.

Donne, Hist. of the Sept. p. 217.

CONTRARY-MINDED.* *adj.* [from *contrary* and *mind*.] Of a different opinion.

We are ready to impute to the *contrary-minded* not only those things which they profess to hold, but these which we conceive to be consequent to their opinions.

Bp. Hall, The Peacemaker.

CONTRAST.† *n. s.* [*contraste*, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

Longinus says, that Cecilius wrote of the sublime in a low way: on the contrary, Mr. Pope calls Longinus "the great sublime he draws." Let it be my ambition to imitate Longinus in style and sentiment; and, like Cecilius, to make these appear a *contrast* to my subject; to write of deformity with beauty; and by a finished piece to atone for an ill-turned person.

Hay, Essay on Deformity, p. 3.

Those umbrageous pines,

That frown in front, and give each azure hill

The charm of *contrast*.

Mason, English Garden.

To CO'NTRAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in opposition, so that one figure shews another to advantage.

2. To shew another figure to advantage by its colour or situation.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, that is, with their face and bodies all turned the same way; but must *contrast* each other by their several positions.

Dryden.

CONTRATENOR.* *n. s.* [from *contra* and *tenor*, in contradistinction to the tenor part; written also

contratenor.] In musick, the middle part; higher than the tenor, and below the treble.

In his [Dr. Croft's] time there was a very fine *contratenor* in the Royal Chapel, called Elford, to whom, in the preface to his anthems, he gives great, and I suppose deserved applause, and for whose voice he purposely set several solos.

Mason on Church Musick, p. 136.

CONTRAVALLATION. *n. s.* [from *contra* and *valla*, Latin.] The fortification thrown up, by the besiegers, round a city, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

When the late czar of Muscovy first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practised all the rules of circumvallation and contravallation at the siege of a town in Livonia.

Watts, Logick.

To CONTRAVENE.† *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Lat.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

Laws, that place the subjects in such a state, *contravene* the first principles of the compact of authority: they exact obedience, and yield no protection.

Johnson, Journey to the West. Islands.

CONTRAVE'NER. *n. s.* [from *contravene*.] He who opposes another.

CONTRAVEN'TION.† *n. s.* [French.] Opposition. They shall voluntarily accept the condition and fulmination of the said censures, in case of *contravention*.

Ld. Herbert, Hist. of H. VIII. p. 191.

There may be holy contradictions, and humble *contraventions*, (as to God's silent providence, so to his declared will,) either discovered by effects, or by his express word.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 57.

If christianity did not lend its name to stand in the gap, and to employ or divert these humours, they must of necessity be spent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land.

Swift.

CONTRAVE'RSION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *contra* and *versio*.] A turning to the opposite side.

The second stanza was called the antistrophe from the *contraversion* of the chorus; the singers, in performing that, turning from the left hand to the right.

Congreve.

CONTRAVE'RSA.† *n. s.* [*contra*, against, and *herba*, a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps, sometimes poison in general.] A species of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much used as an alexipharmick.

Miller.

No Indian is so savage, but that he knows the use of his tobacco and *contraverea*.

Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 51.

CONTRACTA'TION.† *n. s.* [*contractatio*, Latin.] A touching or handling.

Dict.

The greatest danger of all is, in the *contractation* and touching of their hands.

Ferrand's Love Melancholy, (1540,) p. 254.

CONTRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary*.] Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetic; yea, the whole mathematicks must be *contributory*, and to them all nature pays a subsidy.

Glaucilla, Scopsis.

To CONTRI'BUTE.† *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Latin.] Formerly accented on the first syllable.] To give to some common stock: to advance towards some common design.

Their several shares of woe

Must *contribute* to Philip's overthrow.

Mary, Edward III. (1635,) B. iii.

Yet scarce to *contribute*

Each orb a glimpse of light.

Milton, P. L. vii. 155.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies.

Addison on the War.

His master *contributed* a great sum of money to the Jesuits' church, which is not yet quite finished.

Addison on Italy.

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect.

Whatever praises may be given to works of judgement, there is not even a single beauty in them to which the invention must not contribute. *Pope, Ess. on Homer.*

CONTRIBUTER.* See CONTRIBUTOR.

CONTRIBUTION.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *contribution*.]

1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.

2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia to make a certain contribution for the poor saints. *Rom. xv. 26.*

Parents owe their children not only material subsistence for their body, but much more spiritual contributions for their mind. *Digby.*

• Beggars are now maintained by voluntary contributions.

Graunt, Rills of Mortality.

3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground,

Do stand but in a forc'd affection;

For they have grudg'd us contribution. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

CONTRIBUTIVE.† *adj.* [from *contribute*.] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promises renders them most proper incentives to virtue, so the manner of proposing we shall find also highly contributive to the same end. *Decay of Piety.*

In the matter of beauty, we challenge to ourselves something as contributive to handsomeness, which is not our's by a native, personal, and individual title.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 99.

CONTRIBUTOR.† *n. s.* [written *contributor* by Cotgrave; old Fr. *contributeur*.] One that bears a part in some common design; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to some end, in conjunction with others.

I promis'd we would be contributors,

And bear his charge of wooing, whatso'er. *Shakspeare.*

A grand contributor to our dissensions is passion.

Decay of Piety.

Art thou a true lover of thy country? Zealous for its religious and civil liberties? And a cheerful contributor to all those publick expences which have been thought necessary to secure them?

Atterbury.

The whole people were witnesses to the building of the ark and tabernacle, they were all contributors to it. *Forbes.*

CONTRIBUTORY.† *adj.* [from *contribute*.] Promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock.

Like bonfires of contributory wood,

Every man's look shew'd, fed with others' spirit.

Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois.

TO CONTRISTATE.† *v. a.* [*contristo*, Lat.] To sadden; to make sorrowful; to make melancholy. Not now used.

Blackness and darkness are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity: somewhat they do *contristate*, but very little. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Let me never more *contristate* thy Holy Spirit with these vanities. *Spiritual Conquest, (1651,) P. i. p. 64.*

CONTRISTATION.† *n. s.* [from *contristate*.] The act of making sad; the state of being made sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; sorrowfulness; gloominess; grief; moan; mournfulness; trouble; discontent; melancholy. Not now used.

Incense and odorous smells, such as were of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of sadness and *contristation* of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The Eastern traditioners mean by this a continual sadness and *contristation* of heart, which Adam had, and made, for the loss of Paradise. *Gregory's Works, p. 123.*

The husband, tender and pusillanimous, falleth into pangs of fears and *contristation*.

Robinson's Endow. of Sympathy, p. 41.

CONTRITE.† *adj.* [*contritus*, Lat.] This word formerly had the accent on either syllable; the example from Shakspeare presenting it on the first; that from Milton, on the last. It is now usually pronounced with the accent on the first.]

1. Bruised; much worn.

2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines *contrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *attrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment.

I Richard's body have interred now;

And on it have bestow'd more *contrite* tears,

Than from it issu'd forced drops of blood.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

With tear,

Wat'ring the ground, and with our sighs the air

Frequenting, sent from hearts *contrite*, in sign

Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milton, P. L.*

The *contrite* sinner is restored to pardon, and, through faith in Christ, our repentance is intitled to salvation. *Rogers.*

CONTRITENESS. *n. s.* [from *contrite*.] Contrition; repentance. *Dict.*

CONTRITION. *n. s.* [from *contrite*.]

1. The act of grinding; or rubbing to powder.

Some of those coloured powders, which painters use, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where I see not what can be justly pretended for those changes, besides the breaking of their parts into less parts by that *contrition*. *Newton, Opt.*

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin: in the strict sense, the sorrow which arises from the desire to please God, distinguished from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

What is sorrow and *contrition* for sin? A being grieved with the conscience of sin, not only that we have thereby incurred such danger, but also that we have so unkindly grieved and provoked so good a God. *Hammond, Pract. Cat.*

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed

Sown with *contrition* in his heart, than those

Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees

Of paradise could have produc'd.

Milton, P. L.

Your fasting, *contrition*, and mortification, when the church and state appoints, and that especially in times of greater riot and luxury. *Sprat, Sermon.*

My future days shall be one whole *contrition*;

A chapel will I build with large endowment,

Where every day an hundred aged men

Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heav'n. *Dryden.*

CONTRIVABLE. *adj.* [from *contrive*.] Possible to be planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable*. *Wilkins, Dædalus.*

CONTRIVANCE. *n. s.* [from *contrive*.]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impossible to these *contrivances*, but there may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination. *Wilkins, Math. Mag.*

Instructed, you'll explore

Divine *contrivance*, and a God adore. *Blackmore, Creation.*

2. Scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes.

Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifice, and orderly *contrivance*. *Glanville, Scepis.*

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my *contrivance* well,

To try your love, and make you doubt of mine? *Dryden.*

There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into some secret ambush. *Atterbury.*

C O N

To CONTRIVE.† *v. a.* [*controuer*, Fr.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

One that slept in the *contriving* lust, and waked to do it.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the universe than infinite wisdom.

Tillotson.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end.

Dryden.

2. To wear away. Out of use. [*Lat. contero, contrivi.*]

Three ages, such as mortal men *contrive*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Please ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,

And quaff carouses to our mistress' health.

Shakspeare, Tem. of the Shrew.

To CONTRIVE. *v. n.* To form or design; to plan; to scheme; to complot.

Is it enough

That masking habits and a borrowed name,

Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame?

Prior.

CONTRIVEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *contrive*.] **Invention.**

Dict.

The king being not only active to meet their *contrivements*, but had some advantage upon them.

Sir G. Buck, Hist. of Rich. III. p. 43.

To sit down and consider the admirable *contrivement* and artifice of this great fabrick of the universe.

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 176.

CONTRIVER. *n. s.* [from *contrive*.] An inventor; one that plans a design; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,

The close *contriver* of all harms,

Was never call'd to bear my part.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Egeus, who the fraud's *contriver* was.

Denham.

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,

I leave to your *contriver*, Pope:

None loves his king and country better,

Yet none was ever less their debtor.

Swift.

Scenes of blood and desolation, I had painted as the common effects of those destructive machines; whereof, he said, some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first *contriver*.

Swift, Gull. Trav.

CONTROL. *n. s.* [*controle*, that is, *contre*, *role*, French.]

1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; restraint.

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,

Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;

And own no liberty, but where they may,

Without *control*, upon their fellows prey.

Waller.

He shall feel a force upon himself from within, and from the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily.

South.

If the sinner shall win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all those considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, lay no restraint upon his lusts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace.

South, Sermon.

Speak, what Phæbus has inspir'd thy soul

For common good, and speak without *control*.

Dryden, Homer.

3. Power; authority; superintendence.

The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowls,

Are their male's subjects, and at their *controls*.

Shakspeare.

To CONTROL.† *v. a.* [from the noun, Dr. Johnson says; but it is from the old Fr. verb, *contreroller*. V. Cotgrave.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subject.

Authority to convent, to *control*, to punish, as far as with excommunication, whomsoever they think worthy.

Hooker, Pref.

C O N

Give me a staff of honour for mine

But not a sceptre to *control* the world.

Titus Andronicus.

Who shall *control* me for my works?

Eccles. v. 3.

I feel my virtue struggling in my soul;

But strong passion does its power *control*.

Dryden, Aurengz.

With this he did a herd of goats *control*;

Which by the way he met, and slyly stole;

Clad like country swain he pip'd and sung,

And playing drove his jolly troop along.

Dryden.

O, dearest Andrew, says the humble droll,

Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control*.

Prior.

3. To overpower; to confute: as, he *controlled* all the evidence of his adversary.

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own escape, she knew they were things that a very few could *control*.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

CONTROLLABLE. *adj.* [from *control*.] Subject to control; subject to command; subject to be overruled.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not *controllable* by reason.

South.

CONTROLLER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *controleleur*.] One that has the power of governing or restraining; a superintendent.

He does not calm his contumacious spirit,

Nor cease to be an arrogant *controller*.

Shakspeare, II. VI.

Shall the *controller* of proud Nemesis

In lawless rage upbraid each other's vice?

Bp. Hall, Sat. vi. 1.

They were driven to have their nomenclators, *controllers*, or remembrancers, to tell them the names of their servants and people about them, so many they were.

Hooker on Providence, p. 421.

The great *controller* of our fate,

Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low estate.

Dryden.

CONTROLLERSHIP. *n. s.* [from *controller*.] The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT.† *n. s.* [from *control*.]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining.

It is an excellent thing to have a giant's strength; yet where it is, let it be so tempered, that law stoop not to every governor's humour and *controlment*.

Sir M. Sandys, Ess. (1634) p. 123.

2. The state of being restrained; restraint.

They made war and peace with one another, without *controlment*.

Davies on Ireland.

3. Opposition; confutation.

Were it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *controlment*, in that current meaning whereby every where it prevaileth.

Hooker, iii. § 7.

4. Resistance; hostility.

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood,

Controlment for *controlment*.

Shakspeare, K. John.

CONTROVERSE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *controverse*.]

Debate; controversy; dispute.

So fitly now here cometh next on place,

After the proofe of Prowesse ended well,

The *controverse* of Beautie's sovaine grace.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. v. 2.

For he the appeal of innocence derides,
And with his sword the *controverse* decides.

Sandys, Paraphr. of Job, p. 15.

Come, buckle on thy armour; let us end

This *controverse*, since thou wilt needs contend.

Ibid. p. 55.

The *controverse* of life and death

Is arbitrated by his breath.

Sandys, Ps. p. 106.

To CONTROVERSE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dispute; to debate. See *To CONTROVERT*.

Persuasion ought to be fully settled in men's hearts that in litigations, and *controverted* causes of such quality, the Will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine.

Hooker.

In exact discussing of all *controverted* questions.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

CONTROVER'SIAL. *adj.* [from *controversy*.] Relating to disputes; disputatious.

It happens in *controversial* discourses as it does in the assaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther enquiry whom it belongs to, so it affords but a fit rise for the present purpose.

CONTROVER'SIALIST. * *n. s.* [from *controversial*.] This is a modern word; and it is curious to observe, that heretofore it was *controverser*, *controversor*, and *controvertter*, and even *controversy-writer*; none of which have hitherto been noticed.] One who is engaged in literary war; a disputant.

The translators should be philologists, and not *controversialists*.

Abp. Newcome, Hist. View of Eng. Tr. of the Bible, p. 349.

In 1550 he [Robert Crowley] printed the first edition of Pierce Plowman's Vision, but with the ideas of a *controversialist*, and with the view of helping forward the reformation by the revival of a book which exposed the absurdities of popery in strong satire.

Warren, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii. 187.

Marcion, a rash and wild *controversialist*, published a recension, or chastised edition of St. Luke's Gospel.

Paley's View of the Evidence of Christianity, i. 9. § 7.

CONTROVERSER. * *n. s.* [Lat. *controversus*.] A disputant; a controvertist.

Thus saith the *controverser*.

Montagu, App. to Cæs. p. 91.

In which place, bolted before to the brain by many *controversers*, mine adversary hath learned of his Bellarmine to triumph above measure.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Marr. Clergy, p. 29.

CONTROVERSY. *n. s.* [from *controversia*, Latin.]

1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing.

How cometh it to pass that we are so rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is so much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all these *controversies* might have died the very day they were first brought forth.

Hooker, b. 1.

Without *controversy* great is the mystery of godliness. 1 Tim.

Wild *controversy* then, which long had slept,

Into the press from ruin'd cloisters leapt.

This left no room for *controversy* about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others.

2. A suit in law.

If there be a *controversy* between men, and they come unto judgement, that the judges may judge them, then they shall justify the righteous and condemn the wicked. *Deut.* xxv. 1.

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations. *Jer.* xxv. 31.

4. Opposition; enmity. This is an unusual sense.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it

With lusty sinews; throwing it aside,

And stemming it with hearts of *controversy*.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

CONTROVERSY-WRITER. * *n. s.* He who is now called a controversialist, or controvertist.

Their schoolmen, casuists, and *controversy-writers* have so mixed Aristotle's philosophy with their divinity.

Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 159.

TO CONTROVERT. † *v. a.* [from *controverto*, Lat.]

This verb, in our old dictionaries, is defined, to strive, to contend, or be at variance about a matter; not confining the meaning, as Dr. Johnson confines it, to literary dispute. *Contraverse*, which he had introduced under this word as perhaps intended for *controvert*, is a true word, and no mistake of Hooker's. See *TO CONTRVERSE*.] To debate; to ventilate in opposite books; to dispute any thing in writing.

If any person shall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very safely for me.

Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

CO'NTROVERTER. * *n. s.* [from *controvert*.] A disputant; a controversialist.

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in a tavern, that catch that which stands next them, the candlestick, or pots.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

On divinity

As *controverters* in vouch'd texts leave out

Shrewd words, which might against them clear the doubt.

Donne, Poems, p. 125.

CONTROVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *controvert*.] Disputable; that may be the cause of controversy.

Discouring of matters dubious, and many *controvertible* truths, we cannot without arrogance intreat a credulity, or implore any farther assent than the probability of our reasons and verity of our experiments.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

CO'NTROVERTIST. *n. s.* [from *controvert*.] Disputant, a man versed or engaged in literary wars or disputation.

Who can think himself so considerable as not to dread this mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *controvertists*, this great lord and possessor of first principles.

Tillotson.

CONTUMA'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *contumacia*, Latin.] Obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible.

He is in law said to be a *contumacious* person, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

There is another very efficacious method for subduing of the most obstinate *contumacious* sinner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Christ.

Hammond, Fundamentals.

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumacious*.] Obstinate; stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contumacious*.] Obstinacy; perverseness; inflexibility; stubbornness.

From the description I have given of it, a judgement may be given of the difficulty and *contumaciousness* of cure.

Wiceman.

CONTUMACY. *n. s.* [from *contumacia*, Latin.]

1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility.

Such acts

Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest

To make death in us live.

Milton, P. L.

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

These certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's *contumacies* and disobedience.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

CONTUME'LIOUS. *adj.* [from *contumeliosus*, Latin.]

1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastick; contemptuous.

With scoffs and scorns, and *contumelious* taunts,

In open market-place produc'd they me

To be a publick spectacle.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude *contumelious* language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, 'till the time of the Gracchi.

Swift.

2. Inclined to utter reproach or practise insults; brutal; rude.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, who, indeed, are not chargeable with that circumstance of ill employing their wit; for they use none in it.

Gov. of the Tongue.

Giving our holy virgins to the stain

Of *contumelious*, beastly, madbrain'd war.

Shakspeare, Timon.

3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it *contumelious* to him.

Doddy of Piety.

CONTUME'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *contumelious*.] Re-
proachfully; contemptuously; rudely.

The people are not wont to take so great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are *contumeliously* trodden upon.

Hooker, i. § 10.

Die, lords; that you, being supreme magistrates,
Thus contumeliously should break the peace.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *contumelious*.] Rudeness; reproach.

CONTUMELY. *n. s.* [*contumelia*, Latin.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthiest, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, must make the punishment of *contumely* and wrong, offered unto any of the common sort, sharp and grievous, that so the evil may be prevented.

Hooker, l. § 10.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*,
The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay. *Shakespeare, Ham.*
It was undervalued and depressed with some bitterness and *contumely*.

Clarendon.

Why should any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of those whose judgement deserves not to be valued?

Tillotson.

Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes.

Addison, Guardian.

To CONTU'ND.* *v. a.* [Lat. *contundo*.] This verb is in our old dictionaries, and is defined "to beat small in a mortar." It has a pedantick look and sound, and I find it used only by the annotator on Don Quixote. The word is now *confuse*. To bruise; to beat together.

His muscles were so extended and *contunded* that he was not corpus mobile.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quix. iii. 2.

To CONTU'SE. *v. a.* [*contusus*, Latin.]

1. To beat together; to bruise.

Of their roots, barks, and seeds, *contused* together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other.

Bacon.

2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them, so that they require to be digested before they can unite.

Wiseman.

CONTUSION. *n. s.* [from *contusio*.]

1. The act of beating or bruising.

2. The state of being beaten or bruised.

Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body.

Boyle on Colours.

3. A bruise; a compression of the fibres, distinguished from a wound.

That winter lion, who in rage forgets
Aged *contusions*, and all bruise of time.

Shakespeare, II. VI.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contusions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure.

Bacon.

CONVALE'SCENCE.* } *n. s.* [old Fr. *convalescence*, from
CONVALE'SCENCY. } *convalesco*, Latin.] Renewal of health; recovery from a disease.

This is a state, a condition, a calamity, in respect of which any other sickness were a *convalescence*, and any greater, less.

Donne's Devotions, (1624,) p. 601.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, she recovered her spirits to a reasonable *convalescence*.

Clarendon.

CONVALE'SCENT. *adj.* [*convalescens*, Latin.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.

CONVE'NABLE. *adj.* [*convenable*, French.]

1. Consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to. Not now in use.

He is so meek, wise, and merciable,
And with his word his work is *convenable*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

2. That may be convened.

To CONVE'NE.* *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.]

1. To come together; to associate; to unite.

VOL. I.

The fire separates the aqueous parts from the others wherewith they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they *convene* into a liquor.

Boyle.

In short-sighted men, whose eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes, before they come at the bottom.

Newton, Opticks.

2. To assemble for any publick purpose.

There are settled periods of their *convening*, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legislature.

Locke.

A synod was soon to *convene*.

Robertson, Hist. of Scotland.

To CONVE'NE. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke.

All the factious and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, *convene* themselves by the sound of a bell.

Clarendon.

And now the almighty father of the gods

Convenes a counsel in the blest abodes.

Pope, Statius.

2. To summon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be *convened* before any, but an ecclesiastical judge.

Ayliffe.

CONVE'NER.* *n. s.* [from *convenire*.] One who assembles with others for the purpose of particular business.

I do reverence the *conveners* [at the Synod of Dort] for their places, worth, and learning; but I have nothing at all to do with their conclusions, further than they do consent and agree to and with the conclusions and determinations of that Synod of London, which established the doctrine of our church.

Mountagu, App. to Cæsar, p. 70.

CONVE'NIENCE. } *n. s.* [*convenientia*, Lat.]

CONVE'NIENCY. }

1. Fitness; propriety.

Convenience is, when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient.

Perkins.

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, because permitted, the question is, what light shall shew us the *convenience* which one hath above another.

Hooker.

2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel: the value is the same, and the *convenience* greater.

South, Sermon.

Every man must want something for the *convenience* of his life, for which he must be obliged to others.

Cadamy, Sermon.

There is another *convenience* in this method, during your waiting.

Swift, Direct. to the Foolman.

3. Cause of ease; accommodation.

If it have not such a *convenience*, voyages must be very uncomfortable.

Wulkins, Math. Magic.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began.

Dryden, Fab. Pref.

There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perceptive, and several other little *conveniences*, I did not think myself bound in honour to discover.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels.

4. Fitness of time or place.

Use no farther means;

But with all brief and plain *convenience*,

Let me have judgement.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven.

CONVENIENT. *adj.* [*conveniens*, Lat.]

1. Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or *convenient*; either so necessary that without them the poem must be imperfect, or so *convenient* that no others can be imagined more suitable to the place in which they are.

Dryden, Ded. to the Æneid.

Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved by a *convenient* mixture of contraries.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. It has either *to* or *for* before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have *for* before persons, and *to* before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food *convenient* for me. *Prov. xxx. 8.*

There are some arts that are peculiarly *convenient* to some particular nations. *Tillotson.*

CONVE'NIENLY. † *adv.* [from *convenient*.]

1. Commodiously; without difficulty.

I this morning know

Where we shall find him most *conveniently*.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

And he sought how he might *conveniently* betray him.

St. Mark, xiv. 11.

2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect proposed.

It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a sailing chariot might be more *conveniently* framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impressed from their motion, equivalent to those in a wind-mill. *Wilkins.*

CONVE'NING.* *n. s.* [from *convene*.] Convention; the act of coming together.

No man was better pleased with the *convening* of this parliament than myself. *King Charles.*

CONVENT. † *n. s.* [*convent*, old Fr. *conventus*, Lat. See COVENT.]

1. An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leicester;

Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot, With all his *convent*, honourably receiv'd him. *Shakspeare.*

2. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

One seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a *convent*. *Addison.*

To CONVE'NT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Lat.] To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath

By all probation will make up full clear, Whenever he's *convented*. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

They sent forth their precepts to attach men, and *convent* them before themselves at private houses. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

To CONVE'NT.* *v. n.* [Lat. *convenio*.] To meet; to concur.

All our surgeons

Convent in their behoof. *Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

Our next occasion of *convening*

Are these two gentlemen, standing in your sight. *Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.*

CONVE'NTICLE. † *n. s.* [*conventiculum*, Lat.] The poets have placed an accent, different from the common pronunciation, on this word. See the examples from Sandys and Dryden.]

1. An assembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever; even out of the church, to have nothing to do with publick business. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

In all sites, places, *conventicles*, actions, our conscience will still be ready to accuse us. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 699.*

Among the bushes they like asses bray'd, And in the brakes their *conventicles* made.

Sandys, Paraphr. of Job, p. 42.

2. An assembly for worship. Generally used in an ill sense, including heresy or schism.

Whether you knowe any man in your parish, secretly, or in unlawful *conventicles*, say or hear mass.

Q. Eliz. Articles of Visitation, 1583.

Our most ancient Christian catholique church, is that church that hath continued throughout firme and stedfast; whiles all other *conventicles* and congregations as well of Arians; as of Mahometans and Popish antichristians, and the rest of hereticks of all sortes, have decayed, and been convinced, and overthrowen. *Crowley, Deliberat. Answ. (1588.) fol. 25. b.*

It behoveth, that the place where God shall be served by the whole church be a publick place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*, which covered with pretence of religion, may serve unto dangerous practices. *Hooker, v. § 12.*

Who far from steeples and their sacred sound In fields their sullen *conventicles* found. *Dryden.*

A sort of men, who are content to be stiled of the church of England, who perhaps attend its service in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*

3. A secret assembly; an assembly where conspiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together,

(Myself had notice of your *conventicles*)

And all to make away my guiltless life. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

4. An assembly in contempt.

If he revoked this plea too, 'twas because he found the expected council was dwindling into a *conventicle*, a packed assembly of Italian bishops; not a free convention of fathers from all quarters. *Atterbury.*

To CONVE'NTICLE.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To belong to a *conventicle*. See the second sense of CONVENTICLE.

Employ the utmost of this your power and interest, both with the king and parliament, to suppress, utterly to suppress and extinguish, those private, blind, *conventicling* schools or academies of grammar and philosophy, set up and taught secretly by fanatics. *South, Sermon. v. 45.*

CONVE'NTICLER. *n. s.* [from *conventicle*.] One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the *conventiclers* be permitted still to scatter. *Dryden.*

CONVENTION. *n. s.* [*conventio*, Lat.]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongst the most general affections of the *conventions*, or associations of several particles of matter, into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. An assembly.

Publick *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift.*

3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

CONVE'NTIONAL. † *adj.* [*conventional*, Fr.] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional services reserved by tithes upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Hale, Com. Law.*

CONVENTIONARY. *adj.* [from *convention*.] Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations.

The ordinary covenants of most *conventionary* tenants are, to pay due capon and due harvest journeys. *Caren's Survey.*

CONVE'NTIONIST.* *n. s.* [from *convention*.] One who makes a contract or bargain.

It must needs be an hostile kind of a world, when the buyer, if it be but of a sorry post-chaise, cannot go forth with the seller thereof into the street to terminate the difference betwixt them, but he instantly falls into the same frame of mind, and views his *conventionist* with the same sort of eye, as if he was going along with him to Hyde-park corner to fight a duel. *Sterne, Sent. Journey.*

CONVE'NTUAL. † *adj.* [*conventual*, Fr.] Belonging to a convent; monastick.

Those are called *conventual* priors that have the chief ruling power over a monastery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The palace is a pasticcio of Saracenic, *conventual*, and Grecian architecture. *Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 31.*

CONVE'NTUAL. *n. s.* [from *convent*.] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a sermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall. *Addison, Spect.*

To CONVE'ERGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to *converge* by reflexion or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body. *Newton, Opt.*

EnswEEPing first

The lower skies, they all at once converge
High to the crown of heaven.

Thomson, Autumn.

CONVERGENT. } *adj.* [from *converge*.] Tending to
CONVERGING. } one point from different parts.

CONVERGING Series. See SERIES.

CONVERSABLE. *adj.* [from *converse*.] It is sometimes
written *conversible*, but improperly; *conversant*, *con-*
versation, *conversable*.] Qualified for conversation;
fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal com-
munication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young scarce *conversable*,
when tempered by years, makes a gay old age. Addison.

CONVERSABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *conversable*.] The
quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of
talk.

CONVERSABLY. *adv.* [from *conversable*.] In a con-
versable manner; with the qualities of a pleasing
communicative companion.

CONVERSANT. *adj.* [*conversant*, Fr.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing
acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar: with,
in.

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant* in
their books. Hooker, iii. § 8.

Let them make some towns near to the mountain's side,
where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *conver-*
sant in the view of the world. Spenser on Ireland.

Those who are *conversant* in both the tongues, I leave to
make their own judgement of it. Dryden, Dufresnoy.

He uses the different dialects as one who had been *conver-*
sant with them all. Pope, Essay on Homer.

2. Having intercourse with any; acquainted; fa-
miliar by cohabitation or fellowship; cohabiting:
with *among* or *with*.

All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the con-
gregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and
the strangers that were *conversant* among them. Jos. viii. 35.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant* with ease and idleness. Shakspeare, K. John.

Old men who have loved young company, and been *con-*
versant continually with them, have been of long life. Bacon.

Gabriel, this day by proof thou shalt behold,

Thou, and all angels *conversant* on earth

With man, or men's affairs, how I begin

To verify that solemn message. Milton, P. R.

To such a one, an ordinary coffeehouse gleamer of the city
is an arrant statesman, and as much superiour too, as a man
conversant about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary
shopkeeper. Locke.

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning:
with *about*, formerly *in*.

The matters *wherein* church policy is *conversant*, are the
publick religious duties of the church. Hooker.

If any think education, because it is *conversant* about chil-
dren, to be but a private and domestick duty, he has been
ignorantly bred himself. Wotton on Education.

Discretion, considered both as an accomplishment and as a
virtue, not only as it is *conversant* about worldly affairs, but as
regarding our whole existence. Addison, Spect.

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *conversant*
about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent
nature, that they are of the highest importance to ourselves
and our country. Addison, Frecholder.

CONVERSATION.† *n. s.* [*conversatio*, Lat.]

1. Familiar discourse: chat; easy talk: opposed to a
formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts
with the sweet *conversation* of her sister. Sidney.

What I mentioned some time ago in *conversation*, was not
a new thought, just then started by accident or occasion.

Swift.

2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject:
as, we had a long *conversation* on that question.

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity.
The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habi-
tudes, and *conversation* with the best company. Dryden.

His apparent, open guilt;
I mean his *conversation* with Shore's wife.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your *conversation* honest among the Gentiles.

1 Pet.

5. Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance,
I set down, out of long experience in business and much *con-*
versation in books, what I thought pertinent to this business.

Bacon.

By experience and *conversation* with these bodies, a man
may be enabled to give a near conjecture at the metallick in-
gredients of any mass. Woodward.

6. Commerce with a different sex. See the fifth sense
of the verb CONVERSE.

Whiles this wicked spirit held his unclean *conversation* with
her in her chamber, he delegates another of his hellish accom-
plishes, &c. Bp. Hall, of Evil Angels, § 6.

CONVERSATIONED.* *part. adj.* [from *conversation*.]
Acquainted with the manner of acting in common
life.

Till she be better *conversationed*,

And leave her walking by herself, and whining

To her old melancholy lute, I'll keep •

As from her as the fallows. Beaumont and Fl. The Captain.

CONVERSATIVE. *adj.* [from *converse*.] Relating to
publick life, and commerce with men; not con-
templative.

Finding him little studious and contemplative, she chose
rather to endue him with *conversative* qualities of youth, as
dancing, fencing, and the like.

Wotton, Last &c. of the Duke of Buckingham.

CONVERSAZIONE.* *n. s.* [Ital. of late adopted
in our fashionable language.] A meeting of com-
pany.

The diversions of a Florentine Lent are — in the evening,
what is called a *conversazione*, a sort of assembly at the prin-
cipal people's houses, full of I cannot tell what.

Gray, Lett. to his Mother, 1740.

These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card-assem-
bly: — some played at cards, some passed the time in con-
versation, others walked from place to place.

Drummond's Travels, (1754,) p. 414

TO CONVERSE. *v. n.* [*converser*, Fr. *conversor*,
Latin.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with: to be
a companion to: followed by *with*.

By approving the sentiments of a person *with* whom he
conversed, in such particulars as were just, he won him over
from those points in which he was mistaken.

Adijson, Frecholder.

For him who lonely loves

To seek the distant hills, and there converse

With nature.

Thomson, Summer.

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to action.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,

And unrespective boys: none are for me,

That look into me with considerate eyes.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Men then come to be furnished with fewer & more simple
ideas from without, according as the objects they converse
with, afford greater or less variety. Locke.

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go therefore half this day, as friend with friend,

Converse with Adam.

Milton, P. I.

Much less can bird with beast, or fish with fowl,

So well converse.

Milton, P. I.

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject: with *or*
before the thing.

We had *conversed* so often on that subject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it so fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

5. To have commerce with a different sex.

Being asked by some of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having *conversed* with a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day; if a stranger, never. *Guardian, No. 165.*

CO'NVERSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] It is sometimes accented on the first syllable, sometimes on the last.

Pope has used both: the first is more analogical.]

1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

His *converse* is a system fit,
Alone to fill up all her wit.

Swift.

Gen'rous *converse*; a soul exempt from pride,
And love to praise with reason on his side.

Pope.

Form'd by thy *converse*, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.

Pope.

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial *converse*; yet it is like the sun, without contaminating its beams. *Glanville, Apol.*

By such a free *converse* with persons of different sects, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and virtue, persons of piety and worth. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. [In geometry; from *conversus*.] A proposition is said to be the *converse* of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been supposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the *converse* of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal. *Chambers.*

CONVE'RSELY.† *adv.* [from *converse*.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

A dead substance doth not only want an active being to act upon it, before the manner of its existence can be changed; but to produce it at first; in which case there is no arguing *conversely*. *Baxter, Enq. into the Soul, ii. 391.*

CONVE'RSION. *n. s.* [*conversio*, Lat.]

1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.

Artificial *conversion* of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's space. *Bacon.*

There are no such natural gradations, and *conversions* of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

The *conversion* of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *conversion* of the Gentiles. *Acts, xv. 4.*

4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.* *Chambers.*

5. CONVE'RSION of Equations, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *converse*.] Conversable; sociable.

To CONVE'RT.† *v. a.* [*converto*, Lat.]

1. To change into another substance; to transmute.

If the whole atmosphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. *Burnet.*

2. To change from one religion to another.

Augustine is *converted* by St. Ambrose's sermon, when he came to it on no such design. *Hammond.*

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which *converteth* the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins. *James, v. 20.*

Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, and sinners shall be *converted* unto thee. *Psaln li. 13.*

4. To turn towards any point.

Crystal will calify into electricity, and *convert* the needle freely placed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

The abundance of the sea shall be *converted* unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee. *Isaiah, lx. 5.*

He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he *converted* the prizes to his own use. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second.

The papists cannot abide this proposition *converted*: all sin is a transgression of the law; but every transgression of the law is sin. The apostle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteousness, says he, is sin; but every transgression of the law is unrighteousness, says Austin, upon the place. *Hale.*

7. To turn into another language.

Which story, then presently celebrated by Callimachus in a most elegant poem, Catullus more elegantly *converted*. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

To CONVE'RT.† *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmuted.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear;
That fear, to hate. *Shakspeare, Rich. II.*

Lest they see with their eyes, and hear with their ears,
and understand with their heart, and *convert*, and be healed. *Isaiah, vi. 10.*

They rub out of it a red dust which *converteth* into worms,
which they kill with wine. *Sandys, Trav.*

These means of our salvation shall thus miserably *convert*,
and from the savour of life become that unto death. *Decay of Christian Piety, ch. 8.*

CONVE'RT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A person converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The Jesuits did not persuade the *converts* to lay aside the use of images. *Stillingfleet, Def. of Disc. on Rom. Idol.*

When Platonism prevailed, the *converts* to Christianity, of that school, interpreted Holy Writ according to that philosophy. *Locke.*

Let us not imagine that the first *converts* only of Christianity were concerned to defend their religion. *Rogers.*

CONVE'RTER. *n. s.* [from *convert*.] One that makes converts.

CONVE'RTIBILITY.† *n. s.* [from *convertible*.] The quality of being possible to be converted.

The mutual *convertibility* of land into money, and of money into land, had always been a matter of difficulty. *Burke on the Fr. Revolution.*

CONVE'RTIBLE.† *adj.* [from *convert*.]

1. Susceptible of change; transmutable; capable of transmutation.

He hath a little black tent, (of what stuff is not much importing,) which he can suddenly set up where he will in a field, and it is *convertible* (like a windmill) to all quarters at pleasure. *Sir H. Wotton, Lett.*

Minerals are not *convertible* into another species, though of the same genus; nor reducible into another genus. *Harvey.*

The gall is not an alcali; but it is an *alcalescent*, conceptible and *convertible* into a corrosive alcali. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other.

Though it be not the real essence of any substance, it is the specific essence, to which our name belongs, and is *convertible* with it. *Locke.*

C O N

Many that call themselves Protestants, look upon our worship to be idolatrous as well as that of the Papists, and put prelacy and popery together as terms convertible. *Swift.*

CONVERTIBLY. *adv.* [from *convertible*.] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any person ungrateful who was not also proud; nor, *convertibly*, any one, proud, who was not equally ungrateful. *South, Sermon.*

CONVERTITE. *n. s.* [*converti*, French.] A convert; one converted from another opinion. Not now in use.

Since you are a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue shall hush again this storm of war.
Shakespeare, K. John.

Nor would I be a *convertite* so cold,
As not to tell it. *Donne, Poems, p. 188.*

CONVEX. *adj.* [*convexus*, Lat.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this also, to imitate the *convex* mirror, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture. *Dryden, Duf.*

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl;
Will not the motion to a distance hurl
Whatever dust or sand you on its place,
And drops of water, from its *convex* face? *Blackmore, Creat.*

CONVEX. *n. s.* [Formerly with the accent on the last syllable.] A convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

Our prison strong, this huge *convex* of fire
Outrageous to devour. *Milton, P. L. ii. 434.*
In circuit to the uttermost *convex*
Of this great round. *Ibid. vii. 266.*

A comet draws a long extended blaze;
From East to West burns through th' ethereal frame,
And half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickel.*

CONVEXED. *part. adj.* [from *convex*.] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

Dolphins are straight; nor have they their spine *convexed*, or more considerably embowed than either sharks, porpoises, whales, or other cetaceous animals. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONVEXEDLY. *adv.* [from *convexed*.] In a convex form.

They be drawn *convexedly* crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion, is concavously inverted, and hath its spine depressed. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CONVEXITY. *n. s.* [from *convex*.] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the eye, and, by increasing the refraction, make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene distinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glass have a due degree of *convexity*. *Newton, Opt.*

If the eye were so piercing as to descry even opaque and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little service; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or in the largest and evenest plain, by the very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

CONVEXLY. *adv.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form.

Almost all, both blunt and sharp, are *convexly* conical, they are all along convex, not only *per ambitum*, but between both ends. *Green, Museum.*

CONVEXNESS. *n. s.* [from *convex*.] Spheroidal protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.

These are the phenomena of thick *convexo-concave* plates of glass, which are every where of the same thickness. *Newton.*

To CONVEY. *v. a.* [*convocho*, Latin.]

1. To carry; to transport from one place to another.
Let letters be given me to the governors beyond the river, that they may *convey* me over till I come into Judea. *Neh. ii. 7.*

I will *convey* them by sea in floats, unto the place thou shalt appoint me. *1 Kings, v. 9.*

2. To hand from one to another.

C O N

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

3. To remove secretly.

There was one *conveyed* out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

4. To bring any thing, as an instrument of transmission; to transmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have *conveyed* any in, I conceive that ideas in the understanding are coeval with sensation. *Locke.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

The earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, *conveyed* secretly all his lands to friends in trust. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Adam's property or private dominion could not *convey* any sovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's possessions, could not thereby come to have any sovereignty over his brethren. *Locke.*

6. To impart by means of something.

Men fill one another's heads with noise and sounds, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts. *Locke.*

That which uses to produce the idea, though *conveyed* in by the usual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no sensation. *Locke.*

Some single imperceptible bodies must come from them to the eyes, and thereby *convey* to the brain some motion which produces those ideas. *Locke.*

They give energy to our expressions, and *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases than any in our own tongue. *Addison, Spect. No. 405.*

7. To impart; to introduce.

What obscured light the heavens did grant,
Did but *convey* unto our fearful minds
A doubtful warrant of immediate death.
Shakespeare, Com. of Err.

Others *convey* themselves into the mind by more senses than one. *Locke.*

8. To manage with privacy.

I will *convey* the business as I shall find means, and acquaint you withal. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Hugh Capet also who usurp'd the crown,
To fine his title with some shews of truth
Convey'd himself as heir to the Lady Lengare. *Shakespeare.*

To CONVEY.* *v. n.* To play the thief; to have the habit of thieving. From this old and cant acceptance of the word comes the modern *conveyance* for *artifice*. See the 8th sense of CONVEYANCE, and the 3d of CONVEYER.

Syr, the horsesones could not *convey* elene.

Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.

Nym. The good humour is to steal at a minute's rest.

Pist. *Convey*, the wise it call: steal? lo! a fico for the phrase. *Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

CONVEYANCE. *n. s.* [from *convey*.]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her sake,
Mad'st quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Ann. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

2. Way for carriage or transportation.

Following the river downward, there is *conveyance* unto the countries named in the text. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*
Iron works ought to be confined to places where there is no *conveyance* for timber to places of vent, so as to quit the cost of the carriage. *Temple.*

3. The method of removing secretly from one place to another.

Your husband's here at hand; bethink you of some *conveyance*; in the house you cannot hide him. *Shakespeare.*

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We put upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've

'Stuff'd these pipes, and these conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

How such a variety of motions should be regularly conducted in such a wilderness of passages and distinct avenues by mere impellents and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture.

Glasville, San. Dog.

5. Transmission; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the descending and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion, to posterity.

Locke.

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parents, in any lawful grant or conveyance, bind their heirs for ever thereunto?

Spenser on Ireland.

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more?

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

This begot a suit in the chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the conveyances in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the earl.

Clarendon.

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into error, as with them whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtle conveyance, they draw out of casual events, arising from day to day, till at length they be clean spent.

Hooker, iii. § 4.

Close conveyance, and each practice ill

Of cosinage and knavery.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

I am this day come to survey the Tower;

Since Henry's death, I fear, there is conveyance

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Can they not juggle, and with slight,

Conveyance play with wrong and right.

Hudibras.

CONVEYANCER.† *n. s.* [from conveyance.] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

The Conquerour reduced all grants to writing, to signature, and to witnesses; which brought in evils and actions grounded upon punctilious errors in writing, mistakes in expression, which in writing, must sometimes happen either by haste, weakness, or perhaps by fraud of conveyancers.

Temple, Introd. Hist. of England.

CONVEYER.† *n. s.* [from convey.]

1. One who carries or transmits any thing from one place or person to another.

The conveyers of waters of these times content themselves with one inch of fall in six hundred feet.

Brevint on Lang.

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and conveyers of their will to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themselves.

Atterbury.

2. That by which any thing is conveyed.

Melon seeds [are prescribed] with whey of goat's milk, which is the common conveyer.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 403.

Throughout the whole body it [the cavity of the spine] lieth lower, and deeper, and safer than the veins, or arteries, or any other common conveyers in the body of man.

Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 209.

This would be highly injurious to the great Artificer and Maker of those bodies, that he should provide such store-houses of mischief, such irresistible conveyers of the seeds of sin into men's minds.

South, Sermon. viii. 92.

3. A juggler; an imposter; a thief.

Frequent your exercises, a horse on your thumb,

A quick eye, a sharp knife, at hand a receiver;

But then take heed, cousin, ye be a cleanly conveyer.

Preston, Trag. of Cambises, (about 1561.)

Bol. Go, some of you, convey him to the Tower.

K. Rich. O, good! convey? — Conveyers are you all,

That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

CONVICINITY.* *n. s.* [Lat. *con* and *vicinus*.] Nearness; neighbourhood.

The bishop having first stated the *convicinity* and contiguity of the two parishes.

Warton, Hist. of Kildington, p. 18.

To CONVICT.† *v. a.* [convinco, convictum, Lat.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one.

John, viii. 9.

Things, that at the first shew seemed possible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been convicted of impossibility.

Bacon, Holy War.

2. To confute; to discover to be false.

Although not only the reason of any head, but experience of every hand, may well convict it, yet will it not by divers be rejected.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

3. To shew by proof or evidence.

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a legacy by virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him, imagining that these proofs will convict a testament to have that in it which other men can no where by reading find.

Hooker.

4. To destroy; to overpower; to surmount.

Not now in use; but formerly employed for convince, as our old lexicography shews. V. Minshew in V. CONVICT. In the following genuine passage of our great poet, Pope altered convicted to collected; and Dr. Johnson, not attending to this sense of the word, adopted the sophisticated reading in citing the passage for an illustration of armado, which I have removed.

So, by a roaring tempest on the flood,

A whole armado of convicted sail,

Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship.

Shakspeare, K. John.

CONVICT. *adj.* [rather the participle of the verb.]

Convicted; detected in guilt.

Before I be convict by course of law,

To threaten me with death is most unlawful.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

By the civil law a person convict, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

Convict a papist he, and I a poet.

Pope, Epist. of Hor.

CONVICIT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A person cast at

the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged against him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the score of humanity, the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the convict and to persons confessing, in order to satisfy the judgement.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

CONVICTION. *n. s.* [from convict.]

1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest.

Cowel.

The third best absent is condemn'd,

Convict by flight, and rebel to all law,

Conviction to the serpent none belongs.

Milton, P. L.

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requireth ability to convict hereticks, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to use the principal instrument of their conviction, the light of reason.

Hooker, iii. § 8.

The manner of his conviction was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him; but as a standing miracle, a lasting argument, for the conviction of others, to the very end of the world.

Atterbury.

3. State of being convinced.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, against the conviction of their own consciences.

Swift.

CONVICTIVE.† *adj.* [from convict.] Having the power of convincing.

In those convictive wonders, O Saviour, which thou wroughtest upon earth.

Bp. Hall, Gr. Myst. of Godliness, § 7.

They would then have been thought to assert it with clear and *convictive* evidence. *Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 87.*
It deserves an entire treatise apart by itself, and that girt up in the most close and *convictive* method that may be.

More, Antid. ag. Idolatry, Pref.

CONVICTIVELY.* *adv.* [from *convictive*.] In a convincing manner.

The truth of the Gospel had clearly shined in the simplicity thereof, and so *convictively* against all the follies and impostures of the former ages. *More, Expos. Seven Ch. p. 141.*

TO CONVINCe.† *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]

1. To force any one to acknowledge a contested position.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to *convince* men of, and to persuade them to, is no other but what God himself doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human consideration. *Tillotson.*

But having shifted every form to 'scape,
Convinc'd of conquest, he resum'd his shape. *Dryden, Virg.*
History is all the light we have in many cases, and we receive from it a great part of the useful truths we have, with a *convincing* evidence. *Locke.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.

To *convince* all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude, 15.*

The discovery of a truth, formerly unknown, doth rather *convince* man of ignorance, than nature of error. *Raleigh.*

Should he for wear't, make all the affidavits
Against it, that he could, afore the bench
And twenty juries, he would be *convinc'd*.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

O look not to *convince* me of a crime,
Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon. *Dryden.*

3. To evince: to prove; to manifest; to vindicate. Not in use.

Totò Italy contains none so accomplished a courtier, to *convince* the honour of my mistress. *Shakspeare, Cym.*

This letter, instead of a confutation, only urgeth me to prove divers passages of my sermon, which M. Cheynel's part was to *convince*. *Dr. Mann.*

4. To overpower; to surmount. This sense is obsolete, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Shakspeare. Dryden, however, uses it.

There are a crew of wretched souls
That stay his cure; their malady *convinces*
The great assay of art. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

Knave, be such abroad,
Who having, by their own importunate suit,
Or voluntary dotage of some mistress,
Convinc'd or suppled them, they cannot chuse
But they must blab. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I, with wine and wassel, so *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

But strait I *convinc'd* all his fear with a smile.
Dryden, F. n. Love.

CONVINCEMENT.† *n. s.* [from *convince*.] Conviction.

They taught compulsion without *convincement*, which not long before they complained of as executed unchristianly against themselves. *Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. iii.*

Others—love not to wade further into the fear of a *convincement*. *Milton, Tetrachordon.*

If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other also. *Decay of Piety.*

CONVINCEER.* *n. s.* [from *convince*.] That which makes manifest.

The divine light now was only a *convincer* of his miscarriages, but administered nothing of the divine love and power, as it does to them that are obedient, and sincere followers of its precepts; and therefore Adam could no more endure the presence of it, than sore eyes the sun or candlelight.

More, Conj. Cabb. (1653,) p. 232.

CONVINCIble. *adj.* [from *convince*.]

1. Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being evidently disproved, or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and also *convincible* falsities, they often erected such emblems, we have delivered. *Brown.*

CONVINCEINGLY.† *adv.* [from *convince*.] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

How *convincingly*, O Saviour, wert thou justified in the spirit by the dreadful and miraculous descent of the Holy Ghost in the cloven and fiery tongues, and that sudden variety of language for the spreading of the glory of thy name over all the nations of the earth!

Bp. Hall, Great Mystery of Godliness.

This he did so particularly and *convincingly*, that those of the parliament were in great confusion. *Clarendon.*

The third sort of providences, in which God often speaks *convincingly*, is by signal unexpected deliverances.

Soth, Scap. ix. p. 52.

The resurrection is so *convincingly* attested by such persons with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. *Atterbury.*

CONVINCEINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *convincing*.] The power of convincing.

CONVICTIOUS.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *convictor*, or *convictor*, to taunt.] Reproachful.

The Queen's majesty—communioneth all manner her subjects to forbear all vain and contentious disputations in matters of religion, and not to use in dispute or rebuke of any person these *convictious* words, papist, or papistical, heretike, scismaticke, or sacramentarie, or any such like words of reproche. *Q. Eliz. Injunctions, &c. 1559.*

TO CONVIVE.† *v. n.* [*convivo*, Latin.] To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used, Dr. Johnson says. But Mr. Stevens asserts that it is used in the Hist. of Helias, Knight of the Swanne. This verb, which Dr. Johnson has made active by inaccurately printing *you* for *we*, as Mr. Mason also has observed, is neuter.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,
There in the full *convive* we. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

CONVIVAL.† *adj.* [*convivialis*, Latin.] Relating to an entertainment; festal; social.

In their *convivial* garland they had respect unto plants preventing drunkenness, or discouraging the exhalation from wine. *Ser P. Broun, Misc. Tracts, p. 91.*

I was the first who set up festivals;
Not with high taste our appetites did force,
But fill'd with conversation and discourse;
Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name. *Dionant.*

Your social and *convivial* spirit is such that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. *Dr. Newton.*

CONVIVREUM. *n. s.* A low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit; a cant word.

Mean time be mows, and laughs at merry tale,
Or pun ambiguous, or *convivrium* quaint. *Philips.*

TO CONVOCATE.† *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

Then both the consuls, at the utmost day
Of their expiring honour, *convocate*
To Epire the fled father. *May's Lucan, B. 5.*

Smyrna or Aegora, where trade hath *convocated* great numbers of the Armenian nation.

Ricant, Greek Church, p. 392.

CONVOCA'TION.† *n. s.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of calling to an assembly.

Diaphantus making a general *convocation*, spake to them in this manner. *Silvius.*

2. An assembly.

On the eighth day shall be an holy *convocation* unto you.

Lev. xxiii. 20.

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament; and as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the one called the upper house, where the archbishops and bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies.

Cowel.

I have made an offer to his majesty,

Upon our spiritual *convocation*,

As touching France, to give a greater sum

Then ever at one time the clergy yet

Did to his predecessors part withal. *Shakspeare, Henry IV.*

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by those who met in *convocation*.

Stillington.

4. A distinct academical assembly, in which the general business of the university is transacted, sometimes called the *great congregation*, as consisting both of regents and non-regents; the congregation, so called, consisting only of the former. See CONGREGATION, and REGENT.

At the last time it [the reformation of the statutes of the university] was attempted, I was named in *convocation* one of the delegates myself. *Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Chanc. of Oxford, p. 7.*

To CONVOKE.† *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.

The queen of Italy, — having *convoked* all her princes, she exhorted them to leave all vain ostentations, and spongy vauntings unto the Spaniards.

Tr. of Boccalini, (1626.) p. 84.

Assemblies exercise their legislature at the times that their constitution, or their own adjournment appoints, if there be no other way prescribed to *convoke* them.

Locke.

When next the morning warms the purple East,

— *convoke* the peerage.

Pope, Odyssey.

The senate originally consisted all of nobles, the people being only *convoked* upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance.

Swift.

To CONVOLVE.† *v. a.* [*convolvere*, Latin.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro *convolv'd*.

Milton, P. L.

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she emits no web, nor hath any textile art, can *convolve* the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body.

Derham.

Us'd to milder scents, the tender race

By thousands tumble from their honey'd domes,

Convolve'd and agonizing in the dust.

Thomson, Autumn.

CONVOLUTED. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twisted; rolled upon itself.

This differs from Muscovy-glass only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas these are *convoluted* and inflected.

Woodward on Fossils.

CONVOLUTION. *n. s.* [*convolutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itself; the state of being rolled upon itself.

Observe the *convolution* of the said fibres in all other glands, in the same or some other manner.

Grew, Cosmol.

A thousand secret, subtle pipes bestow,

From which, by numerous *convolutions* wound,

Wrap'd with attending nerve, and twisted round.

Blackmore.

2. The state of rolling together in company.

And toss'd wide round,

O'er the calm sky in *convolution* swift,

The feather'd eddy floats.

Thomson, Autumn.

To CONVOY.† *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr. from *conviare*, low Latin.] To accompany by land or sea for the sake of defence: as, he was *convoyed* by ships of war. Milton places the accent on the last syllable: but the word is now usually spoken with the accent on the first.

Forth rush'd with whirlwind sound

The chariot of Paternal Deity,

Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,

Itself instinct with Spirit, but *convoy'd*

By four Cherubick shapes.

Milton, P. L. vi. 752.

I shall likewise assay those wily arbitresses who in most men have, as was heard, the sole ushering of truth and falsehood between the sense, and the soul, with what loyalty they will use me in *convoying* this truth to my understanding.

Milton, Reason of Church Government, ii. 3.

CONVOY. *n. s.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the last syllable; it is now on the first.]

1. Force attending on the road by way of defence.

Had not God set peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himself his people's *convoy* to secure them in their passage to it.

South, Sermons.

My soul grows hard, and cannot death endure,

Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way secure.

Dryden, Aureng.

Convoy'ships accompany their merchants till they may prosecute the voyage without danger.

Dryden, Pref. Dufresnoy.

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done; at such a breach, at such a *convoy*.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Swift, as a sparkle of a glancing star,

I shoot from heav'n to give him safe *convoy*.

Milton, Comus.

3. Conveyance. Not now in use.

Sister, as the winds give benefit,

And *convoy* is assistant, do not sleep,

But let me hear from you.

Shakspeare

CONVOLFULUS.* *n. s.* [Lat.] In botany, a genus of plants; bind-weed.

CONUSABLE.* *adj.* [from *conusance*.] Liable to be tried or judged.

He is a judge of one of those courts, where matrimonial causes are *conusable*.

Bp. Barlow, Rem. p. 365.

CONUSANCE. *n. s.* [*connaissance*, French.] Cognizance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

CONUSANT.* *adj.* [from *conusance*.] Knowing.

It is not reasonable to suppose, the officer should be *conusant* of the formalities of law.

Italc, Hist. Pl. Cr. ch. 50.

To CONVULSE.† *v. a.* [*convulsus*, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

A young man, who was strangely *convulsed* in his body, having sometimes one member and sometimes another, violently agitated.

Hallywell, Melanproneca, (1681.) p. 78.

Follows the loosen'd, aggravated roar,

Enlarging, deepening, mingling, peal on peal,

Crush'd horrible, *convulsing* heaven and earth.

Thomson.

CONVULSION. *n. s.* [*convulsio*, Latin.]

1. A *convulsion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally distorted.

Quincy.

If my hand, he put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away.

Locke.

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; disturbance.

All have been subject to some *convulsions*, and fallen under the same *convulsions* of state, by dissensions or invasions.

Temple.

CONVULSIVE. *adj.* [*convulsif*, French.] That which produces involuntary motion; that which gives twitches or spasms.

They are irregular and *convulsive* motions, or strugglings of the spirits.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Shew me the flying soul's *convulsive* strife,

And all the anguish of departing life.

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the same,

And hoarse groans from her deep spirit came:

Her hair stood up; *convulsive* rage possess'd

Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breast.

Dryden.

In silence weep,

And thy *convulsive* sorrows inward keep.

Prior.

CONVULSIVELY.* *adv.* [from *convulsive*.] In an agitated or tumultuous manner.

CONY.* *n. s.* [*kanin*, Germ. *caning*, Welsh; *coinus*, *coinus*, old Fr. *coniculus*, Latin.]

1. A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground.

With a short-legg'd hen,
Lemons and wine for sauce; to these a *cony*
Is not to be despair'd of, for our money. . . *B. Jonson, Epig.*
The husbandman suffers by hares and *conys*, which eat the corn trees. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. A simpleton. See **TO CONY-CATCH**.

• It [a cony or rabbit] is of itself a very *conny*, a most simple animal; whence are derived our usual phrases of *conny* and *conny-catching*. *Dick's Dry Dinner, 1599.*

CONY-BOROUGH.* *n. s.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

Birgh, or *beorgh*, now *bergh*, properly signifying to shroud or hide; which may also appear by our calling, in some parts of England, the places made for conies to hide and shroud themselves in *cony-beries*, or *cony-buries*; and in other parts of England, *cony-burrows*. *Verstegan, Best of Dec. Intellig. ch. 7.*

TO CONY-CATCH.* *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick; to deceive a foolish fellow. See the second sense of **CONY**.

I have matter in my head against you, and against your *cony-catching* rascals. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

CONY-CATCHER. n. s. A thief; a cheat; a sharper; a tricking fellow; a rascal. Now obsolete.

TO COO. v. n. [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The stock-dove only through the forest cooes,
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson, Summer.*

CO'ING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Invitation, as the note of the dove.

Let not the *cooings* of the world allure thee:
Which of her lovers ever found her true? *Young, Night Th. 8.*

COOK.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *keux*, from *coquus*, Latin.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

One mistress Quickly, is in the manner of his nurse, or his dry-nurse, or his *cook*, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

The new-born babe, by nurses overlait,
And the *cook* caught within the raging fire he made *Dryden.*

Their *cooks* could make artificial birds and fishes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquisiteness of the taste. *Arbuthnot on Coms.*

COOK-MAID. n. s. [*cook* and *maid*.] A maid that dresses provisions.

A friend was complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the best *cook-maids* in England. *Addison.*

COOK-ROOM. n. s. [*cook* and *room*.] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew. The kitchen of a ship.

The commodity of this new *cook-room*, the merchants having found to be so great as that in all their ships the *cook-rooms* are built in their fore-castles, contrary to that which had been anciently used. *Raleigh, Essays.*

TO COOK. v. a. [*coquo*, Latin.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Had either of the crimes been *cooked* to their palates, they might have changed messes. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To prepare for any purpose.

Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready for that, you are well *cooked*. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

TO COOK, or COOK.* *v. n.* [from the sound.] To make the noise of the cuckoo. It is also found in the Scottish poem of The Cherrie and Slae: "The cuckow *cooks*."

Let constant cuckows *cook* on every side.

The Silkwormes, 1599.

TO COOK.* *v. a.* [perhaps from *chuck*.] To throw. *Cook* me that ball. Gloucestershire. *Grose.*

COO'KERY. n. s. [from *cook*.] The art of dressing victuals.

Some man's wit
Found th' art of *coo'kery* to delight his sense:
More bodies are consum'd and kill'd with it,
Than with the sword, famine, or pestilence. *Davies.*

Ev'ry one to *coo'kery* pretends.
These are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by *coo'kery*. *King's Cookery.*
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

COOL.* *adj.* [Sax. *col*; Dutch, *koel*; Germ. *kühl*. See **COLO**.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

He set his leg in a pale-full, as hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew *cool*. *Temple.*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without passion: as, a *cool* friend; a *cool* deceiver.

A man of understanding is of an excellent spirit, [in the margin, of a *cool* spirit.] *Prov. xvii. 27.*

COOL. n. s. Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness.

But see where Lucia, at her wonted hour,
Amid the *cool* of yon high marble arch,
Enjoys the noon day breeze. *Addison, Cato.*

Philander was enjoying the *cool* of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freshness. *Addison on Medals.*

TO COOL.* *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch; *colan*, Sax. *coled*, *cooled*.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

Father Abraham, have mercy on me; and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame. *St. Luke, xvi. 24.*

Snow they use in Naples instead of ice, because, as they say, it *cools* or congeals any liquor sooner. *Addison on Italy.*

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe subacid fruit, is *cooling*, and very agreeable to the stomach. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

My lord Northumberland will soon be *cool'd*.
Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

He will keep his jealousy to himself, and repine in private, because he will be apt to fear some ill effect it may produce in *cooling* your love to him. *Addison, Spect.*

Had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have *cooled* their zeal. *Swift.*

3. To *cool* the heels; a vulgarism, denoting to keep in attendance; not yet disused.

I looked through the keyhole, and saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him *cool his heels* there. *Dryden, Amphitryon.*

TO COOL.* *v. n.*

1. To grow less hot.

Come, who is next? our liquor here *cools*.
B. Jonson, Entert. at Highgate.

2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.

My humour shall not *cool*; I will incense Ford to deal with poison, I will possess him with yellowness. *Shakspeare.*

You never *cool* while you read Homer. *Dryden.*

I'm impatient till it be done; I will not give myself liberty to think, lest I should *cool*. *Colgrave, Old Bachelor.*

COOL-CUP.* A beverage, so called, usually composed of wine, water, lemon-peel, sugar, and borage; and introduced at tables in warm weather.

COOL-HEADED.* *adj.* [from *cool* and *head*.] Without passion. See the second sense of **COOL**.

The old, *cool-headed*, general law, is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat. *Burke, Lett. to the Sher. of Bristol.*

COOLER.* *n. s.* [from *cool*.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two sorts; first, those which produce an immediate sense of cold, which are such as have their parts in less motion than those of the organs of feeling; and secondly, such as, by particular viscosity, or grossness of parts, give greater consistence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move so fast, and therefore will have less of that intestine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing viscosity.

Quincy.

In dogs or cats there appeared the same necessity for a cooler as in man. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

Acid things were used only as coolers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool. [This word is properly *cowler*; from *cowle*, a *cowl* or *cowl*, that is, a tub. See COWLSTAFF.]

Your first wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more coolers, or cool-backs, in which leave the sillage behind, and let it run off fine. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

CO'OLISH. * *adj.* [from *cool*.] Approaching to cold.

Looking as wise as possible, I observed, that the nights began to grow a little *coolish* at this time of the year.

Goldsmith, Ess.

CO'OLLY. *adv.* [from *cool*.]

1. Without heat, or sharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought,
And fresh bedew'd with ever-spouting streams,
Sits *coolly* calm. *Thomson, Summer.*

2. Without passion.

Motives that address themselves *coolly* to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures. *Atterbury.*

CO'OLNESS. * *n. s.* [Sax. *coelneþ*.]

1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold.

This difference consisteth not in the heat or coolness of spirits; for cloves, and other spices, naptha and petroleum, have exceeding hot spirits, hotter, a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The toad loveth shade and coolness. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Yonder the harvest of cold months laid up,

Gives a fresh coolness to the royal cup;

There ice, like crystal, firm and never lost,

Temper hot July with December's frost.

The sheep enjoy the coolness of the shade. *Waller.*

2. Want of affection; disinclination.

They parted with such coolness towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again. *Clarendon.*

3. Freedom from passion.

There is that coolness and curiousness in a verse, which speaks it greatly unsuitable to the vehemence and seriousness of the prophetick spirit.

Spencer, Vanity of Vulg. Prophecies, p. 53.

COOM. *n. s.* [*ecume*, French.]

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Phillips.*

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

3. It is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals.

COOMB, or COMB. *n. s.* [*comble*, Fr. *cimulus*, Lat. a heap, *Skinner*.] A measure of corn containing four bushels. *Bailey.*

COOP. * *n. s.* [Icel. *kuppa*; Su. *kopp*; Dutch, *kuype*.

Ray observes, that *coop* was a general expression for a vessel to enclose any thing.]

1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.

2. A cage; a pen for animals; as poultry or sheep.

Gracchus was slain, the day the chickens refused to eat out of the *coop*; and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he contemned the tripudary augurations. *Brown.*

There were a great many crammed capons together in a *coop*.

L'Estrange.

To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison: when it is used absolutely, it has often, perhaps always, the intensive particle *up*.

That pale, that white-fac'd shore,
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
And *coops* from other lands her islanders.

Shakspeare, K. John.

The Englishmen did *coop up* the lord Ravenstein, that he stirred not; and likewise held in strait siege the town. *Bacon.*

In the taking of a town the poor escape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and *cooped up*. *L'Estrange.*

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your shame is shown,
Coop'd up a second time within your town!

Who dare not issue forth in open field. *Dryden, Æneid.*

One world suffic'd not Alexander's mind;

Coop'd up, he seem'd in earth and seas confin'd. *Dryden, Juv.*

Coop'd in a narrow isle, observing dreams

With flattering wizards. *Dryden, Juv.*

The Trojans, *coop'd* within their walls so long,

Unbar their gates, and issue in a throng. *Dryden, Æneid.*

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparison of law or physick, of astrology or chymistry, *coops* the understanding *up* within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Locke.*

They are *cooped* in close by the laws of their countries, and the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again. *Pope.*

COOPE'E. *n. s.* [*coupe*, French.] A motion in dancing.

CO'OPER. *n. s.* [from *coop*.] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradesmen, belonging to some towns corporate, such as weavers and *coopers*, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and jurisdiction. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE. *n. s.* [from *cooper*.] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COOPERATE. * *v. n.* [old Fr. *coöperer*, from *con* and *opera*, Latin.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the same end: it has *with* before the agent, and *to* before the end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwise *cooperate* with him, and makes a man walk almost alone to his own ends. *Bacon.*

By giving man a free will, he allows man that highest satisfaction and privilege of *cooperating* to his own felicity. *Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the same effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity *co-operate* to their conversions. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

All these causes *cooperating*, must, at last, weaken their motion. *Cheyne, Phil. Prm.*

The special acts and impressions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this charge, and how far human liberty *cooperates* with it, are subjects beyond our comprehension. *Rogers.*

COOPERATION. *n. s.* [from *cooperate*.] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

We might work any effect without and against matter; and this not holpen by the *cooperation* of angels or spirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

COO'PERATIVE. * *adj.* [from *cooperate*.] Promoting the same end jointly.

For Age with Virtue is *cooperative*.

Davies, Wit's Pilg. T. 3. b.

COO'PERATOR. *n. s.* [from *cooperate*.] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

To COOPTATE. * *v. a.* [Fr. *co-opter*, Lat. *coopto*. Dr. Johnson admits the substantive, though without

example. The parent verb is as good a word.] To choose. *Cockeram.*

COOPTATION. † *n. s.* [*coopto*, Latin.] Adoption; assumption.

Dubitation is the beginning of all knowledge: I confess this is true in the first election and *co-optation* of a friend, to come into the true knowledge of him by queries and doubts.

Howell, Lett. i. v. 19.

COORDINATE. † *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Latin.]

Holding the same rank; not being subordinate. Thus shell-fish may be divided into two *coordinate* kinds, crustaceous and testaceous; each of which is again divided into many species, *subordinate* to the kind, but *coordinate* to each other.

Other bishops — might either appoint two presbyters, either *co-ordinate* or subaltern, to serve one church; or one presbyter to serve two churches.

H. Wharton, Def. of Pluralities, (1692,) p. 53.

A *co-ordinate* power was given by the bishop to them both.

Ibid. p. 54.

The word Analysis signifies the general and particular heads of a discourse, with their mutual connexions, both *coordinate* and subordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. *Watts.*

COORDINATELY. *adv.* [from *coordinate*.] In the same rank; in the same relation; without subordination.

COORDINATENESS. *n. s.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of being coordinate.

COORDINATION. *n. s.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of holding the same rank; of standing in the same relation to something higher; collateralness.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *coordination* of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, optinacy, and democracy. *Howell, Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

When these petty intrigues of a play are so ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I must grant that Lysideus has reason to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination* in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a state. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

COOT. † *n. s.* [*maer-koel*, Dut. *cotte*, French.] A small black water-fowl, seen often in fens and marshes.

Unfledge 'em of their tires,
Their wires, their partlets, pins, and perriwigs,
And they appear like bald coots in the nest.

Beaum. and Fl. Knight of Malta.

A lake, the haunt

Of coots, and of the fishing cormorant. *Dryden, Fables.*

COP. † *n. s.* [*kop*, Dut. *cop*, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing rising to a head. As a *cop*, vulgarly *cock* of hay; a *cop-castle*, properly *cop-castle*, a small castle or house on a hill. A *cop* of cherrystones for *cop*, a pile of stones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

Upon the *cop* right of his nose he had

A wart, and thereon stode a tuft of hairs. *Chaucer, C. T. Prol.*
They droven him out withouten the eytee, and ledde him to the *coppe* of the hill. *Wicliffe, St. Luke, iv.*

Few of them have *cops* or crested tufts upon their heads.

Holland, Tr. of Plin. Nat. Hist. b. xi.

CO'PAL. *n. s.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPARCENARY. *n. s.* from *coparcener*.] Joint succession to any inheritance.

In descent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of sons, the chief house is allotted to the eldest daughter.

Hale, Hist. of Common Law.

COPARCENER. *n. s.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.] *Coparceners* are otherwise called *parceners*; and in common law, are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. *Cowel.*

This great lordship was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters; in every of these portions,

the *coparceners* severally exercised the same jurisdiction royal, which the earl marshal and his sons had used, in the whole province. *Davies on Ireland.*

COPARCENY. *n. s.* An equal share of coparceners.

Phillips, World of Words.

COPARTMENT. * *n. s.* Compartment; which see.

In a *copartment*, towards the head, and under the semicircle, of the letter, are his initials. *Watson, Hist. of E. P. iii. 391.*

COPARTNER. † *n. s.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned; a sharer; a partaker; a partner. *Milton* has used it both with *of* and *in*.

So should I have *copartners* in my pain;
And fellowship in woe doth woe assuage.

Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

Our faithful friends,

The associates and *copartners* of our loss.

Milton, P. L.

Shall I to him make known

As yet my change, and give him to partake

Full happiness with me? Or rather not;

But keep the odds of knowledge in my power,

Without *copartner*?

Milton, P. L.

Rather by them

I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell

Copartner in these regions of the world.

Milton, P. R.

Love gives us a real possession and enjoyment of God; it makes us *copartners* with Him in Himself.

Scott, Chr. Life, i. iii.

COPARTNERSHIP. † *n. s.* [from *copartner*.] The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

In case the father left only daughters, the daughters equally succeeded to their father as in *copartnership*. *Hale.*

At Amsterdam the one vessel took in ballast only; the other laden with herrings, in *copartnership* with one Peter Heinbergh, sailed away for Stettin in Pomerania. *Milton, Letters of State.*

CO'PATIN. *adj.* [from *cop*.] High raised; pointed.

Hammer.

Oh, fine villain! a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cloke, and a *copatin* hat. *Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.*

COPAYVA. *n. s.* [It is sometimes written *capivi*, *capivi*, *capayva*, *copayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba*.] A gum which distils from a tree in Brasil. It is much used in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPE. † *n. s.* [Sax. *cappe*. And see *Cop*.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.

2. A sacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministration.

The principal minister using a decent *cope*.

Const. and Can. Ecc. 24.

The *cope* answers to the *colobium* used by the Latin, and the *εἰσπορ* used by the Greek church. It was at first a common habit, being a coat without sleeves, but afterwards used as a church-vestment, only made very rich by embroidery and the like. *Wheatly on the Comm. Prayer.*

3. Any thing which is spread over the head; as the concave of the skies; any archwork over a door.

All these things that are contained

Within this goodly *cope*, both most and least,

Their being have, and daily are increast.

Spenser.

Over head the dismal hiss

Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;

And, flying, vaulted either host with fire;

So, under fiery *cope*, together rush'd

Both battles main.

Milton, P. L.

The scholar believes there is no man under the *cope* of heaven, who is so knowing as his master.

Dryden.

7b COPE. † *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head. *Addison on Italy.*

2. To contend with; to oppose. Dr. Johnson introduces, as the sole example, a passage from Shakspeare's *Lear*; where, however, the verb is neuter; the word *withal*, which is connected with *cope*, being omitted by him. But the active sense of *cope* is not uncommon.

I love to cope him in these sullen fits.

Shakspeare, *As you like it*.

We must not stint

Our necessary actions, in the fear

To cope malicious censurers.

Shakspeare, *K. Hen. VIII.*

3. To reward; to give in return. This is our old verb to *cope*, or *coep*, i. e. to chap, or buy; Dutch, *koop*. See COPE-MAN.

I and my friend

Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted

Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,

Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,

We freely cope your courteous pains withal.

Shakspeare.

To COPE. † v. n.

1. To contend; to struggle; to strive. It has *with* before the thing or person opposed. [In this sense it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of Junius derives it from *koop*, to buy, or some other word of the same import; so that to *cope with*, signifies to interchange blows, or any thing else, with another. It may, with as much propriety, be referred to *cop*, the head; and so imply, to make head against, like the French expression, "faire tête à quelqu'un."] Let our trains

March by us, that we may peruse the men

We should have cop'd withal.

Shakspeare, *Hen. IV.*

It is likely thou wilt undertake

A thing, like death, to chide away this shame,

That copes with death itself, to 'scape from it.

Shakspeare.

But Eve was Eve;

This far his overmatch, who, self-deceiv'd

And rash, before hand had no better weigh'd

The strength he was to cope with, or his own.

Milton, *P. R.*

They perfectly understood both the hares and the enemy

they were to cope withal.

L'Estrange.

On every plain,

Host cop'd with host, dire was the din of war.

Philips.

Their generals have not been able to cope with the troops

of Athens, which I have conducted. Addison, *Whig-Examiner*.

If the mind apply itself first to easier subjects, and things near akin to what is already known; and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by slow degrees, it will be able, in this manner, to cope with great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy success.

Watts, on the Mind.

2. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments.

Thou fresh piece

Of excellent witchcraft, who of force must know

The royal food thou cop'st with.

Shakspeare, *Wint. Tale*.

Thou art e'en as just a man

As e'er my conversation cop'd withal.

Shakspeare, *Hamlet*.

To COPE. v. a. To embrace. Not in use.

I will make him tell the tale anew:

Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when

He hath, and is again to cope your wife.

Shakspeare, *Othello*.

COPEMAN. * n. s. [from the old verb *cope*, to exchange; and Dutch, *koopman*, a buyer.] 'A chapman.

For *chapman* we now say *chapman*, which is as much as to say — A merchant or *cope-man*.

Verstegan, *Rest. of Dec. Intell.* ch. 7.

Assure thee, Celia, he that would sell thee,

Only for hope of gain, and that uncertain,

He would have sold his part of paradise

For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.

B. Johnson, *For.*

COPE'RNICAN. * adj. Relating to the system of Copernicus; in which the sun is supposed at rest in the centre, and the planets with the earth to move in ellipses round him.

The Cartesian philosophy begins now to be almost universally rejected, while the Copernican system continues to be universally received.

A. Smith, *Hist. of Astronomy*, § 4.

It is not necessary, that he who looks with pleasure on the colour of a flower should study the principles of vegetation, or that the Ptolemaick and Copernican system should be compared before the light of the sun can gladden, or its warmth invigorate.

Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 125.

CO'PESMATE. † n. s. [perhaps for *cutsmate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the same cope, for house, Dr. Johnson says. It is rather from *cope* in the sense of exchange, I think; one who interchanges kindness with another.] Companion; friend. An old word, Dr. Johnson observes, citing only Spenser. But it is a common word, and among our best authors.

Ne ever staid in place, ne spake to wight,

'Till then the fox his copesmate he hath found.

Spenser, *Hubb. Tale*

Mis-shapen Time, copesmate of ugly Night.

Shakspeare, *Rape of Lucrece*.

O, this is the female copesmate of my son.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*.

If the gagger or his copesmates had dealt thus with me, I would have cast in their teeth forgery and false play.

Montagu, *App. to Ctes.* p. 24.

This ponderous confuter, elected by his ghostly patrons to be my copesmate.

Milton, *Colasterion*.

CO'PIER. n. s. [from *copy*.]

1. One that copies; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and transcribers.

Addison on Coins.

2. One that imitates; a plagiarist; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a copier, and a poet but a plagiarist of others.

Dezobry, *Dufresnoy*.

Let the faint copier, on old Tiber's shore,

Nor mean the task, each breathing bust explore;

Line after line with painful patience trace;

This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace.

Ticket.

CO'PING. † n. s. [from *cope*; called also *copping*, from *cop*.] The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

All these were of costly stones, even from the foundation unto the coping.

Kings, vii. 9.

The coping, the modillions, or dentils, make a noble shew by their graceful projections.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

COPIOUS. † adj. [old Fr. *copieux*, *copieux*; from the Lat. *copia*.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

Use, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread

Their branches hung with copious fruit.

Milton, *P. L.*

Full measure only bounds

Excess, before the all-bounteous king, who show'd

With copious hand, rejoicing in their joy.

Milton, *P. L.*

This acauline acrimony indicates the copious use of vinegar and acid fruits.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

The tender heart is peace,

And kindly pours its copious treasures forth

In various converse.

Thomson, *Spring*.

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not concise.

Hail, Son of God, Saviour of men; thy name

Shall be the copious matter of my song

Henceforth; and never shall my harp thy praise

Forget, nor from thy Father's praise disjoin.

Milton, *P. L.*

CO'PIOUSLY. † adv. [from *copious*.]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.

Sherwood.

The boy being made to drink *copiously* of tar-water, this prevented or lessened the fever.

Bp. Berkeley, B. Th. on Tar-Water.

2. At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely. These several remains have been so *copiously* described by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new discoveries on so beaten a subject.

Addison.

COPIOUSNESS. † *n. s.* [from *copious*.] •

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance. The *copiousness* and pleasure of the argument hath carried me a little further than I made account.

Howell, Instruct. For. Trav. p. 158.

2. Diffusion; exuberance of stile.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copiousness* of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his business to reach the conciseness of Demosthenes.

Dryden.

COPIST. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *copiste*.] A copyer; a transcriber; an imitator.

As for the ancients and elders they are become penitentiaries, proctors in the court ecclesiastical, detarists, bullists, copists, &c. *Harmer, Tr. of Ben's Sermon. (1587) p. 134.*

COPLAND. *n. s.* A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle.

Dict.

TO COPLAND. † *v. a.* [from *con* and *plant*.] To plant together, at the same time.

France being a passable, and plain pervious, continent, the Romans quickly diffused and rooted themselves in every part of it, and so *coplanded* their language, which in a short revolution of time came to be called *Romand*.

Howell, L. H. iv. 19.

COPPORTION. † *n. s.* [from *con* and *portion*.] Equal share.

Myself will beare a part, *copportion* of your packe.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. ii. 47.

COPPED. † *adj.* [from *cop*.] Rising to a top or head.

The blind mole casts

Copp'd hills towards heaven.

Shakspeare, Pericles.

It was broad in its basis, and rose *copp'd* like a sugar-loaf.

Wiscman, Sur.

A galeated eschimus being *copp'd* and somewhat conick.

Woodward.

COPPEL. *n. s.* [This word is variously spelt; as *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*; but I cannot find its etymology.] An instrument used in chymistry in the form of a dish, made of ashes, well washed, to cleanse them from all their salt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and exposing it in the *coppel* to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in dross, which is called the litharge of gold and silver. The refiners call the *coppel* a test.

Harris.

COPPER. *n. s.* [*koper*, Dutch, *cuprum*, Lat.] One of the six primitive metals.

Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal, after gold and silver. Of a mixture of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed brass; a composition of *copper* and tin makes bell-metal; and *copper* and brass, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronze, used for figures and statues.

Chambers.

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than silver, lead, and gold.

Hildon Fossils.

Two vessels of fine *copper*, precious as gold.

Ezra, viii. 27.

COPPER. *n. s.* A vessel made of copper; commonly used for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a *copper* to the half; then they poured it into earthen vessels.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

COPPER-NOSE. † *n. s.* [*copper* and *nose*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is probably a corruption of the French, *couperose*, "an extreme redness of the face, accompanied with many pimples and rubies, especially about the nose." Cotgrave. And Sherwood translates "*coper-nosed*" by *couperose*; which adjective is rendered also in Cotgrave *crimson-faced* and *copper-nosed*.] A red nose.

He having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praise for a good complexion: I had a love Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper-nose*.

Shakspeare.

Gutta rosacea ariseth in little hard tubercles, affecting the face all over with great itching, which, being scratched, looks red, and rise in great welks, rendering the visage fiery; and, makes *copper-noses*, as we generally express them.

Wiscman.

COPPER-PLATE. *n. s.* A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater impression: distinguished from a wooden cut.

COPPER-WORK. *n. s.* [*copper* and *work*.] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

This is like those wrought at *copper-works*.

Woodward.

COPPERAS. *n. s.* [*kopperose*, Dut. *couperouse*, Fr. supposed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly sold here for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the sea-shore in Essex, Hampshire, and so westward, ordinarily called gold stones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are exposed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and dissolves the stones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is first put old iron, which, in boiling, dissolves. This fictitious *copperas*, in many respects, agrees with the native green vitriol.

Chambers, and Hill.

It may be questioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or *copperas* be transuted, from the combination of *copperas* with copper, and the iron remaining after conversion.

Brown.

COPPER-RICH. † *adj.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper.

In this fell there is a large vein of *copper-rich* sulphur.

Robinson, Nat. Hist. of Cumb. and Westm. 1779.

COPPERSMITH. *n. s.* [*copper* and *smith*.] One that manufactures copper.

Salmoneus, as the Grecian tale is,

Was a *coppersmith* of Elis;

Up at his forge by morning-peep.

Swift.

COPPERWORM. *n. s.* [*teredo*, in Latin.]

1. A little worm in ships.

2. A moth that fretteth garments.

3. A worm breeding in one's hand.

Ainsworth.

COPPERY. *adj.* [from *copper*.] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick salts, dissolve the body of iron, passing to the spring, and deposit, in lieu of the iron, particles carried off, *coppery* particles, brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mine.

Woodward on Fossils.

COPPICE. *n. s.* [*couperceux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copse*.] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel; a place over-run with brushwood.

A land, each side whereof was bounded both with high timber trees, and *copser* of far more humble growth.

Sidney.

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,

A stand, where you may have the fairest shoot.

Shakspeare.

In *coppice* woods, if you leave staddles too thick, they run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon*.

The willows and the hazel *copses* green,
Shall now no more be seen,
Fanning their joyous leaves to thy soft lays. *Milton, Lycidas*.

Raise trees in your seminaries and nurseries, and you may transplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the discovery of coal-mines. *Locke*.

COPPING.* See **COPING**.

CO'PPLE-DUST. *n. s.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel* dust.] Powder used in purifying metals, or the gross parts separated by the cupel.

It may be also tried by incorporating powder of steel, or *coppel-dust*, by pouncing into the quicksilver. *Bacon*.

COPPLE-STONES are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward*.

CO'PPLED. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Rising in a conick form; rising to a point.

There is some difference in this shape, some being flatter on the top, others more *coppled*. *Woodward on Fossils*.

COPSE. *n. s.* [abbreviated from *coppice*.] Low wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood.

The East quarters of the shire are not destitute of *copse* woods. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall*.

Oaks and brambles, if the *copse* be burn'd,
Confounded lie, to the same ashes turn'd. *Waller*.

But in what quarter of the *copse* it lay,
His eye by certain level could survey. *Dryden, Fab*.

To COPSE. *† v. a.* [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods.

Nature itself hath *copsed* and bound us in from flying out, and hath designed to every man his proper business, that he may not stray nor wander abroad. *Farrindon's Serm.* (1657.) p. 439.

The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down, hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift, Address to Parliament*.

CO'RSY.* *adj.* [from *copse*.] Having copses.

The flood,

And trading bark with low contracted sail,
Linger among the reeds and *corsy* banks
To listen; and to view the joyous scene. *Dyer's Fleecce*.

CO'PRICK.* *n. s.* [from *Coptus*, converted, by changing K into G, into the Gr. *Αιγυπτος*.] The language of the Copts; the ancient Egyptian language.

The Arabick in this Lex. Polygl. will take in all or most of Golius, &c.—For the *Coptick*, I doubt not but Mr. Beal hath heard of A. Kircheri Prodomus Copticus.

Worthington to Hartlib, p. 283.

COPULA. *n. s.* [Latin.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, books are dear.

The *copula* is the form of a proposition; it represents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts, Logick*.

To CO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

To CO'PULATE. *† n.* To come together as different sexes.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wiseman, Surgery*.

CO'PULATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Joined.

If the force of custom, simple and separate, be great, the force of custom *copulate*, and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon*.

COPULATION. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *copulation*.]

1. The congress or embrace of the two sexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as dishonest. *Hooker*, iv. § 11.

2. Any conjunction. Though Dr. Johnson has omitted this ancient and present meaning, he furnishes, as usual, a good example of the word.

His *copulation* of monosyllables supplying the quantity of a trissyllable to his intent. *Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poesie*.

These virtues are so conjoined together among themselves, with a certain mutual *copulation*.

Sir M. Sandys, Fss. (1634.) p. 9.

Wit, you know, is the unexpected *copulation* of ideas, the discovery of some occult relation between images in appearance remote from each other. *Johnson, Idler*, No. 194.

CO'PULATIVE. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches and honours are temptations to pride; Caesar conquered the Gauls and the Britons: neither gold nor jewels will purchase immortality. *Watts, Logick*.

CO'PULATIVE.* *n. s.*

1. A conjunction, in grammar.

Here the *copulative* "And" must be expounded "Or."

Bp. Patrick on Genesis, xix. 12.

The conjunctions, which conjoin both sentences and their meanings, are either *copulatives* or continuatives. The principal *copulative* in English is *AND*. *Harris, Hermes*, ii. 2.

2. Connection; conjunction, by marriage.

They understand polygamy to be a conjunction of divers *copulatives* in number, which is not understood till a person proceeds unto a fourth wife, which makes more than one *copulative* in the rule of marriage.

Rienut, State of the Greek Ch. p. 307.

CO'PY. *† n. s.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Lat. *Quod cupiam facta est copia exscribendi*. Junius inclines, after his manner, to derive it from *κόπος*, labour; because, says he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A transcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's self were lost, we might

From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller*.

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original.

Denham.

He stept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but also the copy of his perfections, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in small.

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for the *copies* of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form. *Swift*.

2. An individual book; one of many books: as, a good or fair *copy*.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no small charge, as they could not be had otherwise than in written *copies*. *Hooker*, v. § 22.

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference;

In bed he slept not, for my urging it;

At board he fed not, for my urging it.

Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

Let him first learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet.

Holder, Elem. of Speech.

The first of them I have forgotten, and cannot easily retrieve, because the *copy* is at the press.

Dryden.

4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'st that Banquo and his Fleance lives;

But in them nature's *copy*'s not eternal. *Shakspeare, Macbeth*.

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

Originals and *copies* much the same,

The picture's value is the painter's name.

Bramston.

6. Abundance; plenty. [old Fr. *copie*, abundance; Lat. *copia*. This meaning of our own word, though unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, is also in our old lexicography.]

C O P

That copy or store that he hath given us.

Translators of the Bible to the Reader.

Pls. Which would you choose now, mistress?

Pla. 'Cannos tell:

The copy does confound one.

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

CO'PY-BOOK. † *n. s.* [*copy* and *book*.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

Fair as a text B in a *copy-book*. *Shakspeare, I. ov. L. Lost.*

CO'PY-HOLD. *n. s.* [*copy* and *hold*.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court: for the steward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, so he registers such tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the transcript of this is called the court roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence. This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out of the lord's pleasure. These customs of manors vary in one point or other, almost in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are finable, and some certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleases, when the tenant is admitted into it: that which is certain is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places customary; because the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the customary fine, as two shillings for an acre, or so, cannot be denied his admission. Some copy-holders have, by custom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demesne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder: for, if such a one commit felony, the king hath *annum, diem, and ratum*, as in case of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-hold*; and they committing felony, their land escheats to the lord of the manor. *Coxw.*

If a customary tenant die, the widow shall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copy-hold* lands. *Addison.*

COPY-HOLDER. † *n. s.* [from *copyhold*.] One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

But now thou art mine

For one-and-twenty years, or for three lives:

Choose which thou wilt, I'll make thee a *copyholder*.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

By an enumeration of real circumstances, he gives us the following lively draught of the miserable tenement, yet ample services, of a poor *copyholder*.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iv. 44.

COPY-RIGHT.* *n. s.* The property which an author, or his assignee, has in a literary work.

Much may be collected from the several legislative recognitions of *copy-rights*. *Blackstone.*

Notwithstanding that the statute secures only fourteen years of exclusive right, it has always been understood by the trade, that he, who buys the *copy-right* of a book from the author, obtains a perpetual property; and upon that belief, numberless bargains are made to transfer that property after the expiration of the statutory term. *Johnson, Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

To CO'PY. † *v. a.* [from the noun; and old Fr. *copier*.]

1. To transcribe; to write after an original: it has sometimes *out*, a kind of pleonasm.

C O Q

These are also proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah king of Judah copied out. *Prov. xxv. 1.*

He who hurts a harmless neighbour's peace,

Who loves a lie, lame slander helps about,

Who writes a libel, or who copies out.

Pope, Epist.

2. To imitate; to propose to imitation; to endeavour to resemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this design of copying it out, possesses himself of one of the greatest advantages. *Decayo Fifty.*

Set the examples, and their souls inflame;

To copy out their great forefathers' fame. *Dryden, K. Arthur.*

To copy her few nymphs aspir'd,

Her virtues fewer swains admir'd.

Swift.

To CO'PY. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing in imitation of something else.

Some imagine, that whatsoever they find in the picture of a master, who has acquired reputation, must of necessity be excellent; and never fail, when they copy, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

2. It has sometimes from before the thing imitated.

When a painter copies from the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes after.

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, seem very often to have copied after it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love. *Addison, Spect.*

CO'PYER.* *n. s.* A copier. See **COPIER**. The word *copyist* is now more common.

What copyer would have stifled those passages in them both? *Bentley, Phil. Lips. § xxxiii.*

CO'PYIST.* *n. s.* [from *copy*; formerly *copist*, which see.]

1. A transcriber.

The first may be ascribed to the copyist's haste, negligence, or ignorance. *Blackwall's Sac. Cass. ii. 212.*

The line on which copyists wrote, may be one cause of errors in transcribing.

Abp. Newcome, Ess. on Tr. of the Bible, p. 376.

2. An imitator.

No original writer ever remained so unrivalled by succeeding copyists, as this Sicilian master, [Theocritus.]

Dr. Warton, Essay on Pope, i. 9.

COQUELICOT.* *n. s.* [Fr.] The red corn-rose, Cotgrave: a colour nearly red so called, in modern times, from it.

To COQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are coquetting a maid of honour, my lord looking on to see how the gamsters play, and I railing at you both.

Swift.

To COQUET. *v. n.* To act the lover, to entice by blandishments.

Phyllis, who but a month ago

Was marry'd to the Tunbridge beau,

I saw coquetting t'other night,

In publick, with that odious knight.

Swift.

COQUETRY. *n. s.* [*coqueterie*, Fr.] Affectation of amorous advances; desire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could desire in female companions, without a dash of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments.

Addison, Spect.

COQUET'TE. † *n. s.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart*, a prattler, Dr. Johnson says; which may be from *caqueter*, to tattle. The old French is *cokatt* for *coquart*. V. Lacombe. One might suppose Cotgrave to have been jilted by some *coquette*, and that, in revenge, he heaped upon the name the following

choice terms: "COQUETTE, a prattling or proud gossip; a fisking or flipperous minx; a cocket or rattling housewife; a titisill; a flebergebit!" Among these appellations we see *cocket*; which was the English word at that time, and which is perhaps the meaning of Ben Jonson's "simper-the-cockets" in one of his Masques. Our old adjective *cocket* is pert, jolly. See COCKET.] A gay, airy girl; a woman who endeavours to attract notice.

If you would see the humour of a *coquette* pushed to the last excess, you may find an instance of it in the following story.—A young *coquette* widow in France having been followed by a Gascon of quality, &c. *Tatler*, No. 126.

• The light *coquettes* and sylphs alert repair,
And sport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope*.

A *coquette* and a tinder-box are spark-led.

Not less vain of her person than her politicks, this stately *coquet*, the guardian of the protestant faith, the terror of the sea, the mediatrix of the factions of France, and the scourge of Spain, was infinitely mortified, if an ambassador, at the first audience, did not tell her she was the finest woman in Europe. *Watson, Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 493.

COQUE'TTISH.* *adj.* [from *coquette*.] Affecting the manner of a coquette.

Their hair falls in long plaits down their backs, and a veil or handkerchief, twisted round in a *coquetish* manner, serves them for a very becoming head-dress.

Swinburne, Trag. through Spain, L. 44.

COR.* *n. s.* [Lat. *corus*.] This word is in our old lexicography for the "measure of a pottle." Cock-ram. Properly, it is an Hebrew measure.

How muche owist thou to my lord? whiche, answerde, an hundred *coris* of wheat. *Wicliffe, St. Luke*, xvi.

Likewise also of wheat even to an hundred *coris*.

Exile, viii. 20. *Present Translation*.

• Ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the *cor*, which is an homer of ten baths. *Ezek.* xlv. 14.

The tenth part of a bath of oil is the hundredth part of a *cor*, which amounts to about six pints of our measure, according to bishop Cumberland. *Lowth on Ezekiel*.

CO'RACLE.* *n. s.* [*corwagle*, Welsh, probably from *corium*, leather, Lat.] A boat used in Wales by fishers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

I have been informed, that boats made of wicker, and covered with a skin, resembling the upper shell of a tortoise, are frequently used for passing rivers in different parts of India.—Boats of a similar structure are to be found in Wales, called *coracles*. *Hole on the Arab. Nights' Entert.* p. 95.

CORAL.* *n. s.* [*corallium*, Lat.]

1. Red coral is a plant of as great hardness and stony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that coral is soft, while in the sea, proceeds from a soft and thin coat, of a crustaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for use. The whole coral plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variously ramified. It is thickest at the stem, and its branches grow gradually smaller. It grows to stones, without a root, or without any way penetrating them, but as it is found to grow, and take in its nourishment in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and seeds, or at least a matter analogous to seeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom. *Hill's Materia Medica*.

In the sea, upon the south-west of Sicily, much coral is found. It is a submarine plant: it hath no leaves: it brancheth only when it is under water. It is soft, and green of co-

lour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and shining red, as we see. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

This gentleman, desirous to find the nature of coral, caused a man to go down a hundred fathom into the sea, with express orders to take notice whether it were hard or soft in the place where it groweth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

He hears the crackling-sound of coral woods,
And sees the secret source of subterranean floods.

Dryden, Virg.

A turret was inclos'd

Within the wall, of alabaster white,

And crimson coral, for the queen of night,

Who takes in Sylvan sports her chaste delight.

Dryden.

Or where's the sense, direct or moral,

That teeth are pearl, or lips are coral?

Prior.

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to assist them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's coral next it grew;

The bells she gingled, and the whistle blew.

Pope.

CORAL-TREE. *n. s.* [*corallodendron*, Lat.]

It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful scarlet flowers; but never any seeds in the European gardens. *Miller*.

CO'RALLINE. *adj.* [*corallinus*, Lat.] Consisting of coral; approaching to coral.

At such time as the sea is agitated, it takes up into itself terrestrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the *coralline* matter, letting it fall again as it becomes calm. *Woodward*.

CO'RALLINE. *n. s.* [from the adjective.]

Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness, sometimes greenish, sometimes yellowish, often reddish, and frequently white. *Hill*.

In Falmouth there is a sort of sand, or rather *coralline*, that lies under the owse. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

CO'RALLOID. } *adv.* [*κορραλλοειδης*.] Resembling
CO'RALLOIDAL. } coral.

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many coralloidal concretions. *Brown*.

The pentadrous, columnar, coralloid bodies, that are composed of plates set lengthways of the body, and passing from the surface to the axis of it. *Woodward on Fossils*.

CO'RANT.* *n. s.* [*courant*, Fr.]

1. A lofty sprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a *corant* well than a jig; so in conversation, even, easy, and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple*.

I would as soon believe a widow in great grief for her husband, because I saw her dance a *corant* about his coffin. *Walsb.*

2. A paper of news. See COURANT.

All the lords

Have him in that esteem for his relations,

Corants, advises, correspondences

With this ambassador, and that agent!

B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

CORA'NTO.* *n. s.* See COURANTO. An air, or dance.

After this, they danced galliards and *corantos*.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

CORB.* *n. s.* [Fr. *corbeau*.] A diminutive of *corbel*, which see.] An ornament in building.

It was a bridge ybuilt in goodly wize

With curious *corbes* and pendants graven faire.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 6.

CO'RBAN. *n. s.* [קרבן] An alms-basket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to satisfy all obligations to duty by their *corban* of religion. *King Charles*.

Corban stands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews sometimes swore by *corban*, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune *corban*, or

devoted it to God, he was forbidden to use it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them necessary subsistence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by consecrating their debt to God. Our Saviour reproaches the Jews, in the Gospel, with these uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word such persons were likewise meant as devoted themselves to the service of God and his temple. *Corban* signifies also the treasury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money were deposited. *Calmet.*

CORBE. *adj.* [*corbe*, Fr.] Crooked.

• Or siker thy head very tottie is,
So on thy *corbe* shoulder it leans amiss.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.

CO'RBEILS.† *n. s.* [Fr. *corbeille*, a wicker-basket. Cotgrave.] Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth, and set upon the parapet, to shelter the men in firing upon the besiegers.

CO'RBEL. *n. s.* [In architecture.] The representation of a basket, sometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

CO'RBEL. } *n. s.*
CO'RBI. }

1. A short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall, sometimes placed for strength under the semi-girders of a platform.

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or statues. *Chambers.*

CO'RBY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *corbeau*.] A raven, still so called in the north of England, and in the heraldic vocabulary.

COR.† *n. s.* [*cor*, Welsh; *chorda*, Latin; *corde*, French.]

1. A rope; a string composed of several strands or twists.

She let them down by a *cord* through the window. *Jos. ii. 5.*
Form'd of the finest complicated thread,
These num'rous *cords* are through the body spread.

Blackmore.

2. The cords extended in setting up tents, furnish several metaphors in scripture.

Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down; none of the stakes thereof shall ever be removed, neither shall any of the *cords* thereof be broken. *Isaiah, xxxiii. 20.*

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, supposed to be measured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad. [*corde de bois*, Cotgrave.]

An oak growing lately in a copse of my lord Craven's, yielded—twenty-three *cord* of fire-wood. *Evelyn, iii. 3. § 18.*

COR-MAKER. *n. s.* [*cord* and *make*.] One whose trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

COR-WOOD. *n. s.* [*cord* and *wood*.] Wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the cord.

To COR.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to fasten with cords: to close by a bandage. *Corded*; twisted as a cord; bound with a cord.

Cotgrave in F. Cordé.

CO'RDAGE. *n. s.* [from *cord*.] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

Our *cordage* from her store, and cables should be made,
Of any in that kind most fit for marine trade. *Drayton.*

They fastened their ships, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor *cordage*. *Raleigh.*

Spain furnished a sort of rush called *spartum*, useful for *cordage* and other parts of shipping. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CO'RDED. *adj.* [from *cord*.] Made of ropes.

This night he meaneth, with a *corded* ladder,
To climb celestial Silvia's chamber-window. *Shakespeare.*

CORDELLIER. *n. s.* A Franciscan friar; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

And whp to assist but a grave *cordelier*. *Prior.*

COR'DIAL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cordial*, from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increases strength.

A *cordial*, properly speaking, is not always what increaseth the force of the heart; for, by increasing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diseases. Whatever increaseth the natural or animal strength, the force of moving the fluids and muscles, is a *cordial*: these are such substances as bring the serum of the blood into the proper condition for circulation and nutrition; as broths made of animal substances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholesome but not pungent taste. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Then with some *cordials* seek for to appease

The inward languor of my wounded heart,

And then my body shall have shortly ease;

But such sweet *cordials* pass physicians art. *Spenser.*

Cordials of pity give me now,

For I too weak for purges grow. *Cowley.*

Your warrior offspring that upheld the crown,

The scarlet honour of your penceful gown,

Are the most pleasing object I can find,

Charms to my sight, and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden.*

COR'DIAL. *adj.*

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative.

It is a thing I make; which hath the king

Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know

What is more *cordial*. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

He only took *cordial* waters, in which we infused sometimes purgatives. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocrisy.

Doctrines are infused among Christians, which are apt to obstruct or intercept the *cordial* superstructing of Christian life of renovation, where the foundation is duly laid. *Hammond.*

He with looks of *cordial* love,

Hung over her enamour'd.

Milton, P. L.

COR'DIALITY.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cordialité*.]

1. Relation to the heart.

That the antients had any such respects of *cordiality*, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted. *Brown.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

COR'DIALLY.† *adv.* [from *cordial*.] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocrisy.

Against which church Christ exhibits no complaint at all, but loves her, and likes her entirely, even as he is *cordially* loved of her. *More, Essays, of the Seven Churches, p. 131.*

Where a strong inveterate love of sin has made any doctrine or proposition, wholly unsuitable to the heart, no argument or demonstration, nor miracle whatsoever, shall be able to bring the heart *cordially* to close with and receive it.

South, Sermon.

We should really, *cordially*, and sincerely love God.

Scott, Disc. xxi.

COR'DIALNESS.* *n. s.* [from *cordial*.] Heartiness.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

COR'DINER. *n. s.* [*cordonnier*, Fr.] A shoemaker.

It is so used in divers statutes.

CORDON. *n. s.* [Fr.] In fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet. *Chambers.*

CORDON.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A band; a wreath.

Which pardon is since enlarged, by Sixtus the fourth and fifth, to all lay brethren and sisters that did wear St. Francis's *cordons*. *Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

CORDOVA'N.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *cordouan*, *cordowan*. See **CORDWAIN.**] Spanish leather.

C O R

Whilst every shepherd's boy
Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook,
And hanging scrip of finest *cordovan*.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

No Roman perfumes, buffs, or *cordovans*.

Howell, Lett. Poem to the King, 1641.

CORDWAIN.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cordwan*; old Eng. *cordwane*. Chaucer's Sir Topas has "shoon of *cordwane*." This word was formerly used for a dry hide. Its origin is from *Cordova* in Spain; the leather there prepared being called *Cordovan* leather; and all leather since, prepared in a similar manner, has obtained the same name.] Spanish leather.

Her straight legs most bravely were embay'd

In golden buskins of costly *cordwan*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwayne*.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. ii. 6.

CO'RDWAINER.† *n. s.* [Uncertain whether from *Cordovan*, Spanish leather, or from *cord*, of which shoes were formerly made, and are now used in the Spanish West Indies. Trevoux. The old French has *cordwanier*; so that Mr. Pegge's remark, in his Anecdotes of the English Language, that "*cordwainer*, usually supposed to have taken the name from *Cordovan* leather, of which the finest shoes were made perhaps in France, where the operator probably obtained the name of *cordwanier*, [is] easily corrupted into our *cordwainer*;" — is of little value.] A shoemaker.

If the shoe be too big for the foot, it is but troublesome and useless; and how poor an answer would it be of the *cordwainer* to say, that he had leather good store!

Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

CORE.† *n. s.* [*caur*, Fr. *cor*, Lat.]

1. The heart.

Give me that man

That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him

In my heart's *core*; ay, in my heart of heart.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the *core* of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high.

Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

Dig out the *cores* below the surface. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

They wasteful eat,

Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *core*. *Thomson.*

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees, watered perpetually with water, will make a fruit with little or no *core* or stone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or sore.

I lance the sore,

And cut the head; for, 'till the *core* be found,

The secret vice is fed, and gathers ground. *Dryden, Virgil.*

5. It is used by Bacon for a body or collection [from *corps*, French: pronounced *core*.]

He was more doubtful of the raising of forces to resist the rebels, than of the resistance itself; for that he was in a *core* of people whose affections he suspected. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

6. A disorder incident to sheep, occasioned by worms in their livers.

Chambers.

CORE'GENT.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *regent*.] A joint regent or governor.

Joseph was emperor of Germany, as well as co-regent of Hungary and Bohemia. *Wrazall's Berlin, ii. 435.*

CORE'LATIVE.* *adj.* [from *con* and *relative*. See **CORRELATIVE**.] Having a reciprocal relation.

Prepositions are the words which express relation considered in the same manner, in concrete with the co-relative object.

A. Smith, on the Format. of Languages.

CORIA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Latin.]

C O R

1. Consisting of leather.

2. Of a substance resembling leather.

A stronger projectile motion of the blood must occasion greater secretions and loss of liquid parts, and from thence, perhaps spissitude and *coriaceous* concretions.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

CORIA'NDER. *n. s.* [*coriandrum*, Latin.] A plant.

The species are, 1. Greater *coriander*. 2. Smaller testiculated *coriander*. The first is cultivated for the seeds, which are used in medicine: the second sort is seldom found.

Miller.

Israel called the name thereof manna; and it was, like *coriander* seed, white. *Exod. xiii. 31.*

CORINTH. *n. s.* [from the city of that name in Greece.] A small fruit commonly called currant.

Now will the *corinths*, now the rasps supply

Delicious draughts.

Phillips.

The chief riches of Zant consist in *corinths*, which the inhabitants have in great quantities. *Broom.*

CORINTHIAN Order, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by some the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the most noble, rich and delicate of them all. Vitruvius ascribes it to Callimachus, a Corinthian sculptor, who is said to have taken the hint by passing by the tomb of a young lady, over which a basket with some of her playthings had been placed by her nurse, and covered with a tile; the whole having been placed over a root of acanthus. As it sprung up, the branches encompassed the basket; but arriving at the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of a volute. Hence Callimachus imitated the basket by the vase of his capital, the tile in the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. Villalpandus imagines the *Corinthian* capital to have taken its original from an order in the temple of Solomon, whose leaves were those of the palm-tree. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which the sixteen volutes are formed, which support the abacus.

Harris.

Behind these figures are large columns of the *Corinthian* Order, adorned with fruit and flowers. *Dryden.*

CORINTHIAN.* *adj.* Relating to the licentious manners of Corinth. See the substantive.

On searching for me at the bordello's, where, it may be, he has lost himself, and raps up, without pity, the sage and rheumatick old prelatess, with all her young *Corinthian* laity, to enquire for such an one. *Milton, Apol. for Smeathman.*

CORINTHIAN.* *n. s.*

1. One of those at Corinth, to whom St. Paul addressed two Epistles.

O ye *Corinthians*, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is enlarged. *2 Cor. vi. 11.*

2. In allusion to the notorious licentiousness of Corinth, "to play the Corinthian" was in elder times an expression denoting a profligate person; and in the same sense passed into our vulgar language.

I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff; but a *Corinthian*; a lad of mettle. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.*

To act the *Corinthian*, is, to commit fornication, according to Hesychius. *Potter, Antiq. of Greece, ii. 12.*

CORIVAL.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *rival*. See **CORIVAL**.] A rival.

The pope of Rome is, according to his last challenge and pretences, become a competitor and *corival* with the king for the hearts and alienations of the people.

Bacon, Charge at the Sess. for the Verge.

To COR'VAL.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To affect to equal.

Where's then the saucy boat,
Whose weak untimber'd sides but even now
Corioll'd greatness? *Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.*

CORK. *n. s.* [*cortex*, Lat. *korek*, Dutch.

*Hic dies, anno redeunte, festus
Corticem astrictum pice dimovebit
Amplogre fenum bibere instituta*

Consule Tullo. Hor.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the cork tree, is thick, spongy, and soft. *Miller.*

The cork tree grows near the Pyrenean hills, and in several parts of Italy, and the North of New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the cork tree used for stopples, or burnt into Spanish black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel.

I prythee take the cork out of thy mouth, that I may drink thy tidings. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

Be sure, may very sure, thy cork be good;
Then future ages shall of Peggy tell,
That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale so well. *King.*
Nor stop, for one bad cork, his butler's pay. *Pope.*

To CORK.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stop or raise with corks. *Sherwood.*

Ho that weareth a corked shoe or slipper. *Holcut.*
And tread on corked stilt, a prisoner's pace.

Bp. Hall, Sat. iv. 6.

CO'RKING-PIN. *n. s.* A pin of the largest size.

When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow, be sure to fasten it well with three corking-pins, that it may not fall off in the night. *Swift, Direct. to the Chambermaid.*

CO'RKY.† *adj.* [from cork.] Consisting of cork; resembling cork.

Bind fast his corky arms. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
[He] hath fully valued the weight of his general guilts, each, of which hath lead enough to sink the most corky, vain, fluctuating, proud, stubborn heart in the world.

Hammond's Works, iv. 644.

CO'RMORANT.† *n. s.* [*cormoran*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. Others, from *corvus vorans*. But *corman* being the old French name of this bird, which is termed the greedy fowl, and after which a glutton is called a *cormorant*, the etymology may belong perhaps to *gourmand*, whence *gourman*, *gorman*, *corman*.]

1. A bird that preys upon fish. It is nearly of the bigness of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greenish about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live register'd upon our brazen tombs;
When, spite of cormorant devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour which shall bate his scythe's keen edge.

Shakspeare.

Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and cormorant. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
Sat like a cormorant. *Milton, P. L.*

Not far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fishing cormorant. *Dryden, Fub.*

2. A glutton.

CORN.† *n. s.* [*kaurno*, Goth. *corn*, Sax. *korh*, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,

Flagul er kaldastir corna.

•Hail is the coldest grain.]

1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made into bread.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it abideth alone. *John, xii. 25.*

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When corn was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Shakspeare.*

2. Grain yet unthreshed, standing in the field upon its stalk.

All the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Landing his men, he burnt the corn all thereabouts, which was now almost ripe. *Knoles, Hist. of the Turks.*

Still a murmur runs

Along the soft inclining fields of corn. *Thomson, Autumn.*

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreshed.

Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season. *Job, v. 26.*

4. Any minute particle.

That art which hath reckoned how many corns of sand would make up a world. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.*

When I was cut in shreds thou,

And not a corn of powder left to bless us.

Beaumont, and Fl. Knight of Malta.

5. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful; probably so called from its form, though by some supposed to be denominated from its *cornaceous* or horny substance.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakspeare.*

The man that makes his toe,
What he his heart should make,

Shall of a corn cry woe,
And turn his sleep to wake. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Even in men, aches and hurts, and corns do engrave either towards rain or towards frost. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The hardest part of the corn is usually in the middle, thrusting itself in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavis*. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

He first that useful secret did explain,
That pricking corns foretold the gathering rain. *Gay, Past.*

It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours growing perhaps in some people as corns. *Arbuthnot.*

Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting corns,
An offer'd fee from Radeliff scorn'd. *Swift.*

To CORN.† *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To salt; to sprinkle with salt. The word is so used, as Skinner observes, by the old Saxons.

2. To granulate.

A runner, when the sieve is moved, by its weight and motion, forces the powder through the upper sieve; and that corns it. *Hist. of Gunpowder, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 281.*

Our careful Monarch stands in person by,
His new-cast cannon's firmness to explore;
The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge, sorts for every bore.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

CORN-BIND.* *n. s.* Climbing buck-wheat; also corn-convolvulus. North. *Grose.*

CORN-CRAIK.* *n. s.* [*corn*, and *creak*; Welsh *crech*, a shriek.] The land-rail, so called in the north of England; probably from its constant note, *craik, craik.*

CORN-FIELD. *n. s.* A field where corn is growing.

It was a lover and his lass,
That o'er the green corn-field did pass.

Shakspeare, As you like it.

You may soon enjoy the gallant sights of armies, encampments, and standards waving over your brother's cornfields. *Pope.*

CORN-FLAG. *n. s.* [*corn* and *flag*.] A plant.

Miller enumerates eleven species of this plant, some with red flowers, and some with white.

CORN-FLOOR. *n. s.* The floor where corn is stored.
Thou hast loved a reward upon every *corn-floor*. *Hof. ix. 1.*

CORN-FLOWER. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *flower*.]
There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn; as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, will poppy, and furnitory. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
Corn-flowers are of many sorts: some of them flower in June and July, and others in August. The seeds should be sown in March; they require a good soil. *Mortimer.*

CORN-HEAP.* *n. s.* Store of corn.
What if in his chaff he find but one untruth, whiles I in my *corn-heap* can find more?
Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Mass. Clergy, p. 195.

CORN-LAND. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.
Pasture and meadows are of such advantage to husbandry, that many prefer them to *corn-lands*. *Mortimer; Husbandry.*

CORN-MASTER. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *master*.] One that cultivates corn for sale. Not in use.
I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greatest audits of any man in my time; a great grasier, a great sheep-master, a great timberman, a great collier, a great *corn-master*, and a great leadman. *Bacon.*

CORN-LOFT.* *n. s.* Granary. [Fr. *grenier*.]
Sherwood.

CORN-MARIGOLD. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *marigold*.] A flower.

CORN-METER.* *n. s.* One who superintends the measure of corn.

CORN-MILL. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal.
Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raise large hammers. *Mortimer.*

CORN-PIPE. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *pipe*.] A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.
Now the shrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the straggling swarms. *Tickel.*

CORN-ROCKET. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *rocket*.] A plant.

CORN-ROSE.* *n. s.* A species of poppy. See *COQUELICOT.*

CORN-SALLAD. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *sallad*.]
Corn-sallad is an herb, whose top-leaves are a sallot of themselves. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

CORN-VIOLET.* *n. s.* A species of campanula.

CO'RNAGE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *cornage*, from *cornu*, Lat.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.
The barony of Burgh on the Sands in Com. Cumbria, with divers other manors and lands in that county, were anciently held by the service of *cornage*, i. e. to blow a horn when any invasion of the Scots was perceived. *Blount, Anc. Tenures.*

CO'RNAMUTE. *n. s.* [probably the same as *cornemuse*, which see.] A wind instrument.
The hoboy, sagbut deepe, recorder, and the flute:
Even from the shrillest shawme unto the *cornamute*.
Drayton, Polyolb. S. 4.
The musick was composed of treble violins, with all the inward parts, base viol, base lute, sagbut, *cornamute*, and a tabor and pipe. *Browne, Inn. Temple Masque.*

CO'RNCHANDLER.* *n. s.* [from *corn* and *chandler*, Dr. Johnson says; but this is an awkward combination, *chandler* or *candle-seller* having no connection with *corn*. The word may be a corruption of *chaland*, a customer unto a merchant; *chalandise*, trading unto one ship. Cotgrave.] One that retails corn.

CO'RN-CUTTER. *n. s.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not loose, nor did seem to press into the flesh; for there had been a *corn-cutter*, who had cured it. *Wiseman.*
I have known a *corn-cutter*, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent physician. *Spectator, No. 307.*

CO'RNA.* *n. s.* [Lat.] The horny coat of the eye.
We are not so idle as to see objects always in their true place, nor so as to see them precisely in the direction of the rays, when they fall upon the *cornea*. *Reid's Inquiry.*

CO'RNEL.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *earnille*, *cornie*; } modern, *cornouiller*, from *cornus*,
CO'RNELIAN-TREE. } Lat. The Italians call the fruit of this tree *corniola*.]
The *cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree as the cornelian stone, the colour whereof it somewhat represents. The wood is very durable, and useful for wheelwork. *Mortimer.*
Take a service-tree, or a *cornelian-tree*, or an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of harsh and binding juice, and set them near a vine or fig-tree, and see whether the grapes or figs will not be the sweeter. *Baron, Nat. Hist.*

A huntress issuing from the wood,
Reclining on her *cornel* spear she stood. *Dryden.*
Mean time the goddess, in disdain bestows
The mast and acorn, brutal food! and strows
The fruits of *cornel*, as they feast around. *Pope, Odyssey.*
On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
Cornels and brambleberries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd out a feast. *Dryden, Ovid.*

CO'RNELIAN STONE. See *CARNELIAN.*

CO'RNEMUSE.* *n. s.* [French.] A kind of rustick flute, Dr. Johnson says. It is the bag-pipe, as used by Chaucer; but according to French authors is a shawm.

CO'RNEOUS. *adj.* [*cornuus*, Lat.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn.
Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as lobsters, and crustaceous animals, are generally dim-sighted. *Brown.*
The various submarine shrubs are of a *corneous* or lignous constitution, consisting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Woodward.*

CORNER.* *n. s.* [*cornel*, Welsh; *cornier*, French, Dr. Johnson says. Perhaps from the Lat. *cornu*, which is a *corner* as well as a *horn*; like the Goth. *hauru*. But the Syr. *karnah* also is a *corner*.]
1. An angle; a place inclosed by two walls or lines, which would intersect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.
2. A secret or remote place.
There's nothing I have done yet, o' my conscience,
Deserves a *corner*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*
It is better to dwell in a *corner* of a house top, than with a brawling woman and in a wide house. *Proverbs, xxv. 24.*
I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a *corner*. *Acts, xxvi. 26.*
All the inhabitants, in every *corner* of the island, have been absolutely reduced under his immediate subjection. *Davies.*
Those vices that lurk in the secret *corners* of the soul. *Addison.*

3. The extremities; the utmost limit: thus every *corner* is the whole or every part.
Might I but through my prison, once a day,
Behold this maid, all *corners* else o' the earth
Let liberty make use of. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*
I turn'd, and try'd each *corner* of my bed,
To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost. *Dryden.*

CORNER-STONE. *n. s.* [*corner* and *stone*.] The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.
See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond' *corner-stone*?
Shakspeare.
A mason was fitting a *corner-stone*. *Howell, Voc. Pop.*

CORNER-TEETH of a Horse are the four teeth between the middling teeth and the tushes; two above and

two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old.

CORNERED.* *adj.* [from *corner*.] *Farrier's Dict.* Having angles or corners.

For as a *corner'd* christal spot,
My heart diaphanous was not,
But solid stuffe. *Longlace, Luc. P. p. 29.*
Whether this building were square like a castle, or *corner'd*
like a triangle, or round like a tower.

CORNERWISE.† *adv.* [*corner* and *wise*.] Diagonally; with the corner in front. *Hulot, and Sherwood.*

CORNET.† *n. s.* [*cornette*, French.]

1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth: used anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Israel played before the Lord on psalteries and on timbrels, and on *cornets*. *2 Sam. vi. 5.*

Other wind instruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, *cornets*, and hunters horns. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear,
Under an actor's nose, he's never near. *Dryden, Juv.*

2. A company or troop of horse; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This sense is now disused.

These noblemen were appointed with some *cornets* of horse and bands of foot, to put themselves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped. *Bacon.*

Seventy great horses lay dead in the field, and one *cornet* was taken. *Hayward.*

They discerned a body of five *cornets* of horse very full, standing in very good order to receive them. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop; derived by some from *coronet*, which, it is said, such officers formerly wore; by others, with greater probability, from the flag or standard which this officer carries: and which is named in our old poetry; by others from *cornu*, the wing of an army. See the next sense.

Non-commissioned officers are all those below ensigns and *cornets*. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

4. A standard or flag; "the ensign of a horse company," *cornette*. *Cotgrave.*

In his white *cornet* Verdon doth display
A fret of gules. *Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 24.*

5. CORNET of a Horse, is the lowest part of his pastern that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

6. A scarf anciently worn by doctors; "a doctor's tippet." *Cotgrave.*

7. A head-dress; "a bongrace, used in old time, and at this day, by some old women." *Cotgrave.*

8. A CORNET of Paper, is described by Skinner to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for small wares; and by Cotgrave, the cornet or coffin of paper wherein a grocer makes up his retailed, parcel of spice.

CORNETCY.* *n. s.* [from *cornet*.] The commission of a cornet.

The army was his original destination; and a *cornetcy* of horse his first and only commission in it. *Ld. Chesterfield.*

CORNETER. *n. s.* [from *cornet*.] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpeters, *corneters*, and other musicians, that even Claudius himself might have heard them. *Hakewill, on Providence.*

CORNICÉ.† *n. s.* [*corniche*, Fr. *xogavis*, Gr. the summit. This word is often pronounced *cornish*, and

indeed is so written in our old lexicography.] The highest projection of a wall or column.

The *cornice* of the Palazzo Fornese, which makes so beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its just measures. *Dryden, Dufresnoy.*

The walls were massy brass, the *cornice* high,
Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the sky. *Pope, Odyssey.*

CORNICÉ Ring. [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers.*

CORNICLE. *n. s.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A little horn.

There will be found on either side two black filaments, or membranous strings, which extend unto the long and shorter *cornicle*, upon protrusion. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CORNICULATÉ.† *adj.* [from *cornu*, Lat.]

1. A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are such as produce many distinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn. *Chambers.*

2. Horned.

Venus, moon-like, grows *corniculate*,
What time her face with flusher light is blown.

Mora, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 62.

CORNICÉ. *adj.* [from *cornu* and *facio*, Latin.]

Productive of horns; making horns. *Dict.*

CORNICEROUS. *adj.* [*corniger*, Latin.] Horned; Having horns.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CORNING-HOUSE.* *n. s.* The place where gunpowder is granulated. See to CORN.

From the mill the powder is brought to the *corning-house*.

Hist. of Gunpowder, Sprat's Hist. R. S. p. 281.

CORNISH.* *n. s.* The people of Cornwall.

The *Cornish* here in Britain, have now, it seems, entirely lost the original language of their country; and must, if they desire to know the significations of the names of families, places, &c. come over to Wales to learn them.

Richards, Welsh Dict. Pref.

We find the Welsh and *Cornish*, as one people, often uniting themselves as in a national cause against the Saxons.

Watson, Hist. E. P. i. Diss. 1.

CORNISH.* *adj.* Relating to the language or manners of the Cornish. Some remains of this language were met with in Cornwall, so lately as in the year 1768, notwithstanding what is said by Richards in 1753. See *Archæolog. iii.*

From the *Archæologia* I took the *Cornish*, Irish, and many of the *Armorick* words. *Richards, Welsh Dict. Pref.*

A *Cornish* hug is a term used in wrestling, when one has an adversary on his breast, and holds him there. *Chambers.*

CORNUCOPIA. *n. s.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

To CORNUTE.† *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

A lawyer's wife in Aristænetus threatened to *cornute* him.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 605.

CORNU'TED.† *adj.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

I do not stand upon the matter of being a cuckold; for there's many a brave fellow lives in Cuckold's-Row. But why does he not name others as well as me; as if the horn grew upon nobody's head but mine: I am sure, there are others that better deserve it; I hope he cannot say that ever I gored any of my superiors, or that my being *cornuted* has raised the price of posthorns, lanthorns, or pocket-inkhorns!

L'Estrange, Tr. of Quevedo's Visions.

CORNU'TO. *n. s.* [from *cornutus*, Lat.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto* her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy. *Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

CORNU'ROU.* *n. s.* [from *cornute*.] He who makes a cuckold.

He that thinks every man is his wife's suitor,
Defiles his bed, and proves his own *cornutor*.

Jordan, Poems, 2. b.

CO'RNRY.† *adj.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

[The rain] downward gan to rave,

And drown'd the *corny* ranks,

Liste, Tr. of Du Bart. (1627) p. 14.

Up stood the *corny* reed

Embattel'd in her field.

Milton, P. L.

2. [from *corn*.] Producing grain or corn.

Tell me why the ant,

Midst summer's plenty thinks of winter's want,

By constant journeys, careful to prepare

Her stores; and bringing home the *corny* ear.

Prior.

3. Containing corn; this is a very old sense of the word, to which may be added, what has escaped Dr. Johnson, but what most Englishmen will approve, Chaucer's draught of *corny* ale," Pardoner's Tale; i. e. containing plenty of corn or malt.

They lodge in habitations not their own,

By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known.

Dryden.

COROLLARY. *n. s.* [*corollarium*, Lat. from *corolla*; *fnis coronat opus*; *corollaire*, Fr.]

1. The conclusion: A corollary seems to be a conclusion; whether following from the premises necessarily or not.

Now since we have considered the malignity of this sin of detraction, it is but a natural *corollary*, that we enforce our vigilance against it.

Gor. of the Tongue.

As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done justice to others, I owe somewhat to myself.

Dryden, Pub. Pref.

2. Surplus.

Bring a *corollary*,

Rather than want.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

CORONA. *n. s.* [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip.

Chambers.

In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the *corona*, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble shew by their graceful projections.

Spectator.

CO'RONAL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *coronal*, a coronet, from *corona*, Lat.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye God Bacchus with a *coronal*,

And Hymen also crown with wreaths of vine.

Spenser.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be begirt,

With youthful *coronals*, and lead the dance.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

CO'RONAL.† *adj.* [*coronal*, Fr. "commisure *coronale*, the coronal suture, or seam, which compasses the forehead, &c." Cotgrave.] Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the sagittal and coronal suture.

Wiseman.

CO'RONARY.† *adj.* [*coronarius* Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown.

The basilisk of older times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and differenced from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks, or *coronary* spots upon the crown.

Brown.

The *coronary* thorns did not only express the scorn of the imposters, by that figure into which they were contrived; but did pierce his tender and sacred temples to a multiplicity of pains, by their numerous acuminations.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. ix.

The catalogue of *coronary* plants is not large in Theophrastus, Pliny, &c.

Sir T. Brown, Musc. Tr. p. 93.

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fan-

cied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries.

Bentley, Sermon.

CORONATION. *n. s.* [from *corona*, Lat.]

1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune smiling at her work therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation.

Sidney.

Willingly I came to Denmark,

To shew my duty in your coronation.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his coronation day.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Now empress fame had publish'd the renown

Of Shadwell's coronation through the town.

Dryden, Macflecknoe.

2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

In pensive thought recall the fancied scene,

See coronations rise on every green.

Pope.

CO'RONEL.* *n. s.* [Spanish. See COLONEL.] A colonel.

Their *coronels*, named Don Sebastian, came forth to entreat that they might part with their arms like soldiers.

Spenser on Ireland

CO'RONER. *n. s.* [from *corona*.] An officer whose duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury is impannelled.

Go thou and seek the coroner, and let him sit o' my uncle; for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned.

Shakspeare.

CO'RONET. *n. s.* [*coronetta*, Ital. the diminutive of *corona*, a crown.]

1. An inferior crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

In his livery

Wak'd crowns and coronets, realms and islands were

As plates dropt from his pocket.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.

All the rest are countesses.

— Their coronets say so.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,

Who ruin'd crowns, would coronets exempt.

Dryden.

Peers and dukes, and all their sweeping train,

And garters, stars, and coronets appear.

Pope.

2. An ornamental head-dress, in poetical language.

The rest was drawn into a coronet of gold, richly set with pearl.

Sidney.

Under a coronet his flowing hair,

In curls, on either cheek play'd.

Milton, P. L.

CO'RPORAL. *n. s.* [corrupted from *caporal*, French.]

The lowest officer of the infantry, whose office is to place and remove the sentinels.

The cruel corporal whisper'd in my ear,

Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me clear.

Gay.

CO'RPORAL of a Ship. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries, and relieving them; who sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him.

Harris.

CO'RPORAL.* *n. s.* [Fr. *corporail*; low Lat. *corporale*.]

"The corporal; the fine linen, wherein the sacrament is put." Cotgrave. See CORPORAS.

When all have communicated, the minister is directed to return to the Lord's table, and reverently place upon it what remaineth of the consecrated elements, covering the same with a fair linen cloth; which by the ancient writers and the Scotch

liturgy is called the *corporal*, from its being spread over the body or consecrated bread. *Wheally on the Common Prayer.*

CORPORAL.† *adj.* [from *corporel*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age.

Of indigent faint souls, past *corporal* toil.

A hundred alm-houses, right well supplied. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Render to me some *corporal* sign about her.

More evident than this.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

That God hath been otherwise seen, with *corporal* eyes, exceedeth the small proportion of my understanding. *Raleigh.*

Beasts enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and feel fewer *corporal* pains, and are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and disquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when *body* is used philosophically in opposition to spirit, the word *corporeal* is used, as a *corporeal* being; but otherwise *corporal*. *Corporeal* is having a body; *corporal* relating to the body. This distinction seems not ancient. *Corporeous* was formerly used for *corporeal*.

Whither are they vanish'd?

Into the air: and what seem'd *corporeal*

Melted, as breath, into the wind. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

And from these *corporeal* nutriments, perhaps,

Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit. *Milton, P. L.*

3. Relating to an oath so called.

The phrase *Corporeal* oath, is supposed to have been derived—not from the touching the New Testament, or the bodily act of kissing it, but from the antient use of touching the *corporeale*, or cloth which covered the consecrated elements. *Brand, Pop. Antig.*

CORPORALITY.† *n. s.* [from *corporal*.]

1. The quality of being embodied.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto spirituality; and if it have any *corporality*, then, of all other, the most subtle and pure. *Raleigh's Hist.*

The *corporality* of the soul, you know, was taught only by one or two men. *Clarke, Letter to Dodwell, p. 77.*

2. Corporation; confraternity.

Processes to be served by a *corporality* of griffonlike promoters and apparitors. *Milton, of Ref. in Eng. B. 1.*

CORPORALLY.† *adv.* [from *corporal*.] Bodily.

They [the Papists] say, that the very natural fleshe and blood of Christ, which suffered for us upon the crosse and sitteth at the right hand of the Father in heaven, is also really, substantially, *corporally*, and naturally, in or under the accidentes of the sacramental bread and wyne, which they call the formes of bread and wyne. *Abp. Cramer, Def. fol. 16.*

The sun is *corporally* conjoined with basiliscus. *Brown.*

Sons in six things are bound to their parents, whether they be alive or dead: First, they are bound to serve them *corporally*, to wit, with their own body. *Sir. M. Savlys, Ess. (1634.) p. 154.*

CORPORATE. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]

1. United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he over-run all Munster and Connaught, defacing and utterly subverting all *corporate* towns that were not strongly walled. *Spenser on Ireland.*

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* assembly, therefore the resentment of the commons was usually turned against particular persons. *Swift.*

2. General; united.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice, That now they are at fall. *Shakspeare, Timon.*

CORPORAS.* *n. s.* The old name of the corporal, or companion cloth. See **CORPORAL**.

Her manyfold kyndes of ornaments; as, her *corpes*, *corporasses*, chesibles, &c. *Bale on the Revel. k. 6. b.*

They [the subdeacons] must provide water against mass, wash the palls and *corporas*-cloths. *Dering on the Hebrews, ch. 5.*

To CORPORATE.* *v. n.* [from the *adj.*] To unite.

Though she [the soul] *corporate*

With no world yet, by a just Nemesis

Kept off from all; yet she, thus separate,

May oft be struck with potent rays transmiss

From divers worlds.

More, Song of the Soul, iii. ii. 19.

CORPORATELY.* *adv.* [from *corporate*.] In a corporate capacity; unitedly.

CORPORATENESS. *n. s.* [from *corporate*.] The state of a body corporate; a community. *Dict.*

CORPORATION. *n. s.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]

A *corporation* is a body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the successors, as a single man binds his executor or heir. *Cowel.*

Of angels we are not to consider only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being; but that also which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of *corporation* amongst themselves, and of society with men. *Hooker, i. § 4.*

Of this we find some foot-steps in our law,

Which doth her root from God and nature take;

Ten thousand men she doth together draw,

And of them all one *corporation* make.

Darwin.

CORPORATURE.† *n. s.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] The state of being embodied.

That antiquate, secure,

And easy, dull conceit of *corporature*,

Of matter, quantity, &c.

More, Song of the Soul, App.

CORPOREAL. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Latin.]

1. Having a body, not immaterial; not spiritual.

See **CORPORAL**.

The swiftness of those circles attribute,

Though numberless, to his omnipotence,

That to *corporeal* substances could add

Speed almost spiritual.

Milton, P. L.

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul, we are not to omit those characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a spiritual substance could be pictured upon a *corporeal*. *South, Sermons.*

God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot be the object of any *corporeal* sense. *Tillotson.*

The course is finish'd which thy fates decreed,

And thou from thy *corporeal* prison freed.

Dryden, Fab.

Fix thy *corporeal* and internal eye

On the young gnat, or new-engender'd fly.

Prior.

2. It is used by *Swift* inaccurately for *corporeal*.

I am not in a condition to make a true step even on Aimsbury Downs; and I declare, that a *corporeal* false step is worse than a political one. *Swift.*

CORPOREALIST.* *n. s.* [from *corporeal*.] One who denies spiritual substances.

If the matters of fact be too notorious to be gainsaid, then these *corporealists* will not stick to affirm with a late author, that they believe there are many thousands of spirits, made of an incorporeal matter, too fine to be perceived by the senses of men. *Hallywell, Melampus. (1681.) p. 3.*

I believe it will puzzle the wisest *corporealists* to tell us how that, which is immaterial, can either be produced out of matter, or lodged in matter as its subject.

Sherlock, Immortal, of the Soul, i. § 2.

Some *corporealists* and mechanics vainly pretended to make a world without a God. *Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 259.*

CORPOREALLY.* *adv.* [from *corporeal*.] In a material or bodily manner.

This, and other phrases, are to be understood not *corporeally*, but spiritually.

Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. (1655.) p. 251.

CORPOREITY. *n. s.* [from *corporeus*, Latin.] Materiality; the quality of being embodied; the state of having a body; bodiliness.

Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are iniddle substances between the soul and the body, they must admit of some *corporeity* which supposeth weight or gravity. *Brown.*

It is the saying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemisphere of immaterial intellects and this lower of *corporeity*. *Glanville's Scep sis.*

The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other shape and figure. *Stillingfleet.*

CORPOREOUS.* *adj.* [Lat. *corporeous*.] Bodily: having a body.

Worshipped in so many *corporeous* shapes.

Hammond, of Conscience.

A second hindrance was the grossness and earthiness of their fancy, which was not able to conceive God to be any thing but a *corporeous* substance. *Hammond's Works*, iv. 641.

CORPORIFICATION. *n. s.* [from *corporify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

TO CORPORIFY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody; to insissate into body. Not used.

A certain spirituous substance, extracted out of it, is mistaken for the spirit of the world *corporified*. *Boyle.*

CO'RPUSANT, or CO'RPUSANSE.* [corrupted from the Spanish *cuervo santo*, i. e. holy body.] A word used by mariners to denote those luminous bodies, which sometimes skip about the masts and yards of ships; an ignis fatuus; and what the ancients called Castor and Pollux. See Shaw's Travels, 4to. p. 334.

CORPS.† } *n. s.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Latin.]

CORPSE. }

1. A body.

That lewd ribauld

Laid first his filthy hands on virgin cleene,
To spoil her dainty *corse*, so fair and sheene,
Of chastity and honour virginal.

Spenser.

2. A body, in contempt.

Though pleasant, all too little seems

• Te stuff this maw, this vast unhide-bound *corps*. *Milton, P. L.*

He looks as man was made, with face erect,

• That scorns his brittle *corps*, and seems as dead
He's not all spirit. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

3. A carcass; a dead body; a corse.

Not a friend greet

My poor *corps*, where my bones shall be thrown. *Shakespeare.*

There was the murder'd *corps* in covert laid,

And violent death in thousand shapes display'd. *Dryden, Fob.*

See where the *corps* of thy dead son approaches. *Addison.*

The *corps* was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's command: he then bid every one light his flambeau, and stand about the dead body. *Addison, Guardian.*

4. The body, in opposition to the soul.

Cold numbness streight bereaves

Her *corps* of sense, and the air her soul receives. *Denham.*

5. A body of forces.

6. The land with which a prebend, or other ecclesiastical office, is endowed.

The prebendaries, over and above their reserved rents, have a *corps*, and receive fines upon renewals.

Bacon, Liber Regis, p. 133.

CORPS DE GARDE.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A guard-room.

See COURT OF GUARD.

False pastors, whom a man shall find rather in their beds, or at table, or in the stews, or any where else than in their *corps de gard*. *Harmer, Tr. of Beza's Sermon* (1587), p. 334.

To save ourselves, we were fain to take shelter in the *corps de guard*, till a lodging was provided for us.

Brown's Travels, (1687), p. 49.

CO'RPULENCE. } *n. s.* [*corpulentia*, Latin.]

CO'RPULENCY. }

1. Bulkiness of body; fleshiness; fulness of flesh.

To what a cumbersome unwieldiness,

And burdalous *corpulence* my love had grown. *Don't.*

It is but one species of *corpulency*; for there may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity of muscular flesh, the case of robust people. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Spissitude; grossness of matter.

The muscular flesh serves for the vibration of the tail, the heaviness and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray on the Creation.*

CO'RPULENT. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Latin.] Fleishy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We say it is a fleshy stile, when there is much periphrases, and circuit of words; and when with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent*. *Bacon, Discoveries.*

Excess of nourishment is hurtful; for it maketh the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth rather than in height.

Bacon.

CORPUSCLE. *n. s.* [*corpusculum*, Lat.] A small body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those *corpuscles* can be discovered with microscopes. *Newton, Opt.*

Who knows what are the figures of the little *corpuscles* that compose and distinguish different bodies? *Watts, Logic.*

CORPU'SCULAR. } *adj.* [from *corpusculum*, Lat.]

CORPUSCULARIAN. } Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. It is the distinguishing epithet of that philosophy which attempts the rational solution of all physical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philosophy I do not expect to see any principles proposed, more comprehensive and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or mechanical. *Boyle.*

The mechanical or *corpuscular* philosophy, though peradventure the oldest, as well as the best in the world, had lain buried for many ages in contempt and oblivion.

Bulley, Sermon, iv.

CORPUSCULARIAN.* *n. s.* [from the *adj.*] A corpuscularian philosopher.

This may be said, that the modern *corpuscularians* talk, in most things, more intelligibly than the peripateticks. *Bentley.*

He [Newton] seems to have made a greater progress, than all the sects of *corpuscularians* together had done before him.

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 245.

CO'RRACLE.? See CORRICLE. Dr. Johnson says.

But no such word is in his dictionary. It is perhaps intended for *coracle*, which was formerly written with the double *r*. "*Corrack*, a little round skill of oziars, covered with raw hides." Sherwood. See CORACLE.

TO CORRA'DE.† *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.] This verb, though given by Dr. Johnson without any authority, and wearing the appearance of his own coinage, is of ancient date in our language, being in the vocabulary of Cockeram, and there defined "to rake, shave, or scrape." To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to scrape together.

CORRADIA'TION.† *n. s.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impression of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the basis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; so as there is a *corradiaion*, and conjunction of beams. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The conjunction and *corradiaion*, in that place of heaven, of the sun with the four stars of the first magnitude.

Bacon on the Union of Eng. and Scotland.

TO CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [*corrigo*, *correctum*, Latin.]

1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.

Sad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a school of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts the confidence of sinning.

Bp. Taylor.

After he has once been *corrected* for a lie, you must be sure never after to pardon it in him. *Locke on Education.*

Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought to *correct* them, when they do amiss. *Locke on Education.*

2. To amend; to take away faults, in writings, life, or things.

This is a defect in the first make of some men's minds, which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards, either by learning or age.

Burnet, Theory, Pref.

Correcting Nature, from what actually she is in individuals, to what she ought to be, and what she was created.

Dryden.

I writ, because it amused me; I *corrected*, because it was as pleasant to me to *correct* as to write.

Pope, Pref.

The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend to its domestic concern: to consider what habit wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be subdued.

Rogers.

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

O happy mixture wherein things contrary do so qualify and *correct* the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume as long as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness, nor while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us.

Hocker.

As in habitual gout or stone,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet,
And keep the inward foe in quiet.

Prior.

In cases of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it with some animal substances; as ivory or hartshorn.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

4. To remark faults.

CORRECT. *adj.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Revised or finished with exactness; free from faults.

What verse can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he presumes the most *correct* of his.

Dryden, Aur. Prof.

Always use the most *correct* editions: various readings will be only troublesome where the sense is complete.

Fellon.

CORRECTION. *n. s.* [from *correct*.]

1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,

Take thy *correction* mildly, kiss the rod?

Shakspeare, Rich. II.

An offensive wife,

That hath carag'd him on to offer strokes,

As he is striking, holds his infant up,

And hang; resolv'd *correction* in the arm

That was uprear'd to execution.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

We are all but children here under the great master of the family; and he is pleased, by hopes and fears, by mercies and *corrections*, to instruct us in virtue.

Watts.

One fault was too great lenity to her servants, to whom she gave good counsel, but too gentle *correction*.

Arbuthnot.

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction*.

Dryden, Fab. Pref.

3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places.

Watts.

4. Reprehension; animadversion.

They proceed with judgement and ingenuity, establishing their assertions not only with great solidity, but submitting them also unto the *correction* of future discovery.

Brown.

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

To make ambitious, wholesome, do not take
A dram of country's dulness; do not add
Corrections, but as chymists purge the bad.

Donne.

CORRECTIONER. *n. s.* [from *correction*.] One that has been in the house of correction; a jail-bird.

This seems to be the meaning in Shakspeare.

I will have you soundly swinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy fannish *correctioner*.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

CORRECTIVE. *† adj.* [from *correct*.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

The law of nations alloweth, and ever hath done, masters over their servants not only a directive but a *corrective* and coactive power.

Brewster on the Sab. p. 14.

Have any of these — any *corrective* power of any one member of the house?

Bp. Maiton, Episc. Asserted, p. 137.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious aculi.

Arbuthnot.

2. Having the power to limit.

To prevent this folly, the Platonist interposeth a caution in this *corrective* article, "Yea, happy?" It hath the force of a revocation, whereby he seems to retract what went before, not simply and absolutely, but in a certain degree, lest worldly men should wrest it to a misinterpretation.

Dr. Hobbesworth, Sermon at Cambridge, (1642.) p. 27.

CORRECTIVE. *n. s.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss.

The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, which all animals of prey do swallow, are a seasonable and necessary *corrective*, to prevent their greediness from filling themselves with too succulent a food.

Ray on the Creation.

Humanly speaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little *correctives* supplied by art and discipline, it seldom fails; but an ill principle has its course, and nature makes good its blow.

South, Sermons.

2. Limitation: restriction.

There seems to be such an instance in the regiment, which the human soul exerciseth in relation, to the body, that with certain *correctives* and exceptions, may give some kind of explanation or adumbration thereof.

Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

CORRECTLY. *adv.* [from *correct*.] Accurately; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenses and particles, adverbs and prepositions are, speak as properly and as *correctly* as most gentlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar schools.

Locke on Education.

Such days as neither ebb nor flow,

Correctly cold, and regularly low.

Pope, Ess. on Criticism.

CORRECTNESS. *n. s.* [from *correct*.] Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull *correctness*, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties.

Dryden, Dufresnoy.

The softness of the flesh, the delicacy of the shape, air and posture, and the *correctness* of design in this statue, are inexpressible.

Addison on Italy.

Late, very late, *correctness* grew our care,

When the fir'd nation breath'd from civil war.

Pope.

Those pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctness*.

Swift.

CORRECTOR. *† n. s.* [from *correct*; and old Fr. *correcteur*.] Our word is sometimes written *correcter*.]

1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment or animadversion.

Wherefore, said he to the *corrector*, until he utterly do cease of his presumption and obstinacy, look that thou still beat him.

Sir T. Elgot, Gor. fol. 189. b.

How many does zeal urge rather to do justice on some sins, than to forbear all sin? How many rather to be *correctors* than practisers of religion.

Sprat, Sermons.

With all his faults he sets up to be an universal reformer and *corrector* of abuses, and a remover of grievances.

Swift.

2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults; as the *corrector* of the press, that amends the errors committed in printing.

He is by country, an Englishman; by birth, a gentleman; by education, a scholar; afterwards, a *corrector* of the common law print, with M. Tottle the printer.

Proceedings against Garnet, (1606.) sign. T. i. b.

I had been at Louvain and Antwerp to take some depositions for the discovering of the authours and *correctors* of that most pernicious libel, *Corona Regia*.

Tribunal to the Sec. of State, 1619. Cabot. p. 151.

Friar Manrique commandeth all that passage to be blotted out: But the Roman correctors clap this note upon the margin for an antidote.

Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jesuit Malone, p. 77.

The compositors and correcters, of negligence, or set purpose, have altered many sentences, words, and letters, without reason or authority.

James on the Corruption of Scripture, &c. (1688,) p. 523.

I remember a person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a hedge press in Little Britain, proceeding gradually to an author. *Swift.*

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another; as the lixivial salts prevent the grievous vellications of resinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhesion to the intestinal membranes, and as spices and carminative seeds assist the operation of some catharticks, by dissipating wind. In making a medicine, such a thing is called a corrector which destroys or diminishes a quality that could not otherwise be dispensed with: thus turpentine is correctors of quicksilver, by destroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture. *Quincy.*

CORREGIDOR.* *n. s.* [Spanish; low Lat. *corrigedarius*, from *corrigere*.] A Spanish magistrate.

This noble was processioned by the arrival of the corregidor, followed by two alguazils and a guard, who, without any ceremony, entered the room where we were. *Smollett, Gil Blas.*

Te CORRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE. *n. s.* One that stands in the opposite relation.

It is one thing for a father to cease to be a father, by casting off his son; and another for him to cease to be so, by the death of his son: in this the relation is at an end, for want of a correlate. *South.*

CORRELATIVE. *adj.* [from *con* and *relativus*, Latin.] Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a particular state depends upon the existence of another.

Father and son, husband and wife and such other correlative terms, seem nearly to belong one to another. *South.*

Giving is a relative action, and so requires a correlative to answer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unless there be an accepting on the other. *South.*

CORRELATIVE.* *n. s.* [from the *adj.*] That which has a reciprocal relation.

By what ever method one man gains an estate, by that same method, or its correlative, another has lost it. *Blackstone.*

CORRELATIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *correlative*.] The state of being correlative.

CORREPTION.* *n. s.* [*correptio*, Latin.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehension; reproof.

That I use all mildness or mansuetude in admonishing; the angry passionate correption being rather apt to provoke, than to amend. *Hammond of Fraternal Admon. or Correption, § 15.*

His clarity of fraternal correption having only this caution or restraint, the hearer's interest. *Felt, Life of Hammond, § 2.*

If we must be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction into admonition and fraternal correption. *Gov. of Tongue.*

To CORRESPOND.* *v. n.* [Fr. *correspondre*, from *con* and *respondeo*, Latin.]

1. To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted to; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another successively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly correspond with any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time. *Holder on Time.*

Words being but empty sounds, any farther than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they correspond to those ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *correspondance*.]
CORRESPONDENCY.

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our state of mortality, such correspondence there is as maketh it expedient to know in some sort the one, for the others more perfect direction. *Hooker, b. i.*

Whatever we fancy, things keep their course; and their habitudes, correspondencies, and relations keep the same to one another. *Locke.*

2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence.

I had discovered those unlawful correspondencies they had used, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdoms. *King Charles.*

Sure the villains hold a correspondence With the enemy, and thus they would betray us. *Denham.*

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I should have the same thought much about the same time: my enemies will be apt to say, that we hold a correspondence together, and act by concert in this matter. *Addison, Guard. No. 116.*

3. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let such military persons be assured, that I am reputed of, rather than factious and popular; holding also good correspondence with the other great men in the state. *Bacon, Ess. 17.*

CORRESPONDENT.* *adj.* [Fr. *correspondant*.] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.

What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep. *Hooker.*

And as five zones th' ethereal regions bind, Five correspondent are to earth assigned. *Dryden, Oeal.*

CORRESPONDENT. *n. s.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

He was pleased to command me to send to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his correspondents at home and abroad. *Denham, Dedication.*

CORRESPONDENTLY.* *adv.* [from *correspondent*.] In an according manner.

He terms the episcopal power of excommunication, the apostolical rod; and correspondently he calls Damasus, a bishop, his shepherd; and himself, a presbyter, his sheep. *Bp. Merton, Episc. Asserted, p. 28.*

CORRESPONSIVE. *adj.* [from *correspond*.] Answerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's six gates of the city, with massy staples, And responsive and fulfilling bolts, Sperre up the sons of Troy. *Shakespeare, Tro. and Crest.*

CORRIDOR. *n. s.* [French.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long isle round about a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other. *Harris.*

There is something very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and corridors that went round it are almost entirely ruined. *Addison on Italy.*

CoRRIGIBLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *corrigeable*, from *corrigo*, Latin.]

1. Capable of being altered or amended.

A satire should expose nothing but what is corrigible. *Addison, Spect. No. 209.*

2. Deserving of punishment; punishable.

He was taken up very short, and adjudged corrigible for such presumptuous language. *Howell, Vocal Forbear.*

3. **Corrective**; having the power to correct. Not proper, nor used, Dr. Johnson says, citing only Shakspeare. It may not be proper, but it is certainly used.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; so that, if we will either have it steril with idleness, or manured with industry, the power and cognizable authority of this lies in our will. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

Do I not beat a reasonable *corrective* hand over him, Crispinus? *B. Johnson, Poetaster.*

- CORRU'VAL.**† *n. s.* [*con* and *ival.*] 'Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adversaries and *corruvals* one against the other. *Spenser on Ireland.*

He that doth redeem her thence, might wear Without *corruval* all her dignities. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Others both just and wise, and Solomon among the rest, if they may not hate and forsake as Moses enjoins, and the gospel imports, will find it impossible not to love otherwise than will sort with the love of God, whose jealousy brooks no *corruval*. *Milton, Doctrines and Discipline of Divorce.*

- CORRU'VAL.*** *adj.* Contending.

Not thinking, perhaps, that this would be to erect a power equal and *corruval* with that of God.

Bp. Fleetwood, Ess. on Miracles.

- To CORRU'VAL.*** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 'To vie with.

A Starre which to the night no service lends,
Nor on the ever-changing Moone attends;
But with the Sunne *corruvalling* in light,
Shines more by day than other stars by night.

Fitz-geffry, Blessed Birthday, p. 46.

- CORRU'VALRY.**† *n. s.* [from *corruval.*] Competition; opposition.

To reproach the Roman church for this idolatrous *corruvalry*, or rather prelation, of the Virgin in religious worship before Christ. *More, Expos. of the Seven Churches, (1669,) Pref.*

- CORRU'VALSHIP.*** *n. s.* [from *corruval.*] Opposition; rivalry.

By the *corruvalship* of Shagad his false friend, Rustau was destroyed. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 149.*

- To CORRU'VATE.*** *v. a.* [*Lat. corrivo.*] 'To draw water out of several streams into one.

Rare devices to *corruvate* waters.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 276.

- CORRU'VATION.*** *n. s.* [*Lat. corrivatio.*] The running of waters together into one stream.

Corruvations of waters to moisten and refresh barren grounds.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

All common highways, bridges, banks, *corruvations* of waters, aqueducts. *Ibid.*

- CORRO'BORANT.** *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give strength.

There be divers sorts of bracelets fit to comfort the spirits, and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

- To CORRO'BORATE.** *v. a.* [*corroboro, Latin.*]

1. To confirm; to establish.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by custom. *Bacon.*

2. To strengthen; to make strong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repeat it and refresh it. *Bacon.*

It was said that the prince himself had, by the sight of foreign courts, and observations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his spirits, and *corroborated* his judgement. *Wolton.*

As any limb well and duly exercised grows stronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts.*

- CORRO'BORATE.*** *adj.* [*Lat. corroboratus.*] Strengthened; confirmed; established.

There is no trusting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words; except it be *corroborate* by custom.

Bacon, Ess. 39.

Wherever kingdoms and states have been united, and that union *corroborate* by the bond of mutual naturalization, you shall never perceive them afterwards—to break and sever again. *Bacon, Speech on the Nat. of the Scot. Nation.*

- CORROBORATION.**† *n. s.* [from *corroborate.*] 'The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by some additional security; addition of strength.

The most renowned doctors of Christ's religion, in the *corroboratio* of their arguments and sentences, do allege the same histories. *Sir T. Elgot, Gov. fol. 207. b.*

The Lady herself procured a bull, for the better *corroboratio* of the marriage. *Bacon, Hen. VIII.*

Something of a the bishop of Durham noted, out of the Gospel of St. Matthew, for the imposition of hands upon children. The conclusion was, for the fuller explanation, (that we make it not a sacrament, or a *corroboratio* to a former sacrament,) that it should be considered of by their lordships, whether it might not, without alteration, (whereof his Majesty was still very wary) be intitled an Examination with a Confirmation. *Harleian Court Conference, (1603,) p. 11.*

- CORROBORATIVE.**† *n. s.* [from *corroborate.*] 'That which increases strength.

Like an apothecary's shop, wherein are remedies—alteratives, *corroboratives*, lenitives, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 279.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an astringent faculty; and the ulcer also requireth to be dried. *Wiscman, Surgery.*

- CORROBORATIVE.*** *adj.* Having the power of confirming or establishing.

If you think there be any thing explanatory or *corroborative* of what I say in the beginning of my book, be so good to transcribe those passages for me. *Warburton to Hurd, L. 17.*

- To CORRODE.** *v. a.* [*corrodo, Lat.*] 'To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

Statesmen purge vice with vice, and may *corrode*

The bad with bad, a spider with a toad;

For so ill thralls not them, but they tame ill,

And make her do much good against her will. *Donne.*

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigrease, is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution. *Boyle on Colours.*

The nature of mankind, left to itself, would soon have fallen into dissolution, without the incessant and *corroding* invasions of so long a time. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

Hannibal the Pyreneans past,
And steepy Alps, the mounds that nature cast,
And with *corroding* juices, as he went,

A passage through the living rock he rent. *Dryden, Jun.*

Fishes, which neither chew their meat nor grind it in their stomachs, do, by a dissolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus. *Ray on the Creation.*

The blood turning acrimonious *corrodes* the vessels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammatory kind. *Abuthaot.*

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,

Corroding every thought, and blasting all

Love's paradise. *Thomson, Spring.*

- CORRO'DENT.** *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or wasting any thing away.

- CORRO'DENT.*** *n. s.* 'That which eats away, or preys upon.

The physick of that good Samaritan in the Gospel, wherein there was a *corrodent* and a lenient, compunction and consolation. *Bp. of London's Vine Palatine, (1614,) p. 17.*

- To CORRO'DIATE.*** *v. a.* [from *corrode.*] 'To eat away by degrees, as a menstruum.

Styx is a fountain of Arcadia, whose waters are so deadly, that they presently kill whatsoever drinks thereof; so *corrodiating* that they can only be contained in the hoof of a mule.

Sandys, Christ's Pass. Notes, p. 95.

CORRODIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *corrodible*.] The quality of being corrosible; possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRODIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Possible to be consumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not suffer a liquation from the powerfulllest heat communicable unto that element.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

CORRODY. *n. s.* [from *corrodo*, Lat.] A defalcation from an allowance or salary for some other than the original purpose.

Besides these floating burgeses of the ocean, there are certain flying citizens of the air, which prescribe for a *corrody* therein.

Carew.

In those days even noble persons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodies* and pension to their chaplains and servants out of churches.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

CORROSIBLE. *adj.* [from *corrode*.] Possible to be consumed by a menstruum, this ought to be *corrodible*.

CORROSIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *corrosible*.] Susceptibility of corrosion, rather *corrodibility*.

Diet.

CORROSION. *n. s.* [from *corrosion*, Fr.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid, or a saline menstruum. It is almost wholly designed for the resolution of bodies most strongly compacted, as bones and metals; so that the menstruum here employed, have a considerable moment or force. These liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but salts dissolved in a little phlegm; therefore these being solid, and consequently containing a considerable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the particles of the body to be dissolved; so when the more solid bodies are put into saline menstrua, the attraction is stronger than in other solutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, is more violent: so that we may easily conceive, when the motion is in such a manner increased, it should drive the salts into the pores of the bodies, and open and loosen their cohesion, though ever so firm.

Quincy.

A kind of poison worketh either by *corrosion*, or by a secret malignity and enmity to nature.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

That *corrosion* and dissolution of bodies, even the most solid and durable, which is vulgarly ascribed to the air, is caused merely by the action of water upon them; the air being so far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it environs, that it contributes to their security and preservation.

Woodward.

CORROSIVE. *† adj.* [old Fr. *corrosif*, from *corrodo*, Lat.] It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of consuming or wearing away.

The soft delicious air,

To heal the scar of these corrosive fires,

Shall breathe her calm.

Milton, P. L. ii. 401.

Gold, after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its own form.

Grew, Cosmol. Sacra.

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course

Corrosive famine waits, and kills the year.

Thomson, Spring.

2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSIVE. *† n. s.* [This substantive was sometimes written *corrive*; probably from the circumstance of the accent being then on the first syllable, which thus easily abbreviated the word.]

1. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away, as the flesh of an ulcer.

He meant his *corrosives* to apply,

And with strict diet taune his stubborn malady.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

And that same bitter *corrive*, which did eat

His tender heart.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. ix. 14.

It was a wonderful *corrive* to her noble heart.

Tr. of Boccaccio's Fiametta, 1587.

Such speeches savour not of God in him that useth them, and unto virtuously disposed minds, they are grievous *corrosives*.

Hosker.

Away; though parting be a fearful *corrosive*,

It is applied to a deathful wound.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Care is no cure, but rather *corrosive*,

For things that are not to be remedied.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

To CORROSIVE. *† v. a.* To eat away, like a corrosive; used also figuratively.

The peril that arises to the heart from passion is the fixedness of it, when, like a *corrosive* plaster, it eats into the sore.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 4.

We'll —'dawle our parts,

Till yerk some noise have cloy'd your cares,

And *corrosiv'd* your hearts.

Webster, D. of Malby.

Let us take off the proud flesh with the *corrosive* denunciations of vengeance to the impenitent sinner.

Bp. Hall, Rem. p. 79.

CORROSIVELY. *adv.* [from *corrosive*.]

1. Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*.

Boyle on Saltpetre.

2. With the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS. *n. s.* [from *corrosive*.] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infuse, to what he meant for meat,

Corrosiveness, or intense cold or heat.

Donne, Poems, p. 158.

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness, mixt with a somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness.

Boyle.

CORRUGANT. *adj.* [from *corrugate*.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRUGATE. *† v. a.* [from *corrugo*, Lat.] To wrinkle or purse up; as the skin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cause.

Quincy.

The cramp cometh of contraction of sinews: it cometh either by cold or dryness; for cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The tenuous bone that makes the palate, is an arched roof, covered over with a nervous skin, *corrugated* with several asperities, for the better retaining and rebounding the air in the voice.

Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 138.

CORRUGATE. *† adj.* [from the verb.] Contracted.

Extended views a narrow mind extend;

Push out its *corrugate*, expansive make.

Young, Night Th. 9.

CORRUGATION. *n. s.* [from *corrugate*.] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of the solid parts is the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres, when the spirits are irritated by sharp humours.

Floyer on the Humours.

CORRUGENT Muscle. *†* A muscle of the eye called also *corrugator supercilii*. Chambers. It may be curious to add, that the verb *corrugate*, to wrinkle, is in the old vocabulary of Cockerain.

To CORRUPT. *† v. a.* [from *corrupter*, violer, deflorer, old Fr. *corrumpe*, *corruptus*, Lat.]

1. To turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect.

2. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear lest by any means, as the serpent beguiled Eve through his subtilty, so your minds should be *corrupted* from the simplicity that is in Christ. 2 Cor. xi. 3.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. 1 Cor. xv. 33.

All that have miscarried
By underhand, *corrupted*, foul injustice. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

I have heard it said, the fittest time to *corrupt* a man's wife, is when she's fallen out with her husband. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

But stay, I smell a man of middle earth :

With trial fire touch me his finger-end ;

If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,

And turn him to no pain ; but if he start,

It is the flesh of a *corrupted* heart.

Shakspeare, Merry W. of Windsor.

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill use of it, though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he stops the pipes. *Locke.*

Hear the black trumpet through the world proclaim,
That not to be *corrupted* is the shame. *Pope.*

3. To spoil ; to do mischief.

To *CORRUPT*. *v. n.* To become putrid ; to grow rotten ; to putrefy ; to lose purity.

The aptness or propension of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifest effects of diseases, blasting, or the like. *Bacon.*

CORRUPT. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.]

1. Spoiled ; tainted ; vitiated in its qualities.

Coarse hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrust upon the point of their spears, railing against Ferdinand, who with such *corrupt* and pestilent bread would feed them. *Knolles.*

2. Unsound ; putrid.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery-hot,
That soon in him was left no *corrupt* jot. *Spenser.*

3. Vitious ; tainted with wickedness ; without integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication proceed out of your mouth ; but that which is good to the use of edifying. *Eph. iv. 29.*

Corrupt, *corrupt*, and tainted in desire. *Shakspeare.*

These kind of knives I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more *corrupter* ends,
Than twenty silky ducking observants. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals, have yet been infinitely solicitous to have their children piously brought up. *South, Sermon.*

CORRUPTER. *n. s.* [from *corrupt*.] He that taints or vitiates ; he that lessens purity or integrity.

Away, away, *corrupters* of my faith. *Shakspeare.*

From the vanity of the Greeks, the *corrupters* of all truth, who, without all ground of certainty, vaunt their antiquity, came the error first of all. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

Those great *corrupters* of Christianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jesuits. *Addison.*

CORRUPTFUL. ** adj.* [from *corrupt* and *full*.] Some editions read, without authority, and contrary to the sense, in the passage which I cite from Spenser, *corrupted*.] *Corrupting*.

For she by force is still free me detain'd,
And with *corruptful* brybes is to untruth mistrayn'd. *Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 54.*

CORRUPTIBILITY. *† n. s.* [from *corruptible*.] Possibility to be corrupted.

That the frequency of elections proposed by this bill has a tendency to increase the power and consideration of the electors, not to lessen *corruptibility*, I do most readily allow. *Burke, on the Duration of Parliaments.*

CORRUPTIBLE. *† adj.* [old Fr. *corruptible*.]

1. Susceptible of destruction by natural decay, or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never live the life they shall live ; were it not that they are joined with his body, which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cause of immortality. *Hooker.*

It is a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which consisting chiefly of an oily moisture, is *corruptible* through dissipation. *Harvey on Consump.*

The several parts of which the world consists, being in their nature *corruptible*, it is more than probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long since have been dissolved. *Tillotson.*

2. Susceptible of external depravation ; possible to be tainted or vitiated.

CORRUPTIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *corruptible*.] Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY. *adv.* [from *corruptible*.] In such a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late ; the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

CORRUPTING. ** n. s.* [from *corrupt*.] The act of vitiating, or destroying integrity.

Besides their innumerable *corruptions* of the Fathers' writings, their thrusting in that which was spurious, and, like Pharaoh, killing the legitimate sons of Israel.

Bp. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ch. i.

CORRUPTION. *n. s.* [*corruptio*, Lat.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.

2. Wickedness ; perversion of principles ; loss of integrity.

Precepts of morality, besides the natural *corruption* of our tempers, which makes us averse to them, are so abstracted from ideas of sense, that they seldom get an opportunity for descriptions and images. *Addison on the Georgicks.*

Amidst *corruption*, luxury and rage,
Still leave some ancient virtues to our age. *Pope.*

3. Putrescence.

The wise contriver, on his end intent,
Careful this fatal error to prevent,
And keep the waters from *corruption* free,
Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea. *Blackmore.*

4. Matter or pus in a sore.

5. The tendency to a worse state.

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

6. Cause, or means of depravation.

The region hath by conquest, and *corruption* of other languages, received new and differing names. *Raleigh, Hist.*

All those four kinds of *corruption* are very common in their language ; for which reasons the Greek tongue is become much altered. *Brerewood on Languages.*

7. [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony, or treason, and to his issue : for as he loseth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, so his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any other ancestor, of whom they might have claimed by him ; and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungente, in respect of the father. *Cowel.*

CORRUPTIVE. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Carrying a settled habitude unto the *corruptive* originals.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

It should be endued with an acid ferment, or some *corruptive* quality, for so speedy a dissolution of the meat and preparation of the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

CORRUPTLESS. *adj.* [from *corrupt*.] Insusceptible of corruption ; undecaying.

C O R

All around

The borders, with *corruptless* myrrh are crown'd. *Dryden.*
CORRUPTLY. *adv.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

O, that estates, degrees, and offices,
 Were not deriv'd *corruptly*, that clear honour
 Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer. *Shakspeare.*

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee, and have not
 kept the commandment. *Nehemiah, i. 7.*

2. Vitiously; improperly; contrary to purity.

"We have *corruptly* contracted most names, both of men
 and places. *Camden, Rem.*

CORRUPTNESS. *n. s.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of
 corruption; putrescence; vice.

CORRUPTRESS.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *corruptrice.*] She
 that misleads or corrupts others.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

Peace, thou rude bawd!
 Thou studied old *corruptress*, tye thy tongue up.

Beaum. and Fl. Wife for a Month.

CO'RSAIR.* *n. s.* [French, from the Ital. *corsaro*, of
corso, or *à corsibus*, by reason of their excursions.]

1. A pirate; one who professes to scour the sea, and
 'seize merchants.

They are much infested by *corsaires*, or free-booters, under
 the colours of Leghorn, Malta, &c.

Ricaut, State of the Greek Ch. p. 356.

2. The vessel of a corsair; as, a Barbary *corsair*; an
 Algerine *corsair*.

CORSE.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *cors*, *corse*, a body.]

1. A body. Not in use.

For he was strong, and of so mighty *corse*,
 As ever wielded spear in warlike hand. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. A dead body; a carcass: a poetical word.

That from her body, full of filthy sin,
 He reft her hateful head, without remorse;
 A stream of coal-black blood forth gushed from her *corse*.

Spenser, F. Q.

Set down the *corse*; or, by saint Paul,
 I'll make a *corse* of him that disobeys. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

What may this mean?

That thou, dead *corse*, again, in complete steel,
 Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon,
 Making night hideous? *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Here lay him down, my friends,
 Full in my sight, that I may view at leisure
 The bloody *corse*, and count those glorious wounds. *Addison.*

CORSE-PRESENT.* *n. s.* A funeral-present; a mortu-
 tuary.

It was anciently usual in this kingdom to bring the mortuary
 to church along with the corpse, when it came to be buried;
 and thence it is sometimes called a *corse-present*. *Blackstone.*

CO'RSELET. *n. s.* [*corselet*, Fr.] A light armour for
 the forepart of the body. *

Some shirts of maille, some coats of plate put on,
 Some don'd a cuirace, some a *corselet* bright. *Marfax.*

They lash, they foil, they pass, they strive to bore
 Their *corselets*, and their thinnest parts explor. *Dryden.*

But heroes who o'ercome or die,
 Have their hearts hung extremely high;
 The strings of which, in battle's heat,
 Against their very *corselets* beat. *Prior.*

TO CO'RSELET, or CO'RSLET.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To encircle, as with a corselet.

Her arms,

Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall
 By warranting moon-light *corselet* thee.

Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

CORSET.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A pair of boddices for a
 woman. The word is still in use. *Cotgrave.*

C O R

CORTEGE.* *n. s.* [French; perhaps from *cortice*,
 the ablative of *cortex*.] A train of attendants; as,
 "a *cortège* of coaches." Wiquefort's *Ambass.* p. 18.

CORTES.* *n. s.* [Spanish.] The states assembled
 in Madrid.

The following accounts, though short and imperfect, yet are
 sufficient to satisfy any person of the ancient Spanish *cortes*
 having been the same with the English parliament, and with
 the assembly of the states in France.

Geddes, View of the Cortes, Tracts, (1730,) i. 312.

CO'RTEx.* *n. s.* [Lat.] Bark; cover.

Which seeds by the help of microscopes are all found to be
 real and perfect plants, with leaves and trunk curiously folded
 up and enclosed in the *cortex*. *Bradley, Sermon IV.*

CORTICAL. *adj.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky: be-
 longing to the outer part; belonging to the rind;
 outward.

Their last extremities form a little gland, (all these little
 glands together make the *cortical* part of the brain) terminat-
 ing in two little vessels. *Cheyne, Phil. Prim.*

CORTICATED. *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Resem-
 bling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped *corticated* and
 depilous; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

CORTICOSE. *adj.* [from *corticosis*, Lat.] Full of bark.
Dict.

CORVETTO. *n. s.* The curvet.

You must draw the horse in his career with his manage, and
 tug, doing the *corvetto* and leaping. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CORUSCANT.* *adj.* [*corusco*, Lat.] Glittering
 by flashes; flashing.

His praises are like those *coruscant* beams,
 Which Phoebus on high rocks of crystal streams.

Howell, Lett. iv. 49.

TO CORUSCATE.* *v. n.* [Lat. *corusco*.] To glitter.

As flaming fire was more *coruscating* and enlightening than
 any other matter, they invented lamps to hang in the sepulchres
 of the rich, which would burn perpetually.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 331.

CORUSCATION. *n. s.* [*coruscatio*, Lat.] Flash; quick
 vibration of light.

We see that lightnings and *coruscations*, which are near at
 hand, yield no sound. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

We may learn that sulphureous steams abound in the bowels
 of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and sometimes take
 fire with a sudden *coruscation* and explosion. *Newton, Opt.*

How heat and moisture mingle in a mass,
 Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;
 Why nimble *coruscations* strike the eye,
 And bold tornadoes bluster in the sky. *Garth, Dispos.*

CORYBANTICK.* *adj.* [from *Corybantes*, the frantick
 priests of Cybele. The Greeks have adopted
κορυβανται, and the French *corybantier*, to denote
 the action of a mad enthusiast.] Madly agitated
 or inflamed.

True divine zeal is no *corybantick* fury, but a calm and regu-
 lar heat, guided and managed by light and prudence.

Cudworth, Sermon. p. 92.

When the evil spirit moves them to resist and overthrow,
 how full are they of the highest *corybantick* fury!

Fuller, Moderat. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 7.

CORYMBIATED. *adj.* [*corymbus*, Lat.] Garnished
 with branches of berries. *Dict.*

CORYMBIFEROUS. *adj.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.]
 Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are distinguished into such
 as have a radiate flower, as the sun-flower; and
 such as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony,
 and mugwort: to which are added those a-kin
 hereunto, such as scabious, teasel, thistle, and the
 like. *Quincy.*

CORYMBUS. *n. s.* [Latin.]

Among the ancient botanists it was used to express the bunches or clusters of berries of ivy: amongst modern botanists it is used for a compounded discus flower, whose seeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marygold. *Quincy.*

CORYPHEUS. * *n. s.* [Lat. from the Gr. *κορυφή*, the top of the head. Fr. *coryphée*.] The principal of those who composed the chorus in the ancient tragedy; and the speaker for them. Hence the word has passed, in several languages, into a general name for a chief or principal of any company; and accordingly our language, nearly two centuries since, had "*corypheus*, or *prime man*." See Sherwood's Fr. and Eng. Dict. 1632. It is now sometimes applied to the leader or director of a band of musick.

COSCI'NOMANCY. *n. s.* [from *κοσμίον*, a sieve, and *μαντις*, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve. A very ancient practice mentioned by Theocritus, and still used in some parts of England, to find out persons unknown.

Chambers.

COSI'CANT. *n. s.* [In geometry.] The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

Harris.

To CO'SEN. * See **To COZEN.**

CO'SHURING. *n. s.* [Irish.]

Coshurings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the English proverb is) out of house and home.

Davies.

CO'SHER. † *n. s.* [*cousu*, old Fr. from *coudre*, to sew.] A botcher; a tailor; or, according to Minsheu, a cobbler.

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *cosiers'* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice?

Shakspeare, Twelfth Night.

COSIGNIFICATIVE. * *adj.* [*con* and *significative*.] Having the same signification.

Cockeram.

CO'SINE. *n. s.* [In geometry.] The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

Harris.

COSMETICK. * *n. s.* [Fr. *cosmétique*, Gr. *κοσμητικός*, from *κοσμέω*, to adorn. The word is of no great age either in our own or the Fr. language. In the Fop's Dictionary of 1690, *Cosmeticks* are explained, as if the word was then not generally intelligible.] A preparation for improving beauty.

No better *cosmeticks* than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit; no true beauty without the signatures of these graces in the very countenance.

Ray on the Creation.

Next, rose-check'd majesty, beyond compare

The best *cosmetick* of the virgin's face.

Edwards, Can. of Crit. Sonn. 36.

COSMETICK. † *adj.* Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

First, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,

With head uncover'd, the *cosmetick* powers.

Pope.

He [Plot] seems to be most happily employed, when he is learnedly debating on tautological echoes, fanciful petrifications, subterraneous snails, undescribed thunderbolts, *cosmetick* clay, the altitude of giants, uncommonly prolific cases of Oxford-

shire women and cows, pregnancies of extraordinary duration, children crying in the womb yet portending no misfortune, prophetic dreams, knockings before death, capricious devils, amulets against witchcraft, stags without antlers, and rams with six horns.

Warton, Hist. of Killington, Pref.

COSMICAL. *adj.* [*κόσμος*.]

1. Relating to the world.

2. Rising or setting with the sun; not acronychal.

The *cosmical* ascension of a star we term that, when it riseth together with the sun, or in the same degree of the ecliptick wherein the sun abideth.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

COSMICALLY. *adv.* [from *cosmical*.] With the sun; not acronychally.

From the rising of this star, not *cosmically*, that is, with the sun, but *eliacally*; that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun, the ancient computed their calendar days.

Brown.

COSMOGONIST. † *n. s.* [from *cosmogony*.] He who describes the creation of the world.

The relation seems in some measure to have been approved by the sacred *cosmogonist* himself; who in entering upon the important transaction of creation, or a universe rising into being at the efficacious fiat of its Maker, gives us his first general picture of it, under the two comprehensive distinctions of heaven and earth.

Coventry, End. to Hud. Conv. 3.

COSMOGONY. † *n. s.* [*κόσμος*, and *γέννη*.] The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

There are some bad books in that language [the Greek] relating to *cosmogony*, and amongst them a little piece of Ocellus Lucanus.

The Student, ii. 380.

The world is in its dotage, and yet the *cosmogony* or creation of the world has puzzled philosophers of all ages.

Goldsmith, Fear of Wakefield, ch. 14.

COSMOGEOGRAPHY. *n. s.* [*κόσμος* and *γεῶγραφω*.] One who writes a description of the world; distinct from geographer, who describes the situation of particular countries.

The ancient *cosmographers* do place the division of the East and Western hemisphere; that is, the first term of longitude in the Canary or Fortunate Islands, conceiving these parts the extremest habitations westward.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

COSMOGRAPHICAL. † *adj.* [from *cosmographical*.] Relating to the general description of the world.

An old *cosmographical* poet.

Selden on Drayton's Polyolb. Pref.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *cosmographical*.] In a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.

The torrella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

COSMOGRAPHY. † *n. s.* [*κόσμος* and *γράφω*.] The science of the general system or affections of the world, distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of particular countries.

I never travelled but in map or card, in which mine unconfin'd thoughts have freely expatiated, as having ever been especially delighted with the study of *cosmography*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

Here it might see the world without travel; it being a lesser scheme of the creation, nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe.

South.

COSMOPLASTICK. * *adj.* [*κόσμος*, the world, and *πλαστικός*, plastick.] Respecting the formation of the world.

The opinion of Seneca signifies little in this case, he bring no better than a *cosmoplastick* atheist, i. e. he made a certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe.

Hallywell, Melamp. (1681.) p. 84.

COSMOPOLITAN. † } *n. s.* [*κόσμος* and *πολίτης*, Fr. *cos-*

COSMOPOLITE. } *mopolitain*.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

I came tumbling out into the world a pure cadet, a true cosmopolite; not born to land, lease, house, or office.

Howell, Lett. i. vi. 60.

Thus God and Nature taught their rude cosmopolite.

More, Song of the Soul, i. i. 122.

COSSACKS.* *n. s.* [the etymology of the word has given rise to various opinions. Some consider it as derived from the Polish *kosa*, or *cosa*, a goat; these persons imitating the agility as well as the wandering life of the animal. Others refer it to the Tartar language. "C'est à la langue Tartare 'qu' appartient le mot *kosaque*. Il signifie un guerrier armé à la légère." Hist. de la Russie par M. L'Eveque, tom. iv. p. 403. Others, to *Chazakia*, or the land of the *chazaks*, which formed a part of what is now Circassia, properly so called. Peyssonnel, Observ. sur les Peup. Barb. p. 125.] A people now inhabiting the Ukraine; and in military history, a body of soldiers serving under the Russian government, to which they belong; who have indeed often distinguished themselves, but never with so much valour and success as in contributing to the late overthrow of the most gigantic tyranny that ever trampled upon society, and disgraced human nature.

This upstart, strengthened with many Poles and Cossacks, appears in arms to claim his right out of the hands of Boris.

Milton, Hist. of Moscow.

CO'SSER.† *n. s.* [Ital. *cassiccio*, from *casa*, the house.] A lamb brought up without the dam. The term is applied to a calf, or colt. It is yet used in Norfolk and Suffolk.

And, if thou wilt bewaile my wofull teene,

I shall give thee yond cosset for thy payne.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou shalt gain

Than kid or cosset.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Nov.

CO'SSICK.* *adj.* [*cossa*, Lat. "Algebra so called." Cambridge Dict. 1693.] Relating to algebra. Not now in use. "*Cossike* numbers," Recorde's Whetstone of Witte, 1557. Bp. Hall also uses the word, Rem. p. 367.

COST.† *n. s.* [*kost*, Dutch. As this word is found in the remotest Teutonic dialects, even in the Icelandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *custo*; though it is not unlikely, that the French *coster* comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing. [Sax. *cýrt*, Manning's Suppl. to Lye.]

2. Sumptuousness; luxury.

The city woman bears.

The cost of princes on unworthy shoulders.

Shakspeare.

Let foreign princes vainly boast

The rude effects of pride and cost

Of vaster fabricks, to which they

Contribute nothing but the pay.

Waller.

3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained without his cost, he was content to be deaf to any noise of infamy.

Sidney.

I shall never hold that upon my friend,

Whose tongue shall ask me for one penny cost,

To ransom home revolted Mortimer.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Have we eaten at all of the king's cost? or hath he given us any gift?

2 Sam. xix. 42.

And wilt thou, O cruel boast!

Put poor nature to such cost?

O! 'twill undo our common mother,

To be at charge of such another.

Crashaw.

It is strange to see any ecclesiastical pile, not by ecclesiastical cost and influence, rising above ground; especially in an age

in which men's mouths are open against the church, but their hands shut towards it.

South, Serm.

He whose tale is best, and pleases most,

Should win his supper at our common cost.

Dryden, Fab.

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchase of his patent: what were his other visible costs I know not; what his late, is variously conjectured.

Swift.

4. Loss; fine; detriment.

I am what I am, and they that prove me shall find me to their cost: do you mark me neighbour, to their cost, I say.

Beaumont, and Fl. Cupid's Revenge.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards to their cost over true.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

COST.* *n. s.* [Fr. *coste*, Lat. *costa*. See COAST.] A rib, or side.

Between the costs of a ship.

B. Jonson, Staple of News.

To COST. *v. n.* pret. *cost*; particip. *cost*. [*couster*, Fr.]

To be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poison are always in readiness; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and cost him many a pang.

Dryden.

CO'STAL.† *adj.* [Fr. *costal*, from the Lat. *costa*. See COST.] Belonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceans and cartilaginous fishes, many pectinal, whose ribs are rectilinear; and many *costal*, which have their ribs embowed.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

CO'STARD.† *n. s.* [from *coster*, a head, Dr. Johnson says; which is certainly found in composition with *monger*, meaning an apple-monger, or *costard-monger*; but neither in this or any other sense has he noticed *coster*; which Skinner, however, says, is an old word for the head.]

1. A head.

Take him over the costard with the hilt of thy sword.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

The wilding, costard, then the well-known pomwater.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 18.

CO'STARD-MONGER.* *n. s.* [from *costard* and *monger*.]

A dealer in apples; a fruiterer.

Many country vicars are driven to shifts; and, if our greedy patrons hold us to such conditions, they will make us turn *costard-mongers*, *grasiers*, or sell ale.

Burton on Melchun.

Half-famished Tantalus is fallen to his fruit, with that appetite, as it threatens to undo the whole company of *costard-mongers*, and has a river afore him running excellent wine.

B. Jonson, Musques.

CO'STER-MONGER.* *n. s.* The same as *costard-monger*.

Poets had their Muses; orators, their Mercury; physicians, their Esculapius; gardeners their Flora; *costermongers*, their Pomona.

Pootherby, Athrom. p. 38.

He'll rail like a rude *coster-monger*.

Beaumont, and Fl. Scornful Lady.

CO'STIVE.† *adj.* [*constipatus*, Lat. *constipē*, Fr.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obstructed.

When the passage of the gall becomes obstructed, the body grows *costive*, and the excrements of the belly white.

Brown.

While faster than his *costive* brain indites,

Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;

His case appears to me like honest Teague's,

When he was run away with by his legs.

Prior.

2. Close; impermeable.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*, hardening with the sun and wind, till unlocked by industry, so as to admit of the air and heavenly influences.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

3. Cold; formal.

The *costive* liberality of a purseproud man insults the distresses it sometimes relieves.

Ld. Chesterfield.

You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, but without being *costive*.

Ibid.

CO'STIVENESS.† *n. s.* [from *costive*.]

1. The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

Costiveness disperses malign putrid fumes out of the guts and mesentery into all parts of the body, occasioning headaches, fevers, loss of appetite, and disturbance of concoction. *Harvey.*

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick; purging medicines rather increasing than removing the evil. *Locke on Educat.*

2. Coldness; stiffness.

In the literary and philosophical society at Manchester was once a reverend disputant of the same *costiveness* in publick elocation with myself. *Wakefield, Mem. p. 216.*

CO'STLESS.* *adj.* [*cost* and *less*.] **Costing** nothing; without expence.

I have known many, saith St. Basil, who have fasted, and prayed, and groaned, and expressed all sorts of *costless* piety; who yet would not part with a doit to the afflicted.

Barrow, i. Sermon. 31.

CO'STLINESS. *n. s.* [from *costly*.] **Sumptuousness**; **expensiveness**.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency it entertained me. *Sidney.*

Nor have the frugaller sons of fortune any reason to object the *costliness*; since they frequently pay dearer for less advantageous pleasures. *Glanville's Serpents.*

CO'STLY. *adj.* [from *cost*.] **Sumptuous**; **expensive**; of a high price.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not exprest in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakspeare, Ham.*

Leave for a while thy *costly* country seat;
And to be great indeed, forget

The nauseous pleasures of the great. *Dryden.*
The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the most *costly* piece of work on the earth, when completed. *Addison.*

He is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as a most charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only useful and convenient, but even the most rare and valuable, the most *costly* and desirable. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

CO'STMARY.* *n. s.* [*costus*, Latin.] An herb.

The scented camomile, the verdurous *costmary*.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.

CO'STREL. *n. s.* [supposed to be derived from *costrel*.] A bottle. *Skinner.*

COSTUME.* *n. s.* [Ital. *costume*; old Fr. *costume*; les contumes, floeurs, usages. V. Roquefort. Low Lat. *custuma*, old Eng. *custume*.] In painting, the strict observance of proper chaacter as to persons and things. It is now generally applied in the sense of custom or manners.

The cruzado was not current, as it should seem, at Venice, though it certainly was in England in the time of Shakspeare, who has here indulged his usual practice of departing from national *costume*. *Douce, Illustr. of Shakspeare. ii. 270.*

COSUFFERER.* *n. s.* [*con* and *sufferer*.] A fellow-sufferer.

Should no *cosufferers* commiserate.

Wycherly, Prolog. to Love in a Wood.

COSUPREME.* *n. s.* [*con* and *supreme*.] A partaker of supremity.

The phenix and the dove,
Co-supremes and stars of love. *Shakspeare, Pass. Pilgrim.*

COT. } At the end of the names of places, come
COTE. } generally from the Saxon *cot*, a cottage.

COAT. } *Gibson.*

COT.* *n. s.* [Goth *kot*, a little house; Welsh, *cwt*; Sax. *cot* and *cote*. Our own word is often written *cote*. The first example of *cot* which is in Dr. Johnson's dictionary, means a very different thing from a cottage. It is a boat. *Cot*, in our language has also another meaning, which has likewise escaped Dr. Johnson's notice. See *Cor*, a boat; and *Cor*, a bed.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

Besides, his *cot*, his flocks, and bounds of feed,
Are now on sale; and at our sheepcote now.

By reason of his absence, there is nothing
That you will feed on. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

A stately temple shoots within the skies:
The crotchets of their *cot* in columns rise;
The pavement, polish'd marble they behold;
The gates with sculpture grac'd, the spires and tiles of gold.

As Jove vouchsaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis said,
At poor Philemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

COT, or COTT.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *cote*, *coite*; Gr. *κοιτη*, a bed.] A small bed; a cradle, as it is yet called in the north of England; and a hammock, as the sailors still call it.

Their beds are *cots* of two feet height, or four low posts strengthened with girth-web. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 314.*
Lying upon a slight and low bedstead they [the Turks] call a *cot*, bottomed with broad girth-web made of cotton wool.

Terry, Voy. to the E. Ind. (1655.) p. 198.

COT, or COTT.* *n. s.* [low Lat. *cota*, a kind of ship. The passage from Spenser has been cited by Dr. Johnson as an illustration of *cot* for *cottage*.] A little boat.

Cymochles of her questioned
Both what she was, and what that usage ment,
Which in her *cot* she daily practized:—
Vaine man, said she:—
My little boat can safely pass this perilous bourne.

They call, in Ireland, *cots*, things like boats, but very unsapely, being nothing but square pieces of timber made hollow. *G. Boute's Nat. Hist. of Ireland, p. 64.*

COT.* *n. s.*

1. An abridgement of *cotquean*.

2. A cade-lamb.

Grose.

TO COTA'BULATE.* *v. a.* [See *TO CONTABULATE*. This word has the authority of our old lexicography.] To plank; to floor with boards. *Cockeram.*

COTA'NGENT. *n. s.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COTE.* *n. s.* [Sax. See *Cor*.]

1. A cottage. The old orthography. *Sherwood.*
No sooner sat he foote within the late deformed *cote*,
But that the formal change of things his wondring eyes did note.

Warner, Albion's England, (1597.)

Not a swain

This night hath known his lodging here, or lain
Within these *cotes*. *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

2. A sheepfold.

Stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cotes* for flocks.

2 Chron. xxxii. 28.

The folded flock penn'd in their wattled *cotes*. *Milton, Com.*

TO COTE.* *v. a.* [perhaps from the Fr. *coté*, the side of any thing; *de coté*, sidelong.] This word, which I have found only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as *to leave behind*, *to overpass*. Dr. Johnson says. It is used by Shakspeare, however, and several authors of his time.

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,
Had more ground been allow'd the race, *and coted* far his steeds.

Chapman, Ilad.

We *coted* them [the players] on the way, and hither are they coming.

Shakspeare, Ham.

Mary, we presently *coted* and outstript them.

Return from Parnassus, 1600.

TO COTE.* See *TO QUOTE*, which formerly was written *cote*.

COTE'MPORARY.* *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*, Latin. Bentley has remarked that *cotemporary* is a downright barbarism. "For the Latins never use *co* for *con*.

except before a vowel, as, *coequal*, *coeternal*; but, before a consonant, they either retain the *n*, as *contemporary*, *constitution*, or melt it into another letter, as, *collection*, *comprehension*: so that the word *contemporary* is a word, of his [Boyle's] own *coposition*, for which the learned world will *cogratulate* him!" Diss. on Phalaris, Pref. — It will not be easy to confute the reasoning of this remark, by which the just rule of formation to our compound words of this class is given; though many indeed affectedly write *cogenial*, *copartment*, and the like, as well as *cotemporary*. Sprat might have been added by Dr. Johnson to Locke in aid of *cotemporary*; and in modern times, both the Warton's have adopted this spelling. Yet Locke, and Cowley, and Dryden, and Addison, are Johnson's examples for *contemporary*; and Chillingworth and Steele will be found on the same side.] Living at the same time; coetaneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *cotemporary* with the first voucher, have appeared probable, is now used as certain, because several have since, from him, said it one after another.

Locke.

COTEMPORARY.* *n. s.* One who lives at the same time.

We now find so much artifice amongst those our *cotemporaries*, who only follow rule and untaught nature.

Sprat, *Hist. R. S.* p. 81.

COTERIE.* *n. s.* [Fr. those who compose the modern coteries, will be surprised at Cotgrave's *rude* description of it! "COTERIE, company, society, association of *country* people." It is indeed a term adopted from the French trading partnerships or associations, where each contributed his *quota* of stock, and received in return the *quota* of profit. It has of late years been considered as meaning a select party, or club; and sometimes of ladies only.] A friendly or fashionable association. Of no great date in our language. Sterne somewhere uses it.

COTILLON.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cotillon*, a petticoat.] A brisk lively dance; in which eight persons are usually employed.

Brawls were a sort of figure dance then in vogue, and probably deemed as elegant as our modern *cotillons*.

Gray, *Long Story*, Note, ver. 11.

I could as easily reconcile it to my ideas of propriety, to see a chief justice, or an archbishop, display their activity in a *cotillon*, as to have seen Mr. Shenstone footing it in a country dance.

Graves, *Recollect. of Shenstone*, p. 45.

COTLAND. *n. s.* [cot and land.] Land appendant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN. *n. s.* [probably from *coquin*, French.] A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;

Spare not for cost. —

Go, go, you *cotquean*, go;

Get you to bed.

Shakespeare, *Rom. and Jul.*

A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*: each of the sexes should keep within its bounds.

Addison.

You have given us a lively picture of husbands hen-pecked; but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of *cotquean*.

Addison.

COTSWOLD.* *n. s.* [Sax. *cote*, a cottage, and *pold*, a place without wood.] Sheepcotes, in an open country; whence the large tract of downs called *Cotswold* hills in Gloucestershire.

COTTAGE. *n. s.* [from *cot*.] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little house.

The sea-coast shall be dwellings and cottages for shepherds, and folds for flocks.

Zeph. ii. 6.

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor cottage, and there to serve God upon their knees.

Hooker.

The self-same sun that shines upon his court, Hides not his visage from our cottage, but

Looks on both alike.

Shakespeare, *W. Tale*.

Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurse their children, look to the affairs of the house, visit poor cottages, and relieve their necessities.

Bp. Taylor, *Holy Living*.

It is difficult for a peasant, bred up in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the splendours of a court.

South.

Beneath our humble cottage let us haste,

And here, unenvied, rural dainties taste.

Pope, *Odysseus*.

COTTAGED.* *adj.* [from *cottage*.] Having cottages.

Ev'n humble Harting's cottag'd vale

Shall learn the sad repeated tale,

And bid her shepherds weep.

Collins, *Ode v.*

COTTAGELY.* *adj.* [from *cottage*.] Rustick; suitable to a cottage.

They envy others whatever they enjoy of estates, houses, or ornaments of life, beyond their tenuity or cottagely obscurity.

Bp. Taylor, *Artif. Hands*, p. 172.

COTTAGER. *n. s.* [from *cottage*.]

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms,

Call forth our cottagers to arms.

Swift.

The most ignorant Irish cottager will not sell his cow for a groat.

Swift, *Add. to Parliament*.

2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

The husbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks and labourers, or else mere cottagers, which are but housed beggars.

Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

The yeomanry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers.

Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

COTTIER.* *n. s.* This is our modern term for the next word, of which Dr. Johnson has noticed merely the existence; but *cottier* can boast good authority, and *cotter* indeed is an old Scottish word.

COTTIER.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *cottier*, Kelham and Cotgrave; "like enough," says Cotgrave, "the original of our cottager."] One who inhabits a cot.

Himself goes patch'd, like some bare cottyer.

Bp. Hall, *Satires*, iv. 2.

Cottiers; rustick, clownish.

Warburton.

COTTON. *n. s.* [named, according to Skinner, from the down that adheres to the *mala cotonea*, or quince, called by the Italians *cotogni*; whence *cot-tone*, Ital. *cotton*, French.]

1. The down of the cotton-tree.

The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling pin, and covered with cotton, that its hardness may not be offensive.

Wiseman.

2. Cloth made of cotton.

COTTON. *n. s.* A plant.

The species are, 1. Shrubby cotton. 2. The most excellent American cotton, with a greenish seed. 3. Annual shrubby cotton of the island of Providence. 4. The tree cotton. 5. Tree cotton with a yellow flower. The first sort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as also between Jerusalem and Damascus, from whence the cotton is brought annually into these northern parts of Europe. The cotton is the wool which incloses or wraps up the seeds, and is contained in a kind of brown husk or seed-vessel growing upon this shrub. It is from this sort that the vast quantities of cotton are taken, which furnish our parts of the world. The second and third sorts are annual: these are culti-

vated in the West Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth sorts grow in Egypt; these abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude. *Miller.*

To COTTON. *v. n.*

1. To rise with a nap.

2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word.

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to cotton with another. *Swift.*

COTTONOUS, or COTTONY. ** adj.* [Fr. *cottonneux*.]

• Full of cotton; soft as cotton; overgrown with a white, soft, or cottonlike down. *Cotgrave.*

There is a salix near Dorking in Surrey, in which the julus bears a thick cottonous substance. *Evelyn, i. 19. § 8.*

Oaks bear also a knur full of a cottony matter, of which they anciently made wick for their lamps and candles. *Ib. i. 3. § 17.*

COTYLA, or COTYLE. ** n. s.* [Fr. *cotyle*; Gr. *κοτύλη*, a cavity.]

1. The deep cavity of a bone, which receives the end of another in articulation.

2. A liquid measure in use among the ancients. [Lat. *cotula*, Fr. *cotyle*.]

To COUCH. *v. n.* [*coucher*, French.]

1. To lie down on a place of repose.

If I court more women, you'll couch with more men.

Shakespeare.

Doth not the gentleman

Deserve as full, as fortunate a bed,

As ever Beatrice shall couch upon?

Shakespeare.

When love's fair goddess

Couch'd with her husband in his golden bed. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest.

Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,
Fierce tygers couch'd around, and lol'd their sawning tongues.

Dryden, Virg.

These, when death

Comes like a rushing lion, couch like spaniels,

With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw.

Dryden.

3. To lie down in secret, or in ambush.

We'll couch i' the castle-ditch, till we see the light of our fauries.

Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.

The earl of Angus couch'd in a furrow, and was passed over for dead, until a horse was brought for his escape.

Hayward.

4. To lie in a bed, or stratum.

Blessed of the Lord be his land for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath.

Deut. xxxiii. 13.

5. To stoop; or bend down; to lower, in fear, in pain, in respect.

Issachar is a strong ass, couching down between two burdens.

Gen. xlix. 14.

To COUCH. *v. a.*

1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose.

Where unbruised youth, with unstuff'd brain,

Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.

Shakespeare.

2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum.

If the weather be warm, we immediately couch malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter season require it, we spread it on the floor much thinner.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

The sea and the land make one globe; and the waters couch themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a spherical convexity.

Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

3. To bed; to hide in another body.

It is at this day in use at Gaza, to couch potsherds, or vessels of earth, in their walls; to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in spouts into rooms.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

4. To involve; to include; to comprise.

But who will call those noble who deface,

By meaner acts, the glories of their race;

Whose only title to their fathers' fame,

Is couch'd in the dead letters of their name?

Dryden, Juu.

That great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath couch'd in the words I have read to you.

Atterbury, Sermon.

5. To include secretly; to hide: with *under*.

The foundation of all parables, is some analogy or similitude between the topical or allusive part of the parable and the thing couch'd under it, and intended by it. *South.*

There is all this, and more, that lies naturally couch'd under this allegory. *L'Estrange.*

The true notion of the institution being lost, the tradition of the deluge, which was couch'd under it, was thereupon at length suspended and lost. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

6. To lay close to another.

And over all, with brazen scales was arm'd,

Like plated coat of steel, so couch'd near,

That nought might pierce.

Spenser, H. Q.

7. To fix the spear in the rest; in the posture of attack.

The knight 'gan fairly couch his steady spear,

And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might.

Before each van

Prick forth the airy knights, and couch their spears,

'Till thickest legions close.

Milton, P. L.

The former wgv'd in air

His flaming sword, Æneas couch'd his spear. *Dryden, Æn.*

8. To depress the condensed crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called couching the eye, for couching the cataract: with equal impropriety they sometimes speak of couching the patient.

Some artist, whose nice hand

Couches the cataracts, and clears his sight,

And all at once a flood of glorious light

Comes rushing on his eyes.

Deavis.

Whether the cataract be wasted by being separated from its vessels, I have never known positively, by dissecting one that had been couch'd.

Sharp.

COUCH. *† n. s.* [Fr. *couche*.]

1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed.

So Satan fell; and straight a fiery globe

Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,

Who on their plumed vans receiv'd him soft,

From his uneasy station; and upbore

As on a floating couch through the blithe air.

Milton, P. R.

To loll on couches, rich with citron studs,

And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds.

O, ye immortal pow'rs that guard the just,

Watch round his couch, and soften his repose.

Addison, Cato.

2. A bed; a place of repose.

The beasts that ronue astrayc, seeketh their accustomed

couches.

Bale, Pref. to Ieland's Journey, D. 2.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be

A couch for luxury and damned incest.

Dirge was the tossing! deep the groans! despair

Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch.

This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May,

Forsook his easy couch at early day.

Dryden, Fab.

3. A layer, or stratum.

This heap is called by malsters a couch, or bed of raw

malt.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

COUCHANT. *adj.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; squatting.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a lion rampant, but rather couchant or dormant.

Brown.

As a tiger, who by chance hath spy'd,

In some purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,

Strait couches close; then rising, changes oft

His couchant watch.

Milton, P. L.

COUCHEE. *† n. s.* [French.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night.

None of her sylvan subjects made their court;

Levees and couches pass'd without resort.

Dryden.

Two days afterwards I was at the king's couchee, and wondered to see him quite cheerful, amidst such an intricacy of trouble.

Hervey's Memoirs, p. 95.

I was at the king's couchee, as I was three times in one week.

Ibid. p. 121.

COUCHER. *† n. s.* [from couch.]

1. He that couches or depresses cataracts.
 2. A bedfellow. [*coucheur*, Fr.] *Cotgrave*.
 COUCHIER.* *n. s.* [Fr. *cacheur*, the same as *chartulaire*. *Cotgrave*; from *cache*, to keep secret.] A register-book in monasteries.

The churchwardens of every parish shall deliver unto our visitours the inventories of vestments, copes, and other ornaments, plate, books, and specially of grayles, *couchers*, legends, &c. *Q. Eliz. Injunctions*, &c. 1559.

COUCHFELLOW.* *n. s.* [*couch* and *fellow*.] Bedfellow; companion.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your *couchfellow*, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate like a gemmy of baboons. *Shakespeare*.

COUCHGRASS. *n. s.* A weed.

The *couchgrass*, for the first year, insensibly robs most plants in sandy grounds apt to graze. *Mortimer, Husbandry*.

COUCHING.* *n. s.* [from *to couch*.] The act of bending or bowing. See *TO COUCH*.

These *couchings*, and these lowly courtesies, Might fire the blood of ordinary men. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cesar*.

COUD.* Often used by our old authors for COULD.

COVE.†. *n. s.*

1. A small creek or bay. [Icel. and Goth. *kof*, a cavern; Lat. *covum*.]

2. A shelter; a cover. [Arab. *couffe*.]

TO COVE.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To arch over; to cover over.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, I. 44.

CO'VENABLE.* *adj.* [old Fr. *covenable*, proper.] Fit; suitable.

When a *covenable* day was fallen, Eroude in his birthe day made a soper to the princes, &c. *Wicliffe, St. Mark*, vi.

The *covenable* joyning of every of the sayd partes one with another, as they come together in sentences.

Palsgrave, Fr. Gr. 1521, B. iii. Intr.

CO'VENABLY.* *adv.* [from *covenable*.] Fitly; properly.

He shall here hym, toward owre lord the kyng and his people, in the same office wele and *covenably*.

Indenture of 1469, Archæol. xv. 177.

COVENANT.†. *n. s.* [old Fr. *covenans*, *covenant*, *covenance*; used for *conventions*, according to Lacombe, in the 10th century. Lat. *conventum*.]

1. A contract; a stipulation.

He makes a *covenant* never to destroy The earth again by flood; nor let the sea Surpass his bounds.

Milton, P. L.

The English make the ocean their abode,

Whose ready sails with ev'ry wind can fly,

And make a *covenant* with th' unconstant sky. *Waller*.

Some men live as if they had made a *covenant* with hell: let divines, fathers, friends say what they will, they stop their ears against them. *L'Estrange*.

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.

A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now consider it, betwixt God and man; consisting of mercies, on God's part, made over to man, and of conditions on man's part, required by God. *Hammond, Pract. Cat.*

3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

I shall but lend my diamond till your return; let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

TO CO'VENANT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bargain; to stipulate.

His lord used commonly so to *covenant* with him, which if at any time the tenant disliked, he might freely depart at his pleasure. *Spenser on Ireland*.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by these they *covenant* and confederate. *South*.

Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it should be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant should direct. *L'Estrange*.

2. To agree with another on certain terms: with for before either the price or the thing purchased. They *covenanted* with him for thirty pieces of silver. *St. Matt.* xxvi. 15.

Pointing to a heap of sand,
For ev'ry grain to live a year demand;

But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time,

Forgot to *covenant* for youth and prime. *Garth's Ovid*.

TO CO'VENANT.* *v. a.* To contract; to stipulate.

According to the word that I *covenanted* with you. *Haggai*, ii. 5.

It had been *covenanted* between him and the king of England, that neither of them should treat of peace or truce with the French king. *Hayward on Edw. VI.*

COVENANTE.* *n. s.* [from *covenant*.] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer.

Both of them were respective rites of their admission into the several covenants, and the *covenantees* became thereby entitled to the respective privileges. *Ayliffe, Parergon*.

CO'VENANTER.†. *n. s.* [from *covenant*.] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars, Dr. Johnson says; which may be doubted. Dr. Johnson introduces the word only from the Oxford Reasons against the Covenant; but it had been used by Sir H. Wotton; and by another author, whom I cite, the word is employed without any reference to the cant expression in the civil wars.

I am sorry to hear of new oaths in Scotland between the *covenanters*, who they say will have none but Jesus Christ to reign over them. *Sir H. Wotton, Letters*.

They cut the calf in twaine; the manner of making covenants; whence the Hebrew phrase is to cut a covenant, that is, from the rite of cutting a beast in twaine, sometime for sacrifice, sometime for feasting; and the *covenanters* passing through between the parts of it, implying it seems, and that by way of execration, themselves to be alike cut in sunder in case of violating the conditions of the covenant.

Bp. Richardson on the O. Test. (1655) p. 424.

The *covenanters* shall have no more assurance of mutual assistance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant*.

CO'VENOUS. *adj.* [from *covin*.] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish.

I wish some means devised for the restraint of these inordinate and *covenous* leases of lands, holden in chief, for hundreds or thousands of years. *Bacon, Off. of Alienation*.

CO'VENT.* *n. s.* [old Fr. *covent*, for *convent*. *Roquefort*. Our old lexicography gives *covent*; and the word is usual in good writers. *Covent-Garden* is supposed to mean a garden that belonged to a *convent*; and thence its present name.] A convent, or monastery.

Their monasteries, *covents*, hospitals, &c.

Bale on the Revel. (1550) I. 8.

You will find a scar in his face, that was from a Roman assassinate, that would have killed him as he was turned to a wall near to his *covent*.

Sir H. Wotton, Lett. to the Regius Professor.

Abbess of that *covent*.

Bp. Hall, Works, iii. 993.

Putting the *covent*-seal to any deed. *Burnet, Hist. Ref.* 1. 3.

TO COVER. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, French.]

1. To overspread any thing with something else.

The pastures are cloathed with flocks, the valleys also are covered over with corn. *Ps.* lxxv. 13.

Sea cover'd sea,

Sea without shore.

Milton, P. L.

The flaming mount appear'd

In Dothan cover'd with a camp of fire.

Milton, P. L.

Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table, *seize* in the meat, and we will come in to dinner.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

2. To conceal under something laid over.

Nor he their outward, only with the skins
Of beasts, but inward nakedness much more
Opprobrious, with his robe of righteousness
Arrayed, *cover'd* from his father's sight.

Milton, P. L.

Cover me ye pines,

Ye cedars with innumerable boughs

Hide me, that I may never see them more.

Milton, P. L.

In life's cool vale let my low scene be laid,

Cover me, gods, with Tempe's thickest shade.

Cowley.

Or lead me to some solitary place,

And *cover* my retreat from human race.

Dryden, Virg.

3. To hide by superficial appearances.

4. To overwhelm; to bury.

Railery and wit serve only to *cover* nonsense with shame,
when reason has first proved it to be mere nonsense.

Watts.

5. To conceal from notice or punishment.

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins.

1 Pet. iv. 8.

Thou may'st repent,

And one bad act with many deeds well done

May'st *cover*.

Milton, P. L.

6. To shelter; to protect.

His calm and blameless life

Does with substantial blessedness abound,

And the soft wings of peace *cover* him round.

Cowley.

7. To incubate; to brood on.

Natural historians observe, that only the male birds have
voices; that their songs begin a little before breeding-time,
and end a little after; that whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs,
the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough
within her hearing, and by that means amuses and diverts her
with his songs during the whole time of her sitting.

Addison, Spect.

8. To copulate with a female.

9. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark
of superiority, or independence.

That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him,
which was of no other advantage or signification to him, than
to be *covered* in the presence of that king.

Dryden.

CO'VER.† *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

The secundine is but a general *cover*, not shaped according
to the parts, the skin is shaped according to the parts.

The fountains could be strengthened no other way than by
making a strong *cover* or arch over them.

Burnet, Theory.

Orestes' bulky rage,

Unsatisfy'd with margins closely writ,

Foams o'er the *covers*, and not finish'd yet.

Dryden, Juv.

With your hand, or any other *cover*, you stop the vessel, so
as wholly to exclude the air.

Ray on the Creation.

2. A concealment; a screen; a veil; a superficial ap-
pearance, under which something is hidden.

The truth and reason of things may be artificially and effec-
tually insinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact, or of a
supposed one.

1st Estrange.

As the spleen has great inconveniences, so the pretence of it
is a handsome *cover* for imperfections.

Collier on the Spleen.

3. Shelter; defence from weather.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the field,
which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under
cover, they might be forced to retire.

Clarendon.

4. [In hunting.] Shelter; retreat, where the fox or
hare is supposed to be.

CO'VERCLE.† *n. s.* [Fr. *couvercle*.] A lid or cover.

Cotgrave.

Except we take the onycha of that perfume for the *covercle*
of a shell-fish, called unguis odoratus.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. Tracts, p. 11.

CO'VERCHIEF.† *n. s.* [Fr. *couvrechef*, a kerchief. See
KERCHIEF.] A covering for the head. Not now
in use.

Her *coverchiefs* weren ful fine of ground,
That on the Sondag were upon her head.

Chaucer, C. T. Prolog.

CO'VERIE.† *n. s.* [from *cover*.] That which covers
or protects.

They shall make haste to the wall thereof, and the defence [in
the margin, *covering*, or *coverer*,] shall be prepared.

Nahum, ii. 5.

CO'VER-SHAME. *n. s.* [*cover* and *shame*.] Some appear-
ance used to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness?

Dryden, Span. Fryar.

CO'VER-SLUT.† *n. s.* [*cover* and *slut*.] An appearance
to hide sluttishness.

Great Britain was not there. Almost in despair, I hope she
will never, in any rags and *cover-sluts* of infamy, be seen at
such an exhibition.

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

CO'VERING.† *n. s.* [from *cover*.] Dress; vesture; any
thing spread over another.

The women took and spread a *covering* over the well's mouth.

2 Sam. xvii. 19.

Bring some *covering* for this naked soul,

Whom I'll intreat to lead me.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

Through her flesh methinks is seen

The brightest soul that dwells within,

Our eyes the subtle *covering* pass,

And see the lily through its glass.

Cowley.

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,

With *coverings* of Sidonian purple spread.

Dryden, Fab.

Sometimes Providence casts things so, that truth and interest
lie the same way; and when it is wrapt up in this *covering*, men
can be content to follow it.

South.

CO'VERIET.† *n. s.* [*couvert*, French. Perhaps our
word should be correctly *coverlit*.] The outermost
of the bedcloaths; that under which all the rest are
concealed.

Lay her in lillies and in violets,

And silken curtains over her display,

And odour'd sheets, and arras *coverlets*.

Spenser, Epithal.

A flag of double use; for it serves as an umbrella abroad,
and at home for a *coverlet*.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 314.

This done, the host produc'd the genial bed,

Which with no costly *coverlet* they spread.

Dryden, Fables.

I was for want of a house and bed, forced to lie on the
ground, wrapt up in my *coverlet*.

Swift, Gull. Trav.

CO'VERT. *n. s.* [from *cover*; *couvert*, French.]

1. A shelter; a defence.

Let mine outcast dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a *covert*
to them from the face of the spoiler.

Isaiah, xvi. 4.

There shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day time
from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a *covert* from
storm and rain.

Isaiah, iv. 6.

They are by sudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out
to their military motions, under sky or *covert*, according to the
season, as was the Roman wont.

Milton on Education.

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son

Commund'd in silent walk, then laid him down

Under the hospitable *covert* nigh

Of trees thick interwoven.

Milton, P. L.

Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet,
therefore retire them to *covert*.

Everlyn, Kalendar.

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Tow'rd's him I made; but he was 'ware of me,

And stole into the *covert* of the wood.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Juliet.

I shall be your faithful guide,

Through this gloomy *covert* wile.

Milton, Comus.

Thence to the *coverts*, and the conscious groves,

The scenes of his past triumphs and his loves.

Denham.

Deep into some thick *covert* would I run,

Impenetrable to the stars or sun.

Dryden, State of Innocence.

The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her *covert*;

Be sure ye mind the word; and when I give it,

Rush in at once, and seize upon your prey.

Addison, Cato.

CO'VERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.

C O V

You are, of either side the green, to plant a covert alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in shade into the garden. *Bacon.*

The fox is a beast also very prejudicial to the husbandman, especially in places that are near forest-woods and covert places. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Together let us beat this ample field, Try what the open, what the covert yield. *Pope, Essays.*

1. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.

And let us presently go sit in council, How covert matters may be best disclos'd, And open perils surest answered. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cas.*

By what best way, Whether of open war, or covert guile, We now debate. *Milton, P. L.*

CO'VERT. *adj.* [*couvert*, French.] The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband; as covert baron, feme covert.

Instead of her being under covert baron, to be under covert feme myself; to have my body disabled, and my head fortified. *Dryden, Span. Fryar.*

CO'VERT-WAY. *n. s.* [from *covert* and *way*.]

It is, in fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. One of the greatest difficulties in a siege is to make a lodgement on the covert-way, because usually the besieged pallisade it along the middle, and undermine it on all sides. It is sometimes called the corridor, and sometimes the counterscarp, because it is on the edge of the scarp. *Harris.*

CO'VERTLY. *adv.* [from *covert*.] Secretly; closely; in private, with privacy.

Yet still Aragnol (so his foe was hight) Lay lurking, covertly him to surprise. *Spenser, Muirpotmos.*
How can'st thou cross this marriage?
— Not honestly, my lord; but so covertly, that no dishonesty shall appear in me. *Shakspeare, Much ado.*

Amongst the poets, Persius covertly strikes at Nero; some of whose verses he recites with scorn and indignation. *Dryden.*

CO'VERTNESS. *n. s.* [from *covert*.] Secrecy; privacy. *Dict.*

CO'VERTURE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *coverture*, lieu secret. Roq.]

1. Shelter; defence; not exposure.

It may be it is rather the shade, or other coverture, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*
He saw their shame that sought Vain covertures. *Milton, P. L.*

The winds being so fierce, and so severe, as not to suffer any thing to thrive beyond the height of a shrub, in those islands, unless protected by walls, or other like coverture. *Woodward.*

2. [In law. "Coverture, old Fr. marriage subsistant. 960." Lacombe.] The estate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in *potestate viri*, and therefore disabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herself or her husband, without his allowance or confirmation. *Cowel.*

The infancy of king Edward VI. and the coverture of queen Mary, did, in fact, disable them to accomplish the conquest of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CO'VET. *v. a.* [*convoiter*, French.]

1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds.

If it be a sin to covet honour, I am the most offending man alive. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

I am yet Unknown to woman, never was forsworn,

C O V

Scarcely have coveted what was mine own, At no time broke my faith. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

O father! can it be that souls sublime, Return to visit our terrestrial clime? And that the gen'rous mind, relens'd by death, Can covet lazy limbs and mortal breath? *Dryden, Æn.*

2. To desire earnestly.

All things coveting as much as may be to be like unto God in being ever; that which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seek to continue itself another way, by offspring and propagation. *Hooker.*

But covet earnestly the best gifts. *1 Cor. xii. 31.*

To CO'VET. *v. n.* To have a strong desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith. *1 Tim. vi.*

CO'VETABLE.† *adj.* [Fr. *convoitable*.] To be wished for; to be coveted. *Sherwood.*

CO'VETING.* *n. s.* [from *covet*.] Inordinate desire.

Be it lying, note it, The woman's; flattering, her's; deceiving, her's; Ambitions, covetings; change of prides, &c. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

CO'VETINGLY.* *adv.* [from *coveting*.] Eagerly. Most covetingly ready. *B. Jonson, Cynthia Revels.*

CO'VETISE.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *covetise*.] Avarice; covetousness of money. Not in use.

Most wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice, Whose greedy lust did lack in greatest store; Whose need had end, but no end covetise. *Spenser, F. Q.*

CO'VETOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *coveteus*, *covitois*; *convoitos*, *convoiteux*; from the Lat. *convotare*, Menage; from *vovere votum*, or *concupire concupitum*, Barbazan. V. Roquefort, Gloss.]

1. Inordinately desirous; cager.

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay, The cruel nation, covetous of prey, Stain'd with my blood the unhospitable coast. *Dryden, Æn.*

2. Inordinately cager of money; avaricious.

An heart they have exercised with covetous practices. *2 Pct. ii. 14.*
What he cannot help in his nature, you must not account a vice in him: you must in no ways say he is covetous. *Shakspeare.*

Let never so much probability hang on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

3. Desirous; cager: in a good sense.

Sheba was never More covetous of wisdom and fair virtue, Than this fair soul shall be. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not covetous of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation, and then his intentions are polluted. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

CO'VETOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *covetous*.] Avariciously; eagerly.

If he care not for't, he will supply us easily; if he covetously reserve it, how shall's get it? *Shakspeare.*

Yet since the greater doth embrace the less, We covetously obey. *B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

CO'VETOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *covetous*.]

1. Avarice; inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain.

He that takes pains to serve the ends of covetousness, or ministers to another's lust, or keeps a shop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worst sense. *Bp. Taylor, Holy Living.*

Covetousness debaseth a man's spirit, and sinks it into the earth. *Tillotson.*

2. Eagerness; desire: in a neutral sense.

When workmen strive to do better than well, They do confound their skill in covetousness. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

CO'VEY.† *n. s.* [*couvée*, French; from the Lat. *cubo*.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.
2. A number of birds together.

A flight of wrens and coveys of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a sup of him to quench their thirst. *I. Strange.*
A covey of partridges springing in our front, put our infantry in disorder. *Addison, Frecholder.*

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a covey of toasts. *Addison, Guardian.*

COUGH.† *n. s.* [Goth. *kuef*, a catarrh; *kof*, suffocation; Su. *quaf*, shortness of breath; Dutch, *kuch*, a cough.] A convulsion of the lungs, vellicated by some sharp serosity. It is pronounced *coff*.

In consumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the cough, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

For his dear sake long restless nights you bore,
While rattling coughs his heaving vessels tore. *Smith.*

To COUGH.† *v. n.* [Su. *quafsa*; Dutch, *kuchgen*.] To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didst drink
The stale of horses, and the gilded puddle
Which beasts would cough at. *Shakspeare, Auth. and Cleop.*
Thou hast quarrelled with a man for coughing in the street, because he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain asleep in the sun. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

The first problem enquireth why a man doth cough, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often observed. *Brown.*
If any humour be discharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of casting it up by coughing. *Ray on the Creation.*

I cough like Horace, and though lean, am short. *Pope's Ep.*

To COUGH. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be discharged by expectoration, it must first pass into the substance of the lungs, then into the aspera arteria, or weasand, and from thence be coughed up, and spit out by the mouth. *Wiseman's Surgery.*

CO'UGHER. *n. s.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs. *Dict.*

CO'UHAGE.* *n. s.* A kind of kidney-beans imported from the East Indies, called *stinking-beans*. The down growing on the outside of the pod is so pointed, as like a nettle to sting the flesh. The word has been corrupted into *cow-itch*; has been so given by Mason in his Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, and illustrated by a mistake of Congreve: "As if he had sat upon *cow-itch*."

CO'VIN.† } *n. s.* [Skinner writes it *coven*, from the
CO'VINE. } Lat. *conventum*. So Bacon, *convensus*.
Thus the Welsh *coven*, a covenant. But *covin* is the old English word, and is so written by Chaucer; from the old Fr. *corin*, "convention secret, 906." Lacombe.] A deceitful agreement between two or more, to the hurt of another.

One *covyn* followeth another, and deceit is met with the lyke. *Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580,) fol. 32. b.*

The lawes overlashed by covine and craft,
And we that did governe did winke at this geare:
The worsen thereby our faithfull friends were. *Mir. for Mag. p. 84.*

CO'VING. *n. s.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed, and plaistered. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can*. See CAN.] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desired; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain unto. *2 Mac. xv. 38.*

What if he did not all the ill he could?

Am I oblig'd by that to assist his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden, Span. Prior.*

COULD.* pret. of *can*, to know. See To CAN. [Sax. *cude*.] Knew. More frequently written, by our old authors, *could*.

It seem'd that whilome he had beene
Some goodly person, and of gentle race,
That could his good to all. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. v. 36.*

Nor need he guide; the way right well he could,
Which leads to sandy plains of Gaza old. *Fairfax, Tass. x. 4.*

CO'ULTER.† *n. s.* [*coulter*; Fr. *cultop*, Sax. *culler*, Latin.] The sharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the share.

The Israelites went down to sharpen every man his share, and his coulter, and his ax, and his mattock. *1 Sam. xiii. 20.*

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the coulters, to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The plough for stiff clays is long and broad, and the coulter long, and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Mortimer.*

CO'UNCIL. *n. s.* [*concilium*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

The chief priests, and all the council, sought false witness. *Mat. xxvi. 59.*

The Stygian council thus dissolv'd; and forth
In order came the grand infernal peers. *Milton, P. L.*

In histories composed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual scheme of causes and events, and preserving a constant correspondence between the camp and the council table. *Addison, Spect.*

2. Act of publick deliberation.

The scepter'd herald, call
To council in the city gates: anon
Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Assemble, and harangues are heard. *Milton, P. L.*

3. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Christian church, or from their synods or councils. *Watts.*

4. Persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice.

They being thus assembled, are more properly a council to the king, the great council of the kingdom, to advise his majesty in those things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people, than a court. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

5. The body of privy counsellors.

Without the knowledge
Either of king or council, you made bold
To carry into Flanders the great seal. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

CO'UNCIL-BOARD. *n. s.* [*council* and *board*.] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

He hath commanded,
To morrow morning to the council-board,
He be convened. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

When ship-money was transacted at the council-board, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust. *Clarendon.*

And Pallas, if she broke the laws,
Must yield her for the stronger cause:
A shame to one so much ador'd
For wisdom at Jove's council-board. *Swift.*

CO'UNCIL-TABLE.* *n. s.* The same as council-board.

Wherewith he went at Heaven's high council-table
To sit the midst of Trinit Unity. *Milton, Ode Nativ. st. 2.*

Whether you be at the top of fame, or entirely unknown to mankind; at the *council-table*, or at Dick's coffee-house.

Gray to West.

COUNDERSTA'NDING.* *n. s.* [from *con* and *under-standing*.] Mutual understanding.

An art is invented to speak with hands only, to carry the alphabet upon one's joints, and at his fingers' ends; which may be learned without any great difficulty by any mean capacity, and whereby one may discourse and deliver the conceptions of his mind, without ever wagging of his tongue, provided there be a reciprocal knowledge and co-understanding of the art 'twixt the parties.

Howell, Lett. ii. 71.

TO COUNTE.* *v. a.* [from *con* and *unite*.] To unite.

Ahad these three in one doth co-unite.

More, Song of the Soul, i. i. 39.

COUNTE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] United.

She [the soul] —

Should be more perfectly these co-unite

In this her high and holy union,

Than with the body. *More, Song of the Soul, iii. iii. 17.*

CO'UNSEL.† *n. s.* [conj., Sax. *consilium*, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer.

Bacon, Ess. 28.

The best *counsel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament.

Clarendon, b. viii.

Bereave me not,

Whereon I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid,

Thy *counsel* in this uttermost distress. *Milton, P. L.*

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

I hold as little *counsel* with weak fear

As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all confess therefore, in the working of that first cause, that *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed.

Hooker, i. 2.

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour.

Eccles. xxv. 5.

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor *counsel* against the Lord.

Prov. xxi. 30.

5. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep *counsel*; they'll tell all. *Shakspeare.*

6. Scheme; purpose; design. Not in use.

The *counsel* of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations.

Psaln xxxiii. 11.

O God from whom all holy desires, all good *counsels*, and all just works do proceed.

Common Prayer.

7. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. This seems only an abbreviature usual in conversation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have these things set down by lawful *counsel*.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

For the advocates and *counsel* that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an essential part of justice; and art over speaking judge is no well tuned cymbal.

Bacon, Ess. 57.

What says my *counsel* learned in the law.

Pope.

CO'UNSEL-KEEPER.* *n. s.* [*counsel* and *keeper*.] One who can keep a secret; a confidant.

His man; — his note-book, his *counsel-keeper*.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. II.

CO'UNSEL-KEEPING.* *adj.* That which preserves secrecy.

Curtain'd with a *counsel-keeping* cave. *Tit. Andronicus.*

TO CO'UNSEL.† *v. a.* [old Fr. *conseiller*; Lat. *consilior*.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

But say, Lucretia, now we are alone,

Would'st thou then *counsel* me to fall in love? *Shakspeare.*

Truth shall nurse her;

Holy and heav'nly thoughts still *counsel* her.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

There is danger of being unfaithfully *counsel'd*, and more for the good of them that *counsel* than for him that is *counsel'd*.

Bacon.

Ill fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have *counselled* my friends never to trust to her fairer side, though she seemed to make peace with them.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counsel* and instruct him with my learning and experience.

Bp. Taylor.

2. To advise any thing.

The less had been our shame,

The less his *counsel'd* crime which brands the Grecian name.

Dryden, Fub.

CO'UNSELLABLE.† *adj.* [from *counsel*.]

1. Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of so great parts were more *counsellable* than he; so that he would seldom be in danger of great errors, if he would communicate his own thoughts to disquisition.

Clarendon.

2. Advisable.

He did not believe it *counsellable*.

Ld. Clarendon's Life, i. 178.

CO'UNSELLOR. *n. s.* [from *counsel*.] This should rather be written *counseller*.

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his *counsellor* to do wickedly. *2 Chr. xxii. 3.*

She would be a *counsellor* of good things, and a comfort in cares.

Wisd. viii. 9.

Death of thy soul! Those linen checks of thine

Are *counsellors* to fear.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

2. Confidant; bosom friend.

In such green palaces the first kings reign'd,

Slept in their shades, and angels entertain'd;

With such old *counsellors* they did advise,

And by frequenting sacred groves grew wise

Waller.

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs.

You are a *counsellor*,

And by that virtue no man dare accuse you.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

Of *counsellors* there are two sorts: the first, *consiliarii natæ*, as I may term them; such are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's sons: but the ordinary sort of *counsellors* are such as the king, out of a due consideration of their worth and abilities, and, withal, of their fidelity to his person and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government.

Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

4. One that is consulted in a case of law; a lawyer.

A *counsellor* bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince, how far his prerogative extends.

Dryden, Jur. Dcd.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP. *n. s.* [from *counsellor*.] The office or post of a privy counsellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be severed from the *counsellorship*.

Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.

TO COUNT.† *v. a.* [*counter*, old Fr. *compter*, mod. *computare*, Lat.]

1. To number; to tell.

Here through this grate I can *count* every one,

And view the Frenchmen.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

The vicious *count* their years; virtuous, their acts. *Jonson.*

For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to *count* the sands, or to sum up infinity.

South.

When men in sickness ling'ring lie,

They *count* the tedious hours by months and years. *Dryden.*

Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low;

Thy slaughter'd sons now smile, and think they won,

When they can *count* more Theban ghosts than theirs. *Dryden.*

2. To preserve a reckoning.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others.

Locke.

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he *counted* it to him for righteousness.

Gen. xxv. 6.

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be *counted* into the bread we eat; the labour of those who broke the oxen, must all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*

4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to consider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in speech, we then *count* it to have some use of natural reason. *Hooker.*

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial.

1 Sam. i. 16.

Nor shall I *count* it heinous to enjoy
The publick marks of honour and reward
Confer'd upon me.

Milton, S. A.

You would not wish to *count* this man a foe!
In friend-ship, and in hatred, obstinate.

Philips's Briton.

5. To impute to; to charge to.

All th' impossibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of loose description,
Shall sooner be. . . *Rome, Amb. Step-mother.*

To *COUNT*. *v. n.* To found an account or scheme:
with *upon*.

I think it a great error to *count upon* the genius of a nation
as a standing argument in all ages. *Swift.*

COUNT. *† n. s.* [*compte*, French; *computus*, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,
Of blessed saints for to increase the *count*. *Spenser, Epithal.*

2. Reckoning; number summed.

Every man according to his eating, shall make your *count*
for the lamb. *Exod. xii. 4.*

By my *count*,
I was your mother much upon these years. *Shakspeare.*
Since I saw you last,
There is a change upon you.

Well, I know not
What *counts* hard fortune casts upon my face. *Shakspeare.*

3. Estimation; account.

Some other, that in hard assaies
Were cowards knowne, and little *count* did hold,
Either through gifts, or guile, or such like waies,
Crept in by stouping low. *Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 18.*

4. In law, a charge in an indictment, or a declaration in pleading.

COUNT. *† n. s.* [*comle*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] A title of
foreign nobility; supposed equivalent to an earl.
Comes, the *count* of the Franks, is the earl of the shire. *Blackstone.*

CO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *count*.] That which may be
numbered.

The evils which you desire to be recounted are very many,
and almost *countable* with those which were hidden in the
basket of Pandora. *Spenser on Ireland.*

CO'UNTENANCE. *n. s.* [*countenance*, Fr.]

1. The form of the face; the system of the features.

2. Air; look.

A made *countenance* about her mouth between simpering and
smiling, her head bowed, somewhat down, seemed to languish
with over much idleness. *Sidney.*

Well, Suffolk, yet thou shalt not see me blush,
Nor change my *countenance* for this arrest.
A heart unspotted is not easily daunted. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
So spake our sire, and by his *count'nance* seem'd
Entering on studious thoughts abstruse. *Milton, P. L.*

To whom, with *count'nance* calm, and soul sedate,
Thus Turpin. *Dryden, Trn.*

3. Calmness of look; composure of face.

She smil'd severe; nor with a troubled look,
Or trembling hand, the fun'ral present took;
Ev'n kept her *count'nance*, when the lid remov'd,
Disclos'd the heart unfortunately lov'd. *Dryden, Fab.*

The two great maxims of any great man at court are, always
to keep his *countenance*, and never to keep his word. *Swift.*

4. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance: it is

commonly used in these phrases *in countenance*,
and *out of countenance*.

The night beginning to persuade some retiring place, the
gentlewoman, even *out of countenance* before she began her
speech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. *Sidney.*

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the answer ye
shall receive. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Their best friends were *out of countenance*, because they
found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon
them, were well grounded. *Clarendon.*

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it *out of*
countenance in every place; even in private corners it will soon
lose confidence. *Spaul's Segm.*

If the outward profession of religion and virtue were once
in practice and *countenance* at court, a good treatment of the
clergy would be the necessary consequence. *Swift.*

If those preachers would look about, they would find one
part of their congregation *out of countenance*, and the other
asleep. *Swift.*

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman,
and a man would be *out of countenance* that should gain the
superiority in such a contest; a coquette logician may be
rallied, but not contradicted. *Addison, Freeholder.*

It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place
among the fashionable part of mankind. *Addison, Freeholder.*

5. Kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the stout fairy, 'mongst the midstest crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,
And that great princess too, exceeding proud,
That to strange knight no better *countenance* allow'd.

Spenser, F. Q.

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on
any side; support.

The church of Christ, which held that profession which had
not the publick allowance and *countenance* of authority, could
not use the exercise of Christian religion but in private.

Hooker.

His majesty maintained an army here, to give strength and
countenance to the civil magistrate. *Davies on Ireland.*

Now then, we'll use
His *countenance* for the battle, which being done,
Let her who would be rid of him, devise
His speedy taking off. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance*
to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneness.

Atterbury.

7. Superficial appearance; show; resemblance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great dis-
content thereat. *Ancham, Schoolmaster.*

Oh, you blessed ministers above!
Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time
Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up
In *countenance*. *Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.*

Bianca's love
Made me exchange my state with Tranio,
While he did bear my *countenance* in the town. *Shakspeare.*

To CO'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To support; to patronise; to vindicate.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause. *Exod. xxiii. 7.*

This conceit, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not
made out either by experience or reason. *Brown.*

This national fault of being so very talkative, looks natural
and graceful in one that has grey hairs to *countenance* it.

Addison.

2. To make a shew of.

Each to these ladies love did *countenance*,
And to his mistress each himself strove to advance.

Spenser, F. Q.

3. To act suitably to any thing; to keep up any
appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rise up, and walk like spirits,
To *countenance* this horror. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the first descent on shore he was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did *countenance* the landing in his long-boat.

COUNTENANCER. † *n. s.* [from *countenance*.] One that countenances or supports another.

Are you her Grace's *countenancer*, Lady?

Beaumont and Fl. Honest Man's Fortune.

*He is a great *countenancer* of learned men.

Brown, Travels, (1685,) p. 141.

COUNTER. † *n. s.* [from *count*.]

1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning.

Will you with *counters* sum
The vast proportion of his infinite?

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cressida.

Though these half-pence are to be received as money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than *counters*.

Saunders, Consideration Wood's Coin.

2. Money in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts,
Dash him to pieces.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.

3 The table on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop.

A fine gaudy mix, that robs our *counters* every night, and then goes out, and spends it upon our cuckold-makers.

Dryden.

In half-whipt muslin, needles useless lie;

And shuttle-cocks across the *counter* fly.

Gay's Trivia.

Sometimes you would see him behind his *counter* selling broad-cloth, sometimes measuring linen.

Arbutnot.

Whether thy *counter* shine with suns untold,
And thy wide-grasping hand grows black with gold.

Saunders.

4. A box for cash.

Colles.

5. A reckoner. [*compteur*, Fr.]

Sherwood.

6. Encounter; trial of skill.

And he, the man whom nature self had made
To mock herself, and truth to imitate,
With kindly *counter* under mimic shade.

Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

7. An auditor. Chaucer uses this word, in the Prol. to his Canterbury Tales, saying of the Franklin, "A sheriff had he been, and a *countour*." Urry's edition of Chaucer reads *coroner*; and Mr. Warton has both adopted and illustrated that obtruded word. Nor has the genuine word, *counter*, satisfied Mr. Tyrwhitt, who confesses he knows not what to make of it; while he introduces, from Robert of Gloucester, what seems to illustrate the true expression, which exists in our old lexicography; namely, as an auditor, in that of Huloet.

And Adam of Arderne was his chief *countour*.

Robert of Glouc.

8. **COUNTER** of a horse, is that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

Farrier's Dict.

CO'UNTER. * *n. s.* A name of some prisons in London.

Thou might'st as well say, I love to walk by the *Counter-gate*; which is as hateful to me as the reek of a lime-kiln.

Shakespeare, Merry W. of Windsor.

CO'UNTER. *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.]

1. Contrary to; in opposition to: it is commonly used with the verb *run*, perhaps by a metaphor from the old tournaments.

Shall we erect two wills in God's, and make the will of his purpose and intention *run counter* to the will of his approbation.

South.

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallel, that frequently they *run counter* one to the other.

Child on Trade.

He thinks it brave, at his first setting out, to signalize himself in *running counter* to all the rules of virtue.

Locke.

2. The wrong way; contrarily to the right course.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry,

Oh, this is *counter*, you false Danish dogs

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

3. Contrary ways.

A man whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to use persuasions to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may wish may not prevail on him: in this case, it is plain, the will and the desire run *counter*.

Locke.

4. The face in opposition to the back. Not in use.

They hit one another with darts, as the other do with their hands, which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer.

Sandys, Journey.

5. This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs used in a sense of opposition.

That design was no sooner known, but others of an opposite party were appointed to set a *counter*-petition on foot.

Clarendon.

TO COUNTERACT. † *v. a.* [*counter* and *act*.]

Formerly written also *contra-act*.] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to *counteract* that principle, and to relieve him.

South.

These have no antagonist grinders, nor *contra-acting* millstones.

South's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 83.

COUNTERACTION. * *n. s.* [from the verb.] Opposition.

The beauties of writing have been observed to be often such as cannot, in the present state of knowledge, be evinced by evidence or drawn out into demonstrations: they are therefore wholly subject to the imagination, and do not force their effects upon a mind preoccupied by unfavourable sentiments, nor overcome the *counter-action* of a false principle or of stubborn partiality.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 93.

COUNTERATTRACTION. * *n. s.* [from *counter* and *attraction*.] Opposite attraction.

Attractions of either kind are less perspicuous, and less perceptible, through a variety of *counter-attraction*: that diminish their effect.

Shenstone.

TO COUNTERBALANCE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance*.] To weigh against; to act against with an opposite weight.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder.

Boyle.

Few of Adam's children are not born with some bias, which it is the business of education either to take off, or *counterbalance*.

Locke.

COUNTERBALANCE. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Opposite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,
Each other's poise and *counterbalance* are.

Dryden, An. Mith.

Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchasable by it, and lying, as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce.

Locke.

COUNTERBOND. * *n. s.* [from *counter* and *bond*.] A counter-surety, or counter-bond, to a surety.

Sherwood.

TO COUNTERBUFF. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff*.]

To impell in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back.

The giddy ship, betwixt the winds and tides,

Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,

Stunn'd with the diff'rent blows; then shoots amain,

'Till *counterbuff'd* she stops, and sleeps again.

Dryden.

CO'UNTERBUFF. *n. s.* [*counter* and *buff*.] A blow in a contrary direction; a stroke that produces a recoil.

He at the second gave him such a *counterbuff*, that, because Phalantus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven from the horse. *Sidney.*

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and show.

What house you come of, by the blow.

You give sir Quaintin, and the cuff

You 'scape o' th' sandbags *counterbuff*. *B. Jonson.*

CO'UNTERCAST.* *n. s.* [from *counter*, a false piece of money; and *cast*, to devise.] A trick; delusive contrivance.

He can devise this *counter-cast* of slight,
To give faire colour to that ladies cause in sight.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. iii. 16.

CO'UNTERCASTER. *n. s.* [from *counter*, for a false piece of money, and *caster*.] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had seen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, must be beleed and calm'd
By debtor and creditor, this *countercaster*.

Shakspeare, Othello.

COUNTERCHANGE. *v. n. s.* [Fr. *contrechange*.] Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye

On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting

Each object with a joy. The *counterchange*

I severally in all. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

To CO'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* [Fr. *contrechanger*.] To give and receive; to exchange.

Then shall aggrandiz'd love confess

That souls can mingle substances,

That hearts can easily *counter-changed* be.

J. Hall, Poems, (1646) p. 28.

COUNTERCHARM. *v. n. s.* [*counter* and *charm*.] That by which a charm is dissolved; that which has the power of destroying the effects of a charm.

Now what your sense of the other world would be if you had seen it, that will your belief of it be, when 'tis founded upon clear and satisfactory evidence; 'twill be an infallible *counter-charm* against the most bewitching temptations.

Scott, Christian Life, ii. v.

But should I tell him that it was poison, that was of this so rare a taste, colour, and smell, this would be a full allay to his desire, and a sufficient *counter-charm* to all its other alluring qualities,

South, Sermon, viii. 106.

Now touch'd by *counter-charms* they change again,
And stand majestic, and recall'd to men.

Pope, Odyssey.

To CO'UNTERCHARM. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm*.] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

For what to us is balm, to them are wounds,
Whom grief strikes, fear distracts, and shame confounds,
To find at once the magic *counter-charm'd*,
Their arts discover'd, and their strength disarm'd.

Ld. Falkland, Verses pref. to Sandys's Job, 1648.

Nor can her beams a heat convey
That may my frozen bosom warm,
Unless her smiles have power, as they
That a cross charm can *countercharm*.

Lovelace, Luc. P. p. 28.

Seducing Hope, farewell.

No more deceive me!

I now can *countercharm* thy spell. *Cotton's, Ode to Hope.*

Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable, and so *countercharm* all our crimes, that they should only be active to please, not hurt us. *Decay of Piety.*

To CO'UNTERCHECK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check*.]

To oppose; to stop with sudden opposition.

Untill some other realme, that on the frontiers lies,
Be hazarded again by other enemies,
Doe then betwixt themselves to composition fall,
To *countercheck* that sword, else like to conquer all.

Drayton, Polyolb. S. 3.

Who shall *countercheck*

The wanton pride of greatness.

Habington's Castara, P. ii.

COUNTERCHECK. *v. n. s.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I said his beard was not well cut, he would say I lye: this is called the *countercheck* quarrelsome. *Shakspeare.*

COUNTERDISTINCTION.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *distinctio*.] Contradistinction, which see.

I call it moral, in *counterdistinction* to philosophical or physical. *More, Conject. Cabb. p. 295.*

To COUNTERDRAW. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw*.]

With painters, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.

Chambers.

COUNTEREVIDENCE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *evidence*.] Testimony by which the position of some former witness is opposed.

Sense itself detects its more palpable deceits by a *counter evidence*, and the more ordinary impostures seldom outlive the first experiments. *Glanville, Scepais.*

We have little reason to question his testimony in this point, seeing it is backed by others of good credit, and all because there is no *counterevidence*, nor any witness that appears against it. *Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

COUNTERFAISANCE.* See COUNTERFESSANCE.

To COUNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou,

That *counterfeits* the person of a king? *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

It came into this priest's fancy to cause this lad to *counterfeit* and personate the second son of Edward IV. supposed to be murdered. *Bacon, Hen. VII.*

There have been some that could *counterfeit* the distance of voices, which is a secondary object of hearing, in such sort, as when they stand fast by you, you would think the speech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Say, lovely dream, where could'st thou find

Shadows to *counterfeit* that face?

Waller.

It happens, that not one single line or thought is contained in this imposture, although it appears that they who *counterfeited* me had heard of the true one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

And, oh, you mortal engines, whose rude throat

Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours *counterfeit*!

Farewell! *Shakspeare, Othello.*

O Eve! in evil hour thou did'st give ear

To that false worm, of whomsoever taught

To *counterfeit* man's voice.

Milton, P. L.

To *counterfeit* is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency: Bristol stones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotson.*

To CO'UNTERFEIT.* *v. n.* To feign.

How ill agree it with your gravity,

To *counterfeit* thus grossly with your slave.

Shakspeare, Cor. of Err.

CO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn

Now of my own experience, not by talk,

How *counterfeit* a coin they are, who friends

Bear in their superscription; in prosperous days

They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their head.

Milton, S. A.

General observations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take *counterfeit* for true, our shame be the greater, when our stock comes to a severe scrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less mov'd than *counterfeit*. *Ros. common.*

CO'UNTERFEIT.† n. s. [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another: an imposter.

Now when these *counterfeits* were thus uncased
Out of the foreside of their forgerie,
And in the sight of all men cleane disgraced,
All gan to jest and gibe full merrilie
At the remembrance of their knaverie.

Spenser, E. Q. v. iii. 39.

I am no *counterfeit*: to die is to be a *counterfeit*; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who hath not the life of a man.

Shakspeare.

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his *counterfeit*, yet could think it possible for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or fashions, or in fit answers to question, to come near the resemblance.

Baron.

But trust me, child, I'm much inclin'd to fear
Some *counterfeit* in this your Jupiter.

Addisor, Ovid.

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was stamp'd. 'Some coiner, with his tools,
Made me a *counterfeit*; yet my mother seem'd
The Dian of that time.

Shakspeare, Cymb.

There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something real; though pretenders seem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be something that really is.

Tillotson.

3. Formerly, it had not the bad sense, which is given in the preceding definition; it meant merely a resemblance, a likeness, a picture, or, as we now say, a copy.

What find I here?

Fair Portia's *counterfeit*? What denig'd
Hath come so near creation? Move these eyes?

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

CO'UNTERFEITER.† n. s. [from *counterfeit*.]

1. A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by *counterfeiters*, to the great good of the commonwealth.

Camden.

2. An imposter; "a *counterfeiter* of devotion and religion."

Sherwood.

CO'UNTERFEITLY. adv. [from *counterfeit*.] Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating nod, and be off to them most *counterfeitly*.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

COUNTERFE'RMEN. n. s. [counter and ferment.] Ferment opposed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and *counterferments* must a medly of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy I see innumerable distempers lurking in ambuscade among the dishes.

Addison, Spect.

COUNTERFE'RSANCE.† n. s. [contrefaisance, French. More usually written *counterfaisance* by our old writers.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. Not now in use.

And his man Reynold, with fine *counterfaisance*,
Supports his credit and his countenance.

Spenser, Hubb. Tale.

Such is the face of falsehood, such the sight
Of foul Duessa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and *counterfaisance* known.

Spenser, F. Q.

The outward expression and *counterfaisance* of all these is the form of godliness.

Bp. Hall, Sermon. The Hypocrite.

CO'UNTERFORT. n. s. [from *counter* and *fort*.]

Counterforts, buttresses, or spurs, are pillars serving to support walls or terraces, subject to bulge.

Chambers.

COUNTERGA'GE. n. s. [from *counter* and *gag*.] In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

Chambers.

COUNTERGUA'RD. n. s. [from *counter* and *guard*.] A small rampart with parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place.

Military Dict.

To COUNTERINFLUENCE.* v. a. [from *counter* and *influence*.] To hinder any thing from its course by contrary influence.

This malignant temper—is *counterinfluenced* by those more meek and auspicious ones.

Scott, Chr. Life, i. iii.

Their wickedness naturally tends to effeminate them; and will certainly do it, if it be not strongly *counter-influenced* by the vigour of their bodily temper.

Scott, Sermon before the Artillery Company.

COUNTERLIBRA'TION.* n. s. [from *counter* and *libration*.] In astronomy. See LIBRATION.

It [a clock] shall shew—all the comprehensible motions of the heavens, and *counterlibration* of the earth, according to Copernicus.

M. of Worcester, Cent. of Invent. § 23.

COUNTERLI'GHT. n. s. [from *counter* and *light*.] A window or light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage.

Chambers.

To COUNTERMAND. v. a. [contremander, Fr.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered or intended before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *countermands* their deepest projects, and smites their policies with frustration and a curse.

South.

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him.

Hooker.

3. To prohibit.

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in choleric bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of the gall.

Harvey.

CO'UNTERMAND. n. s. [contremand, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But must he die to-morrow?

Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

To CO'UNTERMARCH. v. n. [counter and march.]

To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

CO'UNTERMARCH. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Retrocession; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal spirits?

Collier on Thought.

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such *countermarches* and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom.

Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

CO'UNTERMARCH. n. s. [from *counter* and *mark*.]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldsmith's company, to shew the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have out-grown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value which it has undergone.

Chambers.

To COUNTERMARK *v. a.* [*counter and mark.*]

A horse is said to be *countermarked* when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horse's age.

Farricr's Dict.

COUNTERMINE. *n. s.* [*counter and mine.*]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine, and disappoint it.

Military Dict.

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a *countermine*, and therein they poured such a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired.

Hagyard.

2. Means of opposition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himself contented, knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass, which might bear the colour of a fault, without sharp punishment.

Sidney.

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the *countermine* was only an act of self-preservation.

L'Estrange.

To COUNTERMINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures.

How intricate a work have they, who are gone to consult which of these sicknesses is mine; and then which of these fevers; and then what it would do; and then how it may be *countermined*.

Donne, Devot. (1624,) p. 205.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves.

Decay of Piet.

COUNTERMOTION. *n. s.* [*counter and motion.*] Contrary motion; opposition of motion.

That resistance is a *countermotion*, or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is pressed, must needs press again on the body that presses it.

Digby on the Soul.

If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, these *countermotions* would overset them, or occasion a later arrival.

Collier.

COUNTERMOVEMENT. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *movement*.] A manner of moving in opposition to another movement; chiefly, perhaps, a military term.

COUNTERMURE. *n. s.* [*contremur*, French.] A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

The great shot flying through the breach, did beat down houses; but the *countermure*, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched.

Knolles.

Cæsar, to besiege the conquered, made a *countermure* of dead carcasses.

May's Lucan, B. 1. Notes.

To COUNTERMURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify, as with a countermure.

They are plac'd in those imperial heights,

Where, *countermur'd* with walls of diamond,

I find the place impregnable.

Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.

COUNTERNATURAL. *adj.* [*counter and natural.*] Contrary to nature.

A consumption is a *counternatural* hectic extension of the body.

Harvey on Consumptions.

CO'UNTERNOISE. *n. s.* [*counter and noise*] A sound by which any noise is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a constant succession of sensual delights, to charm and lull asleep, or else, by a *counternoise*

of revellings and riotous excesses, to drown the softer whispers of their conscience.

Calamy, Serm.

COUNTEROPENING. *n. s.* [*counter and opening.*] An aperture or vent on the contrary side.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it, and mark the place for a *counteropening*.

Sharp, Surgery.

CO'UNTERPACE. *n. s.* [*counter and pace.*] Contrary measure, attempts in opposition to any scheme.

When the least *counterpaces* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents.

Swift.

CO'UNTERPOINT. *n. s.* [*contrepont*, Fr.]

1. A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. It is sometimes written, according to etymology, *counterpoint*, which see.

2. One part of a pair of deuls; "the *contrepayne* of a deed or writing," Huloet; "the *counterpane* of a schedule," Cotgrave. [Fr. *contrepain*, or *contrepant*.] Not now in use; *counterpart* being its successor.

Read, scribe; give me the *counterpane*.

B. Jonson, Barthol. Fair.

CO'UNTERPART. *n. s.* [*counter and part.*] The correspondent part; the part which answers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the *key* of a cipher.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another.

Hale, Law of England.

An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a *counterpart* of this fable.

L'Estrange.

Oh *counterpart*

Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords;

So bold, so great, so god-like are you form'd,

How can you love so silly things as women?

Dryden.

He is to consider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the *counterpart* to each in another language.

Dryden.

In the discovery the two different plots look like *counterparts* and copies of one another.

Addison, Spect.

COUNTERPETITION. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *petition*.] See Lord Clarendon in COUNTER.

To COUNTERPETITION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To petition against another petition.

The gentlemen and others of Yorkshire, who had *counterpetitioned*, and declared their abhorrence of the tumultuous petition for a meeting of parliament, were voted betrayers of the liberties of the people, &c.

Rensby's Mem. p. 162.

CO'UNTERPLEA. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *plea*.] In law, a replication: as if a stranger to the action begun, desire to be admitted to say what he can for the safeguard of his estate: that which the demandant allegeth against this request is called a *counterplea*.

Coxwell.

To COUNTERPLOT. *v. a.* [*counter and plot*.]

To oppose one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

Their enemies—being very active to deceive the nations; whom they should *counterplot*, by being as active to convert them to the truth.

More, Ec. of the Seven Ch. p. 155.

Prudentia had *counterplotting* us, and had bespoke on the same evening, the Puppet Show of *The Creation of the World*.

Tatler, No. 16.

COUNTERPLOT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice.

The wolf that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kid's upon the wolf; and such a *counterplot* as the wolf, with all his sagacity, was not able to smell out.

L'Estrange.

COUNTERPLOT'TING.* *n. s.* [from *counterplot*.] The act of opposing.

A third reason that God's displeasure so implacably burns against this sin is, because it is evidently a *counterplotting* of God.

South, Sermon ix. 200.

COUNTERPOINT.* *n. s.* [Ital. *contrappunto*.]

This word was formerly a monkish term for that kind of musick, in which notes of equal duration, but of different harmony, are set in opposition to each other; the art of composing harmony. See **CONTRAPUNTIST**.

Nayther shall the swete organs—he played upon; not yet the fresh descant, pnychsonge, *counterpoint*, &c.

Bale on the Reuel. (1550.) B. b. 8.

What old Calvin meant to be sung in unison, they chose should be performed in *counterpoint*, or in four parts.

Mason on Church Musick, p. 208.

COUNTERPOINT.† *n. s.* A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken *counterpain*. See **COUNTERPANE**.

Counterpoints were anciently composed of patch-work, says Mr. Steevens, referring analogically to counterpoint in musick; and were so contrived, that every *pane* or partition of them was contrasted with one of a different colour, though of the same dimensions.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;

In cypress chests my arras, *counterpoint*.

Costly apparel, tents, and canopies.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

COUNTERPOINT.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *point*.] An opposite point or course.

Affecting in themselves, and their followers, a certain angelical purity, [they] fell sodainly into the very *counterpoint* of justifying bestiality.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

To COUNTERPOISE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poise*.]

1. To counterbalance; to be equi-ponderant to; to act against with equal weight.

Our spoil we have brought home,

Do more than *counterpoise* a full third part

The charges of the action.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

The force and the distance of weights, *counterpoising* one another, ought to be reciprocal.

Digby on the Soul.

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet, fastened about the pulley to the axis.

Wilkins.

3. To act with equal power against any person or cause.

So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest.

Spenser on Ireland.

COUNTERPOISE. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *poise*.]

• Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,

And tell her she is thine; to whom I promise

A *counterpoise*, if not in thy estate,

A balance more replete.

Shakspeare, All's well.

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale.

Boyle, Spring of the Air.

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.

The Eternal—hung forth his golden scales,—

Wherein all things created first he weigh'd,

The pendulous round earth with balance'd air

In *counterpoise*.

Milton, P. I.

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The second nobles are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent.

Baron.

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magistrates and other civil officers, a sort of *counterpoise* to the power of the people.

Swift.

COUNTERPOISON. *n. s.* [*counter* and *poison*.] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated.

Counterpoisons must be adapted to the cause; for example, in poison from sublimate corrosive, and arsenick.

Asbuthnot.

COUNTERPRACTICE.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *practice*.] Practice in opposition.

Against the stroke of Providence, all *counter-practices* are vain.

Proceedings against Garnet, (1604,) C. c. c. 2. b.

COUNTERPRESSURE. *n. s.* [*counter* and *pressure*.] Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound,

That troops of atoms from all parts around,

Of equal number, and of equal force,

Should to this single point direct their course;

That so the *counterpressure* ev'ry way,

Of equal vigour, might their motions stay,

And, by a steady poise, the whole in quiet lay? } *Blackmore*

COUNTERPROJECT. *n. s.* [*counter* and *project*.] Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was struck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch.

Swift

To COUNTERPROVE. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove*.]

To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.

Chambers.

COUNTER-REVOLUTION.* *n. s.* [*counter* and *revolution*.] A revolution succeeding another; and opposite to it; as from monarchy to republicanism, and then from republicanism to monarchy.

To COUNTERROLL. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll*.] This is now generally written as it is spoken, *control*.

To preserve the power of detecting frauds by another account.

COUNTERROLLMENT. *n. s.* [from *counterroll*.] A counter account; controlment.

This manner of exercising of this office, hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterrollments*, whereof each, running through the hands, and resting in the power of many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood.

Bacon.

COUNTERSCARF.* *n. s.* See **COUNTERSCARP**.

COUNTERSCARP.† *n. s.* [from *counter* and *scarp*.]

Sometimes written, by our old authors, and in our old lexicography, *counterscarf*. That side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis; and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the *counterscarp*.

Harris.

The city is compassed with a thick stone wall, flanker'd and moated about; having withal a *counterscarp*, and 300 pieces of brass cannon mounted upon the bulwarks.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 40.

A regular fortification with half moons and *counterscarps*.

M. of Worcester, Cent. of Invent. § 29.

Guarding approaches, marching up into *counterscarps*, ranging forces in battle.

Ep. Parker, Repr. of the Rehearsal Transp. p. 303.

COUNTERSCUFFLE.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *scuffle*.]

Conflict; contest; mutual opposition.

They meet with several wicked and abominable suggestions, and a terrible *counterscuffle* between them and their lusts.

Hewyt's Sermon. (1638,) p. 97.

To CO'UNTERSEAL.* *v. a.* [from *counter* and *seal*.]

To seal together with others.

You shall bear
A better witness back than words, which we,
On like condition, will have *counters*. *al'd.*

Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

To COUNTERSECURE.* *v. a.* [from *counter* and *secure*.]

To render more secure by corresponding means.

What have the regicides promised you in return, in case you should shew what they would call disposition to conciliation and equity, whilst you are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to countersecure it?

Burke on a Regicide Peace.

CO'UNTERSENSE.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *sense*.]

Opposite meaning.

There are some words now in French, which are turned to a *countersense*.

Howell, Lett. iv. 19.

To COUNTERSIGN.† *v. a.* [from *counter* and *sign*.]

To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentick. Thus charters are signed by the King, and *counter-signed* by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor.

Chambers.

He had brought a letter to his lordship from the king, with one enclosed in it to the lords of the privy council, which he shewed me. I read it; it was *counter-signed* Melford.

Ld. Chandon's Diary, 1688-9.

CO'UNTERSIGN.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] A military expression, denoting the watch-word of the day.

CO'UNTERSIGNAL.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *signal*.]

A corresponding signal; a naval term.

CO'UNTERSNAUL.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *snarl*.]

Snarl in defence, or opposition.

As a cur that goes through a village, if he clap his tail between his legs and run away, every cur will insult over him; but if he bristle up himself, and stand to it, give but a *countersnarl*, there's not a dog dares meddle with him: much is in a man's courage and discreet carriage of himself.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 364.

COUNTERSTA'TUTE.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *statute*.]

A contradictory ordinance.

His own antimony or *counterstatute*.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

CO'UNTERSWAY.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *sway*.]

Opposite influence, or direction.

By a *countersway* of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance almost in the other extreme; as when we bow things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness.

Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.

CO'UNTERSTROKE.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *stroke*.]

A stroke returned.

He met him with a *countersstroke* so swift,
That quite snit off his arme as he it up did lift.

Spenser, F. Q. v. 7.

COUNTERSU'RETY.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *surety*.]

A counter-bond to a surety.

Sherrwood.

CO'UNTERTALLY.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *tally*.]

One of the two tallies, on which any thing is scored.

Chambers.

COUNTERTA'STE.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *taste*.]

False taste.

There is a kind of *countertaste* founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalry with the true.

Shenstone.

COUNTERTE'NOR. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *tenor*.]

One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

Harris.

I am deaf: this deafness unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *countertenor* voices.

Swift.

CO'UNTERTIDE. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *tide*.]

Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our *countertides* at land, and so

Presaging of the fatal blow,
In your prodigious ebb and flow.

Dryden.

CO'UNTERMINE. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *time*, *contresens*, French.]

1. The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manage.

Farrier's Dict.

2. Defence; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,

And give not thus the *countermine* to fate.

Dryden, Aurengz.

CO'UNTERTURN. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *turn*.]

The catastrophe, called by the Romans *status*, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you.

Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.

To CO'UNTERVAIL. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *valeo*, Lat.]

To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

In some men there may be found such qualities as are able to *countervail* those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such men's authority is not likely to be shaken off.

Hooker.

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,

And with important outrage him assail'd;

Who, soon prepar'd to field, his sword forth drew,

And him with equal valour *countervail'd*.

Spenser, F. Q.

The outward *strengths*, which descend, must be of so much force as to *countervail* all that weight whereby the ascending side does exceed the other.

Wilkins's Dædalus.

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly *countervail* the inconveniencies that go along with it.

L'Estrange.

CO'UNTERVAIL. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.

2. That which has equal weight or value with something else.

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins when the action ends, and lasts for ever.

South, Sermon.

CO'UNTERVIEW. *n. s.* [from *counter* and *view*.]

1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

Mean while, ere thou was sinn'd and judg'd on earth

Within the gates of hell sat sin and death,

In *counterview*.

Milton, P. L.

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company.

Swift.

To CO'UNTERVOTE.* *v. a.* [from *counter* and *vote*.]

To oppose; to outvote.

The law in our minds being *countervoted* by the law in our members.

Scott, Chr. Life, i. iii.

To CO'UNTERWEIGH.* *v. n.* [from *counter* and *weigh*.]

To weigh against.

If Wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not *counterweigh* with the loss of this occasion.

Archam, Letter to Raven.

To CO'UNTERWHEEL.* *v. a.* [from *counter* and *wheel*.]

To make to wheel, or move backwards and forwards, in opposition to other movements; a military phrase.

The Falcon charges at first view

With her brigade of talons, through

Whose shoots the wary Heron beat

With a well *countervheel'd* retreat.

Lovelace, Luc. P. p. 27.

CO'UNTERWIND.* *n. s.* [from *counter* and *wind*.]

Contrary wind. See COUNTER-TIDE.

Like as a ship, that through the ocean wyde
Directs her course unto one certayne coast,
Is met of many a *counter-winde* and tyde;

Spenser, F. Q. vi. xii. 1.

To Co'UNTERWORK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work*.] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

Whilst some, covetous
Above the rest, seek to engross me whole,
And *counter-work* the one unto the other,
Content in gifts, as they would seem in love. *B. Jonson, Fox.*
Can men think that God ever designed prayer as an engine
to *counter-work* or control nature, to reverse its laws, and
alter the course of the universe? *South, Sermon, vi. 393.*

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole:
That *counter-works* each folly and caprice;
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

Co'UNTISS. *v. n. s.* [*comitissa*, Lat. *comitessa*, French, *comtesse*, Sax.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, she that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the dutchess of Norfolk.
—It is, and all the rest are *countesses*. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

It is the peculiar happiness of the *countess* of Abingdon
to have been so truly loved by you, while she was living; and so
gratefully honoured after she was dead. *Dequien.*

Co'UNTING-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*count* and *house*.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land,
till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can
well employ; and their idle bags, cumbering their *counting-*
houses, put them upon emptying them. *Locke.*

Co'UNTLESS. *adj.* [from *count*.] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kiss for kiss,
Thy brother Marcys tenders on thy lips:
O, were the sum of these that I should pay
Countless and infinite, yet would I pay them. *Shakespeare.*
But oh, her mind, that oreus which includes
Legions of mischief, *countless* multitudes
Of former curses. *Donne.*

By one *countless* sum of woes oppress,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we return. *Prior.*
I see, I cry'd, his woes, a *countless* train;
I see his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main. *Pope, Odyssey.*

Co'UNTRIFIED.* *adj.* [from *country*. A word of recent formation in our language; and in no dictionary, I believe; but now common.] Rustick; rude.

Although Hertfordshire is situated in the neighbourhood of
the metropolis, yet, great part of it being no general thorough-
fare, nor much-frequented high-road, the inhabitants are likely
to be as *contrified* as persons living at a greater distance from
town. *Grose's Local Proverbs.*

COUNTRY. *n. s.* [*contrée*, Fr. *contrata*, low Latin; supposed to be contracted from *contrerrata*.]

1. A tract of land; a region, as distinguished from other regions.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of
those *countries* of which they would be informed. *Sprat.*

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts;
rural parts.

Would I a house for happiness erect
Nature alone should be the architect;
She'd build it more convenient than great,
And doubtless in the *country* chuse her seat. *Conley.*
I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the
town back again into the *country*. *Spectator.*

3. The place which any man inhabits, or in which he
at present resides.

Send out more horses, skirre the *country* round,
Hang those that talk of fear. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

4. The place of one's birth; the native soil.
The king set on foot a reformation in the ornaments and ad-
vantages of our *country*. *Sprat.*

O, save my *country*, heav'n, shall be your last. *Pope.*

5. The inhabitants of any region.
All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cry'd hate upon him; all their prayers and love
Were set on *Gloucester*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

C'OUNTRY. *adj.*

1. Rustick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a *country* wench know, that having received a shil-
ling from one that owes her three, and a shilling also from
another that owes her three, that the remaining debts in each
of their hands are equal? *Locke.*

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trot should confine
himself to *country* dances. *Spectator.*

He comes no nearer to a positive, clear idea of a positive in-
finite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet
to pass the channel of the river where he stood. *Locke.*

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you
shall find that the notions they apply this name to, are so odd
that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. *Locke.*

A *country* gentleman, learning Latin in the university, re-
moves thence to his mansion-house. *Locke.*

The low mechanicks of a *country* town do somewhat outdo
him. *Locke.*

Come, we'll e'en to our *country* seat repair,
The native home of innocence and love. *North.*

2. Of an interest opposite to that of courts; as, the
country party.

3. Peculiar to a region or people.
She laughing the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her *country*
language. *2 Macb. vii. 27.*

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.
We make a *country* man dumb, whom we will not allow to
speak but by the rules of grammar. *Druidon, Dufresnoy.*

COUNTRY-DANCE.* *n. s.* A well-known kind of
dance; usually so written, and noticed by Dr.
Johnson under the adjective *country*. But some
suppose *country-dance* to be a corruption of the
French *contre* and *danse*, from the circumstance of
the parties standing *opposite to each other*. Cot-
grave takes no notice of such circumstance under
danse; but, in the word *CORDACE*, he speaks of
country-dance; which is in favour of the English
origin and orthography. In the Shrewsbury Papers,
“*contrey dances*” are part of an entertainment at
Court, in 1602, vol. iii. p. 148.

Co'UNTRYMAN. *n. s.* [from *country* and *man*.]

1. One born in the same country, or tract of ground.
Locke.

See, who comes here?
My *countryman*; but yet I know him not. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Homer, great bard, so fate ordain'd, arose;
And bold as were his *countrymen* in fight,
Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading prose,
And set their battles in eternal light. *Prior.*

The British soldiers act with greater vigour under the con-
duct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader,
but as their *countryman*. *Addison on the War.*

2. A rustick; one that inhabits the rural parts.
All that have business to the court, and all *countrymen*
coming up to the city, leave their wives in the *country*. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; a husbandman.
A *countryman* took a boar in his corn. *L'Estrange.*
COUNTY. *v. n. s.* [*counté*, old Fr. *comté*, mod. *com-*
mitatus, Latin.]

is a tub.] A vessel in which water, is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF. † *n. s.* [*cowl* and *staff*. More usually written *cowl-staff*. See **COL-STAFF**. Cotgrave calls it "a colestaff or *stang*," our old word for a long pole.] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

Mounting him upon a *cowl-staff*,
Which (tossing him something high)

He apprehended to be Pegasus.

Suckling.

The way by a *cowl-staff* is safer: the staff must have a bunch in the middle, somewhat wedge-like, and covered with a soft bolster.

Wreman.

CO'WLED.* *adj.* [from *cowl*.] Wearing a cowl.

Here the *cowl'd* zealots with united cries

Urg'd the crusade.

Shenstone, Ruin'd Abbey.

CO'WLIKE.* *adj.* [from *cow* and *like*.] Resembling a cow.

With *cowlike* udders, and with oxlike eyes. *Pope, Dunciad.*

COW-ORKER.* *n. s.* [from *cow* and *worker*.] One engaged in the same work; fellow-labourer.

There is mention made by Munster of one Moses Gerundensis, whose opinion it was, that God Almighty spake these words, "Let us make man," to the Earth; as if God and the Earth, as *co-workers*, made man betwixt them; the Earth his body, and God his soul!

Gregory, Dict. of the Trin. p. 29.

In all acquired gifts, or habits, such as those of philosophy, oratory, or divinity, we are properly *co-workers* with God.

South, Sermon, iii. S. xi.

CO'WSLIP. *n. s.* [*paralysis*; *euphrype*, Sax. as some think, from their resemblance of scent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in pasture grounds, and often meeting the *cow's* *lip*.] *Cowslip* is also called *pagil*, grows wild in the meadows, and is a species of primrose.

Miller.

He might as well say, that a *cowslip* is as white as a lily.

Sulney.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I;

In a *cowslip's* bell I lie.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

Thy little sons

Permit to range the pastures: gladly they

Will mow the *cowslip* posies, faintly sweet.

Philips.

COWS-LUNGWORT. *n. s.* A species of Mullein.

CO'XCOMB. † *n. s.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb*.]

1. The top of the head.

As the cockney did to the eels, when she put them, i' the pasty alive; she rapt them o' the *coxcombs* with a stick, and cried down, wantons, down.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools were formerly in their caps. "Natural idiots, and fools, have, and still do accustom themselves to wear in their cappes cockes feathers, or a hat with a neck and head of a cocke on the top, and a bell thereon."

Minshew.

There take my *coxcomb*: why this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will: if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*.

Shakespeare.

3. A fop; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments. This meaning was adopted from the preceding signification.

I sent to her,

By this same *coxcomb* that we have i' th' wind,

Tokens and letters, which she did resend.

Shakespeare.

I scorn, quoth she, thou *coxcomb* silly,

Quarter or council from a foe.

Hudibras.

It is a vanity for every pretending *coxcomb* to make himself one of the party still with his betters.

I. E. Strange.

They overflowed with smart repartees, and were only distinguished from the intended wits by being called *coxcombs*, though they deserved not so scandalous a name.

Dryden.

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of schools;
And some made *coxcombs*, nature meant but fools.

Pope.

4. A kind of red flower.

CO'XCOMBLY.* *adj.* [from *coxcomb*.] Like a *coxcomb*; foolish; vain.

My look ~~terrify~~ them, you *coxcombly* ass, you!

Beaton, and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.

She is a most engaging creature, if she were not so fond of that damn'd *coxcombly* lord of her's.

Congreve, Doubt Dealer.

CO'XCOMICAL. *adj.* [from *coxcomb*.] Foppish; conceited: a low word unworthy of use.

Because, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejudice, without prepossession, without affectation, and without the influence of *coxcomical*, sensless, cabals, they were at liberty to receive the impressions which things naturally made on their minds.

Dennis.

COY. † *adj.* [*coy*, old French, from *coquus*, Latin.]

1. Modest; decent.

Jason is as *coy* as is a maid;

He look'd piteously, but nought he said.

Chaucer.

2. Reserved; not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity.

And vain delight she saw he light did pass,

A foe of folly and immodest toy;

Still solemn sad, or still disdainful coy.

Spenser.

Hence with denial vain, and *coy* excuse.

Milton, Lycidas.

Like Phœbus sing the no less amorous boy;

Like Daphne she, as lovely, and as coy.

Waller.

At this season, every smile of the sun, like the smile of a *coy* lady, is as dear as it is uncommon.

Pope.

The Nile's *coy* source.

Grainger.

To COY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity.

What, *coying* it again!

No more; but make me happy to my gust,

That is, without your struggling.

Dryden, K. Arthur.

Retire! I beg you, leave me. —

— Thus to *coy* it!

With one who knows you too!

Rowe, Jane Shore.

2. To make difficulty; not to condescend willingly.

If he *coy'd*

To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

To COY. *v. a.* [for *decay*, Dr. Johnson says. The word bears that sense indeed; but may be from the old French verb *coyer*, "attacher, joindre ensemble," Lacombe. Dr. Johnson also, defining the present word, "to allure," says that it is not in use, and cites only the passage in Coriolanus. This is, however, a great mistake. It is one of our oldest verbs, and is abundantly employed, both figuratively and simply, with good effect, by some of our best writers. "To *coyer*, blandior," Prompt. Parv.] To allure; to flatter; to caress; to pat or stroke.

I'll mountebank their loves,

Coy their hearts from them, and come home below'd

Of all the trades in Rome.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,

While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy*.

Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dr.

A fickle sex, and true in trust to no man;

A servant sex, soon proud if they be *coy'd*;

And to conclude, thy mistress is a woman.

Who shall march out before ye, *coy'd* and courted

By all the mistresses of war.

Bacon, and Fl. Bondura.

Pleasure is like a dog, which being *coy'd*, and stroked, follows us at the heel; but if rated and beaten off, is driven away from us with ease.

Bp. Hall, of Contentation, § 23.

Now there are sprung up a wiser generation in this kind, who have the art to *coy* the fonder sort into their nets, who have now reduced gaming to a science.

Bp. Rainbow, Sermon, (1635.) p. 2.

CO'YISH.* *adj.* [from *coy*.] Not condescending to familiarity; modest; reserved.

He took her in his arms, as yet so coyish to be kist.

Warner, Albion's England, (1597.)

CO'YLY. † *adv.* [from *coy*.] With reserve; with disinclination to familiarity.

This said; his hand he coyly snatch away,
From forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman, Odyssey.*

Then doth she coyly turn her face aside,
That half her cheek is scarce sometimes descried.

Sir J. Davies, Orchestra, (1599.)

There is no need at all,
That the balsam-sweating bough
So coyly should let fall
His medicinal tears.

Crashaw's Poems, p. 3.

The modest maid
But coyly sips, and blushing drinks, abash'd,

Somerville's Rural Games, C. iii.

CO'YNESS. *n. s.* [from *coy*.] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the sun bath warmed the earth and water, three or four male carps will follow a female: and she putting on a seeming coyness, they force her through weeds and flags.

Walton's Angler.

When the kind nymph would coyness feign,
And hides but to be found again.

Dryden.

COYSTREL. *n. s.* A species of degenerate hawk. See **COISTREL.**

One they might trust, their common wrongs to wreak:
The musquet and the coystrel were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon.

Dryden, Hind and Panther.

COZ. *n. s.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *cousin*.

Be merry, coz; since sudden sorrow
Serves to say thus, some good thing comes to-morrow.

Shakespeare.

TO CO'ZEN. † *v. a.* [To *coze* is in the old Scotch dialect, as Junius observes, to chop or change; whence *cozen*, to cheat, because in such traffick there is commonly fraud.] So far Dr. Johnson. But see **TO CHOUSE.** † To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never so fully, let the master-master view them never so diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never so exactly, yet they can cozen them all.

Spenser.

Goring loved no man so well but that he would cozen him, and expose him to publick mirth for having been cozen'd.

Clarendon.

He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness or neglect, does the same thing with him that maliciously and corruptly sets himself to cozen it.

I. Extrange.

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet says; but you are pleased with the image, without being cozened by the fiction.

Dryden.

What if I please to lengthen out his date

A day, and take a pride to cozen fate.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Children may be cozened into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a sport.

Locke on Education.

CO'ZENAGE. *n. s.* [from *cozen*.] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat; the practice of cheating.

They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye
Disguised cheaters.

Shakespeare.

Wisdom without honesty is meer craft and cozenage, and therefore the reputation of honesty must first be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a main argument.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,

It is meer cozenage all;

For though some long ago

Lik'd certain colours mingl'd so and so,

That doth not tie me now from chusing new.

Suckling.

Imaginary appearances offer themselves to our impatient minds, which entertain these counterfeits without the least suspicion of their cozenage.

Glanville, Scerpsis.

Strange cozenage! none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;

And from the drops of life, think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

But all these are trifles, if we consider the fraud and cozenage of trading men and shopkeepers.

Swift.

CO'ZENER. † *n. s.* [from *cozen*.] A cheater; a defrauder.

Indeed, sir, there are cozeners abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary.

Shakespeare, Win. Tale.

Apt to all stratagems, thefts, treasons, &c. cozeners, shifters, outlaws.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

Like to a jugler's trick of legerdemaine, in deluding his beholders, when he conveyeth a ring into another man's pocket, and then calleth the man cozenier when he hath done.

Bp. Moflon's Discharge, &c. p. 220.

COZIER.* See **COSIER.**

CRAB. *n. s.* [crabba, Sax. *krabbe*, Dutch.]

1. A crustaceous fish.

Those that cast their shell are, the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoise. The old shells are never found; so as it is like they scale off and crumble away by degrees.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The fox catches crab fish with his tail, which Olaus Magnus saith he himself was an eye-witness of.

Derham.

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble stock

Was graft with crab-tree slip, whose fruit thou art.

Fetch me a dozen crab-tree staves, and strong ones: these are but switches.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII.

When roasted crabs hiss in the bowl,

Then nightly sings the staring owl,

Shakespeare.

Tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a crab stock, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent.

Taylor.

3. A peevish morose person.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships, or heaving them into the dock.

Philips.

5. The sign in the zodiac.

Then parts the Twins and Crab, the dog divides,

And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides.

Creech.

CRAB. † *adj.* It is used by way of contempt for any sour or degenerate fruit; as, a crab cherry, a crab plum.

That liberality hated to provide crab wine for his guests.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 2.

Better gleanings their worn soil can boast,

Than the crab vintage of the neighb'ring coast.

Dryden.

TO CRAB.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sour; to render peevish or morose.

'Tis easy to observe how age or sickness sours and crabs our nature.

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 33.

CRABBED. *adj.* [from *crab*.]

1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour.

A man of years, yet fresh, as mote appear,

Of swarth complexion, and of crabbed hue,

That him full of melancholy did shew.

Spenser, F. Q.

O, she is

Ten times more gentle, than her father's crabbed;

And he's compos'd of harshness.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

2. Harsh; unpleasing.

That was when

Three crabbed months had sour'd themselves to death,

Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,

And clepe thyself my love,

Shakespeare, Win. Tale.

How charming is divine philosophy!

Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,

But musical as is Apollo's lute,

And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,

Where no crude surfeit reigns.

Milton, Comus.

3. Difficult; perplexing.

Beside he was a shrewd philosopher,

And had read ev'ry text and gloss over;

Whate'er the crabbedst author hath,

He understood b' implicit faith.

Rudibrus.

Lucretius had chosen a subject naturally *crabbed*. *Dryden*.
 Your *crabbed* rogues that read Lucretius,
 Are against gods, you know. *Prior*.
CRA'BBEDLY.† *adv.* [from *crabbed*.] Peevishly;
 morosely; sourly; with perplexity. *Barret*.

CRA'BBEDNESS.† *n. s.* [from *crabbed*.]

1. Sourness of taste.
2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.
 It does me good to think how I shall conjure him,
 And crucify his *crabbedness*. *Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim*.
3. Difficulty; perplexity.
 The mathematicks, with their *crabbedness* and intricacy,
 could not deter you. *Howell, Lett. i. i. 9*.

CRA'BBY.* *adj.* [from *crab*.] Difficult; crabbed;
 perplexing.

Persius is *crabby*, because ancient; and his jerks, being particularly given to private customs of his time, dusky.

Marston, Scourge of Villany.

CRA'DER. *n. s.*

The poor fish have enemies enough, beside such unnatural fishermen; as otters, the cormorant, and the *craber*, which some call the water-rat. *Walton's Angler*.

CRABS-EYES. *n. s.* Whitish bodies, rounded on one side and depressed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without smell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfish: the stones are bred in two separate bags, one on each side of the stomach. They are alkaline, absorbent, and in some degree diuretick. *Hill*.
 Several persons had, in vain, endeavoured to store themselves with *crabs-eyes*. *Boyle*.

CRACK.† *n. s.* [Fr. *crac*; Ir. *crac*, a loud sound; Dutch, *krack*.]

1. A sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other.
2. The chink, fissure, or vacuity made by disruption; a narrow breach.

Contusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or *crack* of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part. *Wiseman*.

A length it would *crack* in many places; and those *cracks*, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark sky-colour. *Newton, Opticks*.

3. The sound of any body bursting or falling.

If I say sooth, I must report, they were
 As cannons overcharg'd with double *cracks*.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

Now day appears, and with the day the king,
 Whose early care had robb'd him of his rest;

Far off the *cracks* of falling houses ring,
 And shrieks of subjects pierce his tender breast. *Dryden*.

4. Any sudden and quick sound.

A fourth? — start eye!

What will the line stretch out to th' *crack* of doom?

Shakspeare.

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful *cracks* and flashes. *Addison*.

5. Change of the voice in puberty.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voices
 Have got the namish *crack*, sing him to th' ground.

Shakspeare.

6. Breach of chastity.

I cannot
 Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress,
 So sovereignly being honourable. *Shakspeare, Win. Tale*.

7. Crazyiness of intellect.

8. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raising millions, without burthening the subject; but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addison*.

9. A whore; in low language.

10. A boast. [See the fourth sense of the verb neuter, To CRACK.]

Out of this fountain proceed all those *cracks* and brags.

Burton, Anal. of Mel. p. 122.

If the man and his modesty had not been long since parted, those idle *cracks* had never been.

Bp. Hall, Hon. of the Married Clergy, p. 186.

11. A boaster. This is only in low phrase.
12. An instant; as, the business shall be done in a *crack*. This also is only in low phrase.
13. A lad. [*crack* is an old Icelandick word signifying a boy or child. *Tyrwhitt*.]

I saw him break Seogan's head at the court gate, when he was a *crack*, not thus high. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. p. II*.
Fal. 'Tis a noble child.

Vir. A *crack*, madam. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Since we are turned *cracks*, let's study to be like *cracks*, not freely, carelessly, and capriciously. *B. Jonson, Cyth. Revels*.
 Here's a *crack*!

I think they suck this knowledge out of their milk.

Messenger, Unnat. Combat.

To CRACK.† *v. a.* [Fr. *cracquer*; Dutch, *kracken*.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with fresh and warm litter out of the stable, a good thickness, lest the frost *crack* them. *Mortimer*.

2. To break; to split.

O, madam, my heart is *crack'd*, it's *crack'd*. *Shakspeare*.
 Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast basel eyes. *Shakspeare*.

Should some wild fig-tree take her native bent,

And heave below the gaudy monument,
 Would *crack* the marble tiles, and disperse
 The characters of all the lying verse.

Dryden, Jur.

Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
 Her knell alone, by *cracking* of her strings.

Donne.

Honour is like that glassy bubble,
 That finds philosophers such trouble;
 Whose least part *crack'd*, the whole does fly,
 And wits are *crack'd* to find out why.

Hudibras.

3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness.

Let the Fauns, drawn from their groves, beware,
 Be I their judge, they do at no time dare,
 Like men street-born, and near the hall rehearse
 Their youthful tricks in over-wanton verse;
 Or *crack* out bawdy speeches, and unclean.

B. Jonson, Hor. Art. of Poetry.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;

He takes his chirping pint, he *cracks* his jokes. *Pope*.

4. To break or destroy any thing.

You'll *crack* a quart together! Ha, will you not.

Shakspeare.

Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide: in cities,
 mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the
 bond *cracked* 'twixt son and father. *Shakspeare, K. Lear*.

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philosopher's stone, and an
 holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains, that
 wore their feather in their heads. *Bacon, Holy War*.

He thought none poets till their brains were *crack'd*.

Roscommon.

To CRACK.† *v. n.*

1. To burst; to open in chinks.

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling, whereby we were
 reduced to make use of one part, which was straight and
 intire. *Boyle*.

2. To fall to ruin.

The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, *cracks*
 when little comes in, and much goes out. *Dryden*.

3. To utter a loud and sudden sound.

I will board her, though she chide as loud
 As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*. *Shakspeare*.

4. To boast: sometimes with *of*. [Germ. *kraken*; Dutch, *kracken*.] See **TO CRAKE**. It is still used in the north of England for "to brag or boast."

To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black,
And since her time are colliers counted bright;
And Ethiops of their sweet complexion crack.
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light. *Shakespeare*.
Your very tradesmen, if they be excellent, will crack and brag, and shew their folly in excess.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 125.
The indifferent reader may easily discern, what may be thought of the cracking cardinal, who would face us down.

Abp. Usher, Answ. to the Jesuit Malone, p. 124.
Quakery cracks and boasts much of immediate inspirations.

Hallywell, Acc. of Familism, p. 126.

- CRACK-BRAINED.** † *adj.* [*crack* and *brained*.] Crazy; without right reason.

A race of crack-brained schismatics do croak in every corner.

Howell, Lett. iv. 44.

They seem to be a pitiable, but crack-brained sort of men.
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. 1.

We have sent you an answer to the ill-grounded sophisms of those crack-brained fellows.

Arbuthnot on Pope.

- CRACK-HEMP.** *n. s.* [*crack* and *hemp*.] A wretch fated to the gallows; a crack-rope.

Furcifer.

Come hither, crack-hemp.

— I hope I may chuse, sir.

— Come hither, you rogue:

What, have you forgot me? *Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew*.

- CRACK-ROPE.** *n. s.* [from *crack* and *rope*.] A fellow that deserves hanging.

- CRA'CKER.** † *n. s.* [from *crack*. Dutch, *kraccher*.]

1. A noisy boasting fellow. [Gael. *cracaire*, a talker.]

What *cracker* is this same that deafs our ears

With this abundance of superfluous breath.

Shakespeare, K. John.

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

Beat her into gunpowder,

She would make rare *crackers*. *Beaumont and Fl. Women pleas'd*.

The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almost like a *cracker*.

Boyle.

And when, for furious haste to run,

They durst not stay to fire a gun,

Have don't with bonfires, and at home

Made squibs and *crackers* overcome.

Hudibras.

Then furious he begins his march,

Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,

With squibs and *crackers* arm'd to throw

Among the trembling crowd below.

Swift.

3. That which cracks or breaks a thing.

Or chance to like

The nut-crackers throughout. *B. Jonson, Hor. Art of Poetry*.

- TO CRA'CKLE.** *v. n.* [from *crack*.] To make slight

cracks; to make small and frequent noises; to decrepitate.

All these motions, which we saw,

Are but as ice, which *crackles* at a thaw. *Donne*.

I fear to try new love,

As boys to venture on the unknown ice

That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden*.

Caught her dishevell'd hair and rich attire;

Her crown and jewels *crackled* in the fire. *Dryden, Æneid*.

- CRA'CKLING.** * *n. s.* [from the verb.] A small but

frequent noise.

As the *crackling* of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of a fool.

Eccles. vii. 6.

Marrow is a specifick in that scurvy which occasions a

crackling of the bones; in which case marrow performs its

natural function of moistening them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

- CRA'CKNEL.** † *n. s.* [*Craquelin*, Fr. "a cracknell,

made of the yolks of eggs, water, and flower, and

fashioned like a hollow trencle." *Cotgrave*.] A

hard brittle cake.

Albee my love he seek with daily suit,
His clownish gifts and curtsies I disdain,
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Jan.

Take with thee ten loaves, and *cracknels*.

Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he sells;

And with our offerings, help to raise his vails. *Dryden, Juv.*

- CRA'DLE.** † *n. s.* [*crabel*, Saxon.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth and equal motion, to make them sleep.

She had indeed, sir, a son for her *cradle*, ere she had a husband for her bed.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

No jutting frieze,

Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird,

Hath made his pendant bed and procreant *cradle*. *Shakespeare*.

His birth, perhaps, some paltry village hides,

And sets his *cradle* out of fortune's way. *Dryden*.

A child knows his nurse and his *cradle*, and by degrees the

playthings of a little more advanced age.

Locke.

The *radle* and the tomb, alas! so nigh:

To live, is scarce distinguish'd from to die. *Prior*.

Me let the tender office long engage,

To rock the *cradle* of reposing age;

With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,

Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death. *Pope*.

2. It is used for infancy, or the first part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore

wholly trained them up, even from their *cradles*, in arms and

military exercises. *Spenser on Ireland*.

The new duke's daughter, her cousin, loves her, being

ever, from their *cradles*, bred together.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

They should scarcely depart from a form of worship, in

which they had been educated from their *cradle*. *Clarendon*.

3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone, to

keep off pressure.

4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised

along the outside of a ship by the bulge, serving

more securely and commodiously to help to launch

her. *Harris*.

5. [With engravers.] The name of an instrument

used in scraping mezzotintoes, and preparing the

plate. *Chambers*.

6. [In husbandry.] A part often added to a scythe,

in order to gather the corn into swaths, when it is

mowed. *Chambers*.

- TO CRA'DLE.** *v. a.* [from the substantive.] To lay in

a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

He that hath been *cradled* in majesty, will not leave the

throne to play with beggars. *Glanville, Apol*.

The tears steal from our eyes, when in the street

With some betrothed virgin's horse we meet;

Or infant's fun'ral from the cheated womb,

Convey'd to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb.

Dryden.

He shall be *cradled* in my ancient shield, so famous through

the universities. *Arbuthnot on Pope*.

- TO CRA'DLE.** * *v. n.* To lodge as in a cradle.

Wither'd roots, and husks,

Wherein the acorn *cradled*. *Shakespeare, Tempest*.

- CRA'DLE-CLOTHES.** *n. s.* [from *cradle* and *clothes*.]

Bed clothes belonging to a cradle.

O that it could be prov'd,

That some night tripping fairy had exchange'd

In *cradle-clothes* our children where they lay,

And call mine Percy, his Plantagenet;

Then would I have his Harry, and he mine.

Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

- CRAFT.** † *n. s.* [*cræft*, Sax. *crefft*, in old Welsh.]

1. Manual art; trade. [Touz les *craftus* du citee de

Londres, old Fr. all the craftsmen, companies, of

London. *Kelham*.]

I hear an objection, even from some well-meaning men, that these delightful *crafts* may be divers ways ill applied in a land.
Wotton, Architecture.

2. Art; ability; dexterity.

A poem is the work of the poet, poesy is his skill or *craft* of making, the very fiction itself of the work. *B. Jonson.*

3. Fraud; cunning; artifice.

Th' offence is holy, that she hath committed;
 And this deceit beses the name of *craft*,
 Of disobedience, or unduteous title. *Shakespeare.*

This gives us a full view of wonderful art and *craft* in raising such a structure of power and iniquity. *Ayliffe.*

4. Small sailing vessels.

To CRAFT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks; to practise artifice. Now out of use.

You've made fair hands,
 You and your crafts! You've *crafted* fair. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

CRAFTILY. *adv.* [Sax. *craftlice*.] Our old adverb exactly corresponded with the Saxon: "*craftilyke*, or workmanly done." *Huloet.*

1. Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honesty.

But that which most impaired his credit was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the Christians; and had, for that cause, *craftily* persuaded Solyman to take in hand the unfortunate Persian war. *Knolles.*

May he not *craftily* infer
 The rules of friendship too severe,
 Which chain him to a hated trust;
 Which make him wretched to be just? *Prior.*

2. Skillfully. Obsolete.

On their heades bare
 Of divers flowers, made full *craftely*
 All in a sute, goodly chaplets they ware.
Chaucer, Fl. and Leaf.

CRAFTINESS. *n. s.* [from *crafty*.] Cunning; stratagem.

Such there are in this age, whose hearts are so framed to dwell in frowardness, as to say, that these be not the daies of innocencie: what, shall it then follow, that their wickedness would make them the daies of *craftinesse*? God forbid.

Knight, Trial of Truth, (1580.) fol. 51. b.

He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness*. *Job. 5. 13.*

CRAFTSMAN. *n. s.* [craft and man, Dr. Johnson says. But formerly it was *crafty man*, to denote this word in the sense of *artificer*: "A citee — whose *crafti man* and maker is God." *Wicliffe, Heb. xi.*] An artificer; a manufacturer; a mechanick.

That her became, as polish'd ivory,
 Which cunning *craftsman's* hand hath overlaid
 With fair vermillion. *Spenser, F. Q.*

What reverence he did throw away on slaves;
 Wooing poor *craftsmen* with the craft of smiles. *Shakespeare.*
 What a resemblance this advice carries to the oration of Demetrius to his fellow *craftsmen*! *Decay of Piety.*

CRAFTSMAN. *n. s.* [craft and master.] A man skilled in his trade.

He is not his *craft's-master*, he doth not do it right. *Shakespeare.*

As for alchymy and magick — the crafts and the *craftsmasters* are not only despised, but named with derision.

Sir T. Bodley to Bacon, Supp. to Cabala, p. 75.

There is art in pride: a man might as soon learn a trade. Those who were not brought up to it, seldom prove their *craftsmaster*. *Collier on Pride.*

CRAFTY. *adj.* [from *craft*.] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; sly.

Nay, you may think my love was *crafty* love,
 And call it cunning. *Shakespeare, K. John.*

This oppression did, of force and necessity, make the Irish a *crafty* people; for such as are oppressed, and live in slavery, are ever put to their shifts. *Davies on Ireland.*

Before he came in sight, the *crafty* god
 His wings dismiss'd, but still retain'd his rod. *Dryden.*

No body was ever so cunning as to conceal their being so; and every body is shy and distrustful of *crafty* men. *Locke.*

CRAIG. *n. s.*

1. *Craig* is, in British, a rough steep rock; and is used in the same sense in the northern counties at this day. *Gibson.* The Celt. *craig* is also a rock.

2. The rugged protuberances of rocks.

And as mount Etna vomits sulphur out,
 With cliffs of burning *craigs*, and fire and smoke. *Fabfar.*

Who hath dispos'd, but thou, the winding way,
 Where springs down from the steepy *craigs* do wait. *Wotton.*

A lion spied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock
L'Estrange.

3. The neck. [*kraze*, Goth.]

They looken bigger as bulls that been bate,
 And bearen the *crag* so stiff and so state. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sept.*

4. The small end of a neck of mutton: a low word.

CRA'GGED. *adj.* [from *crag*.] Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill,
Cragged and steep, truth stands. *Crashaw*
 The body becomes more uncomely, *cragged*, and crumpled;
 the bones stare through the skin; the flesh that should cover
 them, is wasted much away. *Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 127.*

CRA'GGEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *cragged*.] Fulness of *craigs* or prominent rocks.

That *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain, — maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible.

Brerewood on Lang. p. 176.

CRA'GGINESS. *n. s.* [from *craggy*.] The state of being *craggy*.

The *cragginess* and steepness of places up and down is a great advantage to the dwellers, and makes them inaccessible.

Howell, Instruct. For Trav. p. 132.

CRA'GGY. *adj.* [from *crag*.] Rugged: full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That same wicked wight
 His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
 Far underneath a *craggy* cliff ypright,
 Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenser, F. Q.*

It was impossible to pass up the woody and *craggy* hills,
 without the loss of those commanders. *Raleigh, Essays.*

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
 And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

The town and republick of St. Marino stands on the top of a very high and *craggy* mountain. *Addison on Italy.*

CRACK. *n. s.* [See CRACK.] A hoast.

Crackings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *crakes*.
Spenser, F. Q. ii. xi. 10.

No perfectness of life, no *crake* of God's
 Word, no colour of religion, can please
 Almighty God, without the true and right faith.

Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, (1565.) fol. 5. b.

To CRAKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag; to boast: sometimes with *of*.

Then she is mortal born, how so ye *crake*.
Spenser, F. Q. vii. vii. 50.

Nothing more proveth that all the light of the gospel, which they *crake of*, is more darkness, than to say, as they say, &c.

Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, fol. 88.

Each man may *crake* of that which was his owne;
 Our parent's good is their's, and no whit our's:
 Who therefore will of noble birth be knowne,
 Of shine in virtue like his ancestors;
 Gentric consisteth not in lands and towers.

Mir. for Mag. p. 297.

To CRAKE. *v. u.* To utter boastingly, or with insult.

To whom the boaster, that all knights did blot,
 With proud disdain did scornfull answer make:—
 And further did uncomely speeches *crake*.

Spenser, F. Q. v. iii. 16.

CRA'KER.* *n. s.* [from *crake*.] A boaster; a bragger; a vaunter. *Hudnot and Barret.*

These barking whelps were never good biters,
No yet great *crakers* were ever great fighters.

Damon and Pythias, sign. E. iij.

To CRAM. *v. a.* [crumman, Saxon.]

1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhyme,
As would be *cramm'd* up in a sheet of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margent and all. *Shakespeare.*
Being thus *cramm'd* in the basket, a couple of Ford's knaves
were called. *Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Thou hast spoke as if thy eldest son should be a fool, whose
skull Jove *cram* with brains. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

Cram not in people by sending too fast company after company;
but so as the number may live well in the plantation,
and not by *scorch* be in pecuniary. *Bacon.*

2. To fill with food beyond satiety.

You'd mollify a judge, would *cram* a squire;
Or else some smiles from court you may desire. *King.*

I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they were
not *cramm'd* so much as they are by fond mothers, and were
kept wholly from flesh the first three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all day, and for want of digestion,
is never nourished; so these endless readers may *cram* themselves
in vain with intellectual food. *Watts on the Mind.*

But Annus, crafty seer,
Came *cramm'd* with capon, from where Pollio dines. *Pope.*

3. To thrust in by force.

You *cram* these words into mine ears, against
The stomach of my sense. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Huffer, quoth Hudibras, this sword
Shall down thy false throat *cram* that word. *Hudibras.*

Fate has *cramm'd* us all into one lease,
And that even now expiring. *Dryden, Cleonomenes.*

In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will
cram his brass down our throats. *Swift.*

To CRAM. *v. n.* To eat beyond satiety.

The godly dame, who fleshly failings damns,
Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams*. *Pope.*

CRA'MBO.* *n. s.* [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he drain'd his skull
To celebrate some suburb trull,
His similes in order set,
And ev'ry *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*
Crowd is nothing but a botch, and a mere *crambo* to cloud.
Dennis on Pope's Homer.

On a late gratulating occasion, our very worthy vice-chancellor
deigned to tag a rhyme; and our learned professors ply'd
at *crambo* in Hebrew, Arabick, and Welsh.

The Student, ii. 225.

CRAMP. *n. s.* [*krampe*, Dut. *crampe*, French.]

1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, besure, to-night thou shalt have *cramps*,
Side-stitches that shall peu thy breath up. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

In a retreat, he outruns any lacquey; marry, in coming on,
he has the *cramp*. *Shakespeare.*

The *cramp*, cometh of contraction of sinews; which is
manifest, in that it cometh either by cold or dryness.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Hares, said to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition;
and he that observes what vertiges, *cramps*, and convulsions
follow thereon, in these animals, will be of our belief.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. A restriction; a confinement; obstruction; shackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man
under incapacities of serving his friend. *L'Estrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermost of these there should be fastened a sharp
grapple, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any
place where it lights. *Wilkins.*

CRAMP.* *adj.* [perhaps it should be *cramp'd*, or *cramp'd*, from the verb.] Difficult; knotty; a low term.

With a little patience and attention you shall find those
phrases very intelligible, and neither to be nonsense, or gibberish,
nor *cramp* words to conceal a conceited ignorance under,
as your old friends the epicureans are wont to call them.

Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.

To CRAMP.* *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*, ev'n then
A wat'rish humour swell'd, and ooz'd again. *Dryden, Virgil.*

2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder.

It is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniences
that will ensue, if borrowing be *cramp'd*. *Bacon.*

There are few but find that some companies benumb and
cramp them, so that in them they can neither speak nor do any
thing that is handsome. *Glanville, Scopsis.*

He, who serves, has still restraints of dread upon his spirits,
which, even in the midst of action, *cramps* and ties up his
activity. *South, Sermon.*

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the sense of
prophecies. *Burnet, Theory.*

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their subjects into as narrow
a space as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of a
science into a few general maxims. *Addison on Italy.*

Marinus used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and
raising the people; particularly for *cramping* the former in
their power of judicature. *Swift.*

No more

The expansive atmosphere is *cramp'd* with cold,
But full of life, and vivifying soul. *Thomson, Spring.*

3. To bind with crampirons.

The diversified but connected fabrick of universal justice is
well *cramp'd* and bolted together in all its parts.

Burke, Speech at Bristol, 1780.

CRAMP-FISH.* *n. s.* [from *cramp* and *fish*.] The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

The torpedo or *cramp-fish* also came to land; a fish, if Pliny
writes truth, that by hiding itself with mud and dirt catches
lesser fish very strangely; for by his frigidity he benums such
fish as swim over or lodge near him.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 384.

CRA'MPIRON.* *n. s.* [from *cramp* and *iron*.] See

CRAMP, Sense 3.

The *cramp-irons*, that it moves on still,
Are the good motions of the will.

Watson, Hist. of the Art of Printing.

CRA'NAGE. *n. s.* [*cranagium*, low Latin.] A liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. *Cowel.*

CRA'NBERRY.* *n. s.* The whortle-berry, or bilberry. See **BILBERRY**.

To CRANCH.* *v. a.* [See **To CRAUNCH**.] To crush in the mouth.

She cannot shoot at butts,
Or manage a great horse; but she can *cranch*
A sack of small coal, eat you lime and hair,
Soap-ashes, loam; and has a dainty spice
O' the green-sickness. *B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.*

CRANE. *n. s.* [*cpan*, Sax. *kraen*, Dutch.]

1. A bird with a long beak.

Like a crane, or a swallow, so did I chatter. *Isaiah, xxxviii. 14.*

That small infantry warr'd on by cranes. *Milton, P. L.*

2. An instrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raised.

In case the mould about it be so ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raise it with a *crane*. *Mortimer.*

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The busy merchant, the big warehouse built,
Rais'd the strong crane. *Thomson, Autumn.*

3. A siphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANE-FLY. * *n. s.* A name given by some to the creature we call *father-long-legs*. *Chambers.*

CRANES-BILL. *n. s.* [from *crane* and *bill*.]

1. An herb.

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANIUM. *n. s.* [Latin.] The skull.

In wounds made by contusion, when the *cranium* is a little naked, you ought not presently to crowd in drossils; for if that contused flesh be well digested, the bone will incrust with the wound without much difficulty. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

CRANK. † *n. s.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear some resemblance, and is part of the instrument called a *crane*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is Saxon; *cranġtæf*, an instrument for weavers.]

1. A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; so that, on the last turning down, a leather thong is slit to tread the treadle-wheel about. *Moxon.*

2. Any bending or winding passage.

I send it through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart; to the seat o' the brain;
And, through the *cranks* and offices of man,
The strongest nerves, and small inferiour veins,
From me receive that natural competency,
Whereby they live. *Shakspeare, Coriolanus.*

Like a young pine,
He grows up planted under a fair oak,
Whose strong large branches yet do shelter him;
And every traveller admires his beauty;
But like a wind, I'll woe into his *cranks*,
Trouble his stream, and drown all vessels that
Ride on his greatness. *Beaumont and Fl. Queen of Corinth.*

Meet you no ruin, but the soldier in
The *cranks* and turns of Thebes?

The politick heart is too full of *cranks* and angles for the discovery of a plain familiar. *Feltham, Res. i. 83.*

3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

I know not by what stratagem, or cunning *crank* of the schools, you can be made agreeable to yourself.

Hayward, Answ. to Doleman, ch. i.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek.

To shew us the ways of the Lord straight and faithful as they are, not full of *cranks* and contradictions.

4. An impostor. Obsolete.

A lawyer of Bruges hath some notable examples of such counterfeit *cranks*; and every village almost will yield abundant testimonies amongst us; we have dummerers, Abraham-men, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 159.*

Thou art a counterfeit *crank*, a cheater. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 436.*

CRANK. † *adj.* [from *onkranch*, Dutch, i. e. not sick, Skinner. Serenius refers it to the W. Goth. *kranger*, bold, daring.]

1. Healthy; sprightly: sometimes corrupted to *cranky*. Not in use, Dr. Johnson says, citing the solitary instance of Spenser. Yet the word has other good authorities; and it is still used in Kent for merry.

They look'd bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the cragg so stiff and so statu,
As cocke on his dunghill crowing *crank*.

For I was a *crank* wit a brisk young boy. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. Sep.*

How can they to grow so extremely *crank* and confident? *More, Song of the Soul, i. i. 121.*

2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overset. [from *kranch*, Dut. sick, which is from the Cimbr. *krank*.]

We use the Dutch word *crank*, in English, "to be well-disposed," which in the original signifieth to be sick.

Howell, Lett. iv. 19.
To CRANK. * *v. n.* [from the noun.] To turn, to run in and out. The following passage in Shakspeare's Henry the Fourth has been cited by Dr. Johnson to illustrate the verb *crankle*; but that is not the true reading, though it is found in some editions. Pope altered the word, to *crankling*.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in,
And cuts me from the best of all my land
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cante out.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV.
The purblind hare —
How he out-runs the wind, and with what care
He *cranks* and crosses, with a thousand doubles.

Shakspeare, Ven. and Adon.
To CRA'NKLE. † *v. n.* [from *crank*, as it signifies something bent.] To run in and out; to run in flexures and windings.

Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns, nor *crankling* nooks, as she. [The Wye.]
Drayton, Polyolb. S 7.

Now on along the *crankling* path doth keep,
Then by a rock turns up another way. *Drayton, Baron's Wars, b. 6.*

To CRA'NKLE. *v. a.* To break into unequal surfaces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's stream,
For'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
Forsook, and drew her humd train aslope,
Crankling her banks. *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRA'NKNESS. *n. s.* [from *crank*.]

1. Health; vigour.
2. Disposition to overset.

CRA'NNIED. *adj.* [from *cranny*.] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,
That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink. *Shakspeare.*
A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but somewhat rougher chopt and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CRA'NNY. *n. s.* [from *cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.] A chink; a cleft; a fissure.

The eye of the understanding is like the eye of the sense, for as you may see great objects through small *crannies* or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and contemptible instances.

And therefore beat, and laid about,
To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Hudibras.*

In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*
Within the soaking of water and springs, with streams and currents in the veins and *crannies*. *Burnet, Theory.*

He skipped from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

CRANTS. * *n. s.* [Germ. *krantz*, garlands; Ice. *krans*, a wreath or chaplet. V. Ihre, Gloss. Su. Goth.]

The garlands carried before the bier of a maiden, and hung over her grave. Not wholly discontinued in this country. Warburton changed this word into *chants*, as others had into *rites*. But *crants* is the true word.

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin *crants*,
Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

CRAPE.† *n. s.* [*crespe* and *crepe*, Fr. *crepa*, low Lat.] A thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made.

And proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage,
With fifty yards of *cape* shall sweep the stage. *Swift.*

To thee I often call'd in vain,
Against that assassin in *cape*. *Swift.*

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn;
A saint in *cape* twice a saint in lawn. *Pope.*

CRA'PLE.* *n. s.* [Germ. *krappeln*, to seize.] A ciaw.
Soone as they did the monstrous Scorpion view
With ugly *craples* crawling in their way,
The dreadfull sight did them so sore affray,
That their well-known courses they forwent.

Spenser, F. Q. v. viii. 40.

And still he thought he felt their *craples* tare
Him by the heels back to his ougly den.

G. Fletcher, Christ's Vict. B. 2.

CRA'PULA.* *n. s.* [Lat. from the Gr. *κρανιάλη*, which is from *κεφαλή*, the head, and *πάλλω*, to shake.] A surfeit, or sickness by intemperance.

The drunkard now supinely snores,
His load of ale sweats thro' his pores,
Yet when he wakes, the swine shall find,
A *crapula* remains behind. *Cotton, Night Quatrains.*

CRA'PULENCE. *n. s.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Latin.] Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance. *Dict.*

CRA'PULOUS. *adj.* [*crapulosus*, Lat.] Drunken; intemperate; sick with intemperance. *Dict.*

To CRASE.* See **To CRAZE.**

To CRASH.† *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing, Dr. Johnson says. Perhaps it may be from the Fr. *croissir*, "to crack, or crash; to crackle, as wood that's ready to break." Cotgrave.] To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth,
Before the dismal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses *crash*. *Smith.*

To CRASH.† *v. a.* To break or bruise. This is one of our old verbs; but it is not in Shakspeare, as cited by Dr. Johnson; for the poet reads "*crush* a cup of wine," and not *crash*. See **To CRUSH**. Our word, in the sense of break, is traced by Serenius to the Goth. *krassa*, to tear. We have an expression, "to *crash* the teeth for anger; to grind the teeth." Barret's *Alvearie*; which squares with the old Fr. See Lacombe in *V. Croussi*, *croquer*, *grincer les dents*, *craquer*." We may compare also the Fr. *ccraser*.

CRASH. *n. s.* [from the verb.] A loud sudden mixed sound, as of many things broken at the same time.

Senseless Kium,
Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top
Stoops to his base; and, with a hideous *crash*,
Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Moralizing sat I by the hazard table: I look'd upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *crash* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did. *Pope.*

CRA'SHING.* *n. s.* [from *crash*.] A violent, complicated noise.

There shall be the noise of a cry from the fish-gate, and an howling from the second, and a great *crashing* from the hills. *Zeph. i. 10.*

CRASIS. *n. s.* [*κράσις*.] Temperature; constitution arising from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are so immediately diversified by the individual *crasis*, that every man owns something wherein none is like him. *Glanville.*

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust, and anger, as these inclinations are founded in a peculiar *crasis*, and constitution of the blood and spirits. *South.*

CRASS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *cras*, *gras*; Lat. *crassus*.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not comminuted; not subtle; not consisting of small parts.

Iron in aquafortis, will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication; as also a *crass* and fuid exhalation caused from the combat of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aquafortis. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

A cloud of folly and distraction darkens the soul, and makes it *crass* and material. *Bp. Taylor, Sermon. (1653.) p. 208.*

Metals are intermixed with the common terrestrial matter, so as not to be discoverable by human industry; or, if discoverable, so diffused and scattered amongst the *crasser* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be possible to separate and extract it. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

CRA'SSIMENT.* *n. s.* [Lat. *crassamentum*.] Thickness.

Now, as the bones are principally here intended, so also all the other solid parts of the body, that are made of the same *crassiment* of seed, may be here included.

Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 179.

CRA'SSITUDE. *n. s.* [*crassitudo*, Latin.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

They must be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for if they have a greater *crassitude*, they will alter in their own body, though they spend not. *Bacon.*

The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *crassitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, cast into it, have been born up, and not sunk. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

The terrestrial matter carried by rivers into the sea, is sustained therein partly by the greater *crassitude* and gravity of the sea-water, and partly by its constant agitation. *Woodward.*

CRA'SSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *crass*.] Grossness.

The ethereal body contracts *crassness* and impurity by the same degrees as the immaterial faculties abate in their exercise.

Glanville, Pre-exist. of Souls, p. 118.

CRASTINATION. *n. s.* [from *cras*, Latin, to-morrow.] Delay. *Dict.*

CRATCH.† *n. s.* [Fr. *creicche*, Lat. *crates*. One of our oldest substantives. "She leyde him in a *cracche*, &c." Wicliffe, St. Luke, ii.] The palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When being expelled out of Paradise, by reason of sin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was inclosed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathing-cloaths. *Hakewill on Providence.*

We see the Son of God, the God of all the world, in the form of a servant: not a *cratch* to cradle him in, not a grave to bury him in, was his own. *Bp. Hall, of Contentation, § 16.*

Our meats and our sports (much of them) have relation to church-works. The coffin of our christmas-pics in shape long, is in imitation of the *cratch*. *Selden, Table-Talk.*

To CRATCH.* *v. a.* [our old verb for *scratch*; Welsh, *crach*, scabies. But see **To SCRATCH**.] To tear; as, "to *cratch* out one's eyes." *Hulot.*

CRATER.* *n. s.* [Lat.] A vent, or aperture; a passage at which any thing is let out.

This mount, I could see, was made of the stones thrown up and fallen back again into the *crater*.

Berkeley to Arbuthnot, Descrip. of Vesuvius, 1717.

CRATE.* *n. s.* [Germ. *kraet*, a basket.] A pannier, or wicker vessel, in which things are carried on a horse.

1. A shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the administration of justice; so that there is no part of the kingdom, but what lieth within some *county*. Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer, called a sheriff, who puts in execution all the commands and judgements of the king's courts. Of these *counties* four are termed county-palatines, as that of Lancaster, Chester, Durham, and Ely. A county-palatine is a jurisdiction of so high a nature, that the chief governours of these, by special charter from the king, sent out all writs in their own name, and did all things touching justice as absolutely as the prince himself, only acknowledging him their superiour and sovereign. But this power has, by a statute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. There are likewise *counties* corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to bestow extraordinary liberties. Of these London is one, York another, the city of Chester a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to these may be added many more; as the *county* of the town of Kingston upon Hull, the *county* of the town of Haverfordwest, and the *county* of Litchfield. *County* is, in another signification, used for the *county-court*.

Discharge your powers unto their several *counties*,
As we will ours. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

He caught his death the last *county* sessions, where he would
go to see justice done to a poor widow-woman, and her fatherless children. *Addison, Spect.*

2. An earldom.

Brave impe of Bedford, grow apace in bountie,
And count of wisdom more than of thy *countie*!
Spenser, Ruins of Time.

3. A count; a lord. [old Fr. *countie*.] Now wholly obsolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of Chester, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the same *ita liberè ad gladium sicut rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam*. *Davies.*

- COUNTY-COURT.* See COUNTY. It is a court incident to the jurisdiction of the Sheriff. It is not a court of record, but may hold pleas of debt or damages under forty shillings. *Blackstone.*

- COUP-DE-MAIN.* *n. s.* [Fr.] A military expression, denoting an instantaneous, an unexpected, and generally a desperate attack. It is sometimes applied to any thing which is transacted with promptness and vigour.

The upper fort maintained its defence, and the attack was relinquished. It seems it could only have been carried by a *coup de main*, which unluckily failed.

Guthrie, India within the Ganges.

- COUP-D'OEIL.* *n. s.* [Fr.] The first view of any thing; a slight view of it.

Only figure to yourself a vast semicircular basin, full of fine blue sea, and vessels of all sorts and sizes, &c. This is the first *coup d'oeil*, and is almost all I am yet able to give you an account of. *Gray, Lett. to West, from Genoa, 1739.*

- COUPEE. *n. s.* [French.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and suspended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards. See COOPEE. *Chambers.*

- CO'UPING-GLASS.* See CUPPING-GLASS.

- CO'UPABLE.* *adj.* [Fr. *accouplable*.] Fit to be coupled with. *Cotgrave, and Sherwood.*

- COUPLE. *n. s.* [couple, Fr. *copula*, Latin.]

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my stables where
I lodge my wife; I'll go in *couple* with her,
Than when I feel and see her, no further trust her. *Shakespeare.*
It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couple*s;
they should be of the same size and humour. *L'Estrange.*

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a *couple* of shepherds, and by them brought to life again. *Sidney.*

A schoolmaster, who shall teach my son and yours, I will provide; yea, though the three do cost me a *couple* of hundred pounds. *Ascham.*

A piece of chrysal inclosed a *couple* of drops, which looked like water when they were shaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. *Addison on Italy.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke.*

3. A male and his female.

So shall all the *couple*s three,
Ever true in loving be. *Shakespeare, M. N. Dream.*

Oh! alas!

I lost a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth
Might thus have stood, begetting wonder, as

You gracious *couple* do. *Shakespeare, Win. Tale.*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married *couple* are permitted, before they contract, to see one another naked. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

He said: the careful *couple* join their tears,
And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. *Dryden.*

All succeeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive *couple*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

- To COUPLE. *v. a.* [old Fr. *coupler*, accoupler, joindre; Roq. *copula*, Lat.]

1. To chain together.

Hunt-man, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach. *Shakespeare.*

2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heavens in store,
To *couple* coming horns with sorrow past *Sidney.*

And where-so'er we went, like Juno's swans,
Still we went *coupled* and inseparable. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

Put the taches into the loops, and *couple* the tent together,
that it may be one. *Erad. xxvi. 1.*

They behold your chaste conversation *coupled* with fear. *1 Pet. iii. 2.*

Their concernments were so *coupled*, that if nature had not, yet their religions would have made them brothers. *South.*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reason, who is measuring syllables and *coupling* rhimes, when he should be mending his own soul, and securing his own immortality. *Pope.*

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I shall rejoice to see you so *coupled*, as may be fit both for your honour and your satisfaction. *Sidney.*

I am just going to assist with the archbishop, in degrading a parson who *couple*s all our beggars, by which I shall make one happy man. *Swift.*

- To COUPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

Waters in Africa being rare, divers sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to *couple*, and many times with several kinds. *Bacon.*

Thou, with thy lusty crew,
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men;
And *coupled* with them, and begot a race. *Milton, P. R.*

After this alliance,
Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with sheep,
And every creature *couple* with his foe. *Dryden, Span. Fryar.*

- COUPLE-BEGGAR. *n. s.* [couple and beggar.] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

No *couple-beggar* in the land,
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

- CO'UPLEMENT.* *n. s.* [from *couple*.] Union; two or

more together. Not now in use. Mr. Malone believed this word to be of Shakspeare's invention; but Spenser is before him. Some editions of Shakspeare's Sonnets have converted it into *compliment*.

After all which up to their steeds they went,
And forth together rode, a goodly *couplement*.

Spenser, *F. Q.* vi. v. 24.

Making a *couplement* of proud compare
With sun and moon, with earth and sea's rich gems.

Shakspeare, *Sonn.* xxi.

COUPLÉT. *n. s.* [French.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhimes.

Then would they cast away their pipes, and, holding hand
In hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which
they would use in singing some short *couplets*, whereto the one
half beginning, the other half should answer. Sidney.

Then at the last, an only *couplet* fraught
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needless Alexandrine ends the song,
That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. Pope.

In Pope I cannot read a line,
But with a sigh I wish it mine;
When he ran in one *couplet* fix,
More sense than I can do in ten,
It gives me such a jealous fit,
I cry, plox take him and his wit.

Swift.

2. A pair; as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
Ere that her golden *couplets* are disclosed,
His silence will sit drooping. Shakspeare, *Hamlet*.

COUPLING. *n. s.* [from *couple*.]

1. A junction.

To the artificers and builders gave they it, to buy hewn
stone, and timber for *couplings*. 2 Chron. xxxiv. vi.

2. Junction in embrace.

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reason of the
meeting together of brutes of several species, at water, and the
promiscuous *couplings* of males and females of several species.

Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

COURAGE. *n. s.* [old Fr. *corage*; modern, *courage*; low Lat. *coragium*; from *cor*, the heart. Spenser repeatedly uses *courage* for heart or mind. This word is rarely found in the plural; but Shakspeare gives it in his Cymbeline: "Their discipline now mingled with their *courages*;" which Dr. Johnson, however, has, in all the editions of his dictionary, printed *courage*.] Bravery; active fortitude; spirit of enterprise.

The king becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude;
I have no relish of them. Shakspeare, *Macbeth*.

Hope arms their *courage*; from their towers they thrice
Their darts with double force, and drive the foe. Dryden.

Courage, that grows from constitution, very often forsakes
a man when he has occasion for it; and when it is only a kind
of instinct in the soul, it breaks out on all occasions, without
judgement or discretion. That *courage* which arises from the
sense of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that
made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to
the dictates of right reason. Addison, *Guardian*.

Nothing but the want of common *courage* was the cause of
their misfortune. Swift.

To **CO'URAGE.** *n. a.* [from the noun. An old verb
in our language, unjustly slighted and forgotten.
"To *courage*, or to make audacious, addere ani-
mum, vel audaciam." Huloet.] To encourage.

Moreover, charge Josiah, and *courage* him, and bolder him.

Deut. iii. 28. Mathew's Transl.

COURAGEOUS. *adj.* [old Fr. or Norm. *courageux*,
angry, Kelham; *courageux*, courageous, Cotgrave.]

1. Brave; daring; bold; enterprising; adventurous;
hardy; stout.

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty, shall flee away
naked in that day. Amos, ii. 16.

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St. Paul, who chose
then to magnify his office when ill men conspired to lessen it.

Alterbury.

2. It is used ludicrously by Shakspeare for outrageous.
He is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing into the
water. Shakspeare.

COURAGEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courageous*.] Bravely;
stoutly; boldly.

Deal *courageously*; and the Lord shall be with the good.

2 Chron. xix. vii.

The king the next day presented him battle upon the plain,
the fields there being open and champaign: the earl *courage-
ously* came down, and joined battle with him.

Bacon, *Hen. VII.*

Endeavour resolutely and *courageously* to repel temptations,
as often as they solicit thee. Hammond's Works, iv. 563.

COURAGEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *courageous*.] Bravery;
boldness; spirit; courage.

Nicknor hearing of the manliness and the *courageousness*
that they had to fight for their country, durst not try the
matter by the sword. 2 Mac. xiv. 18.

COURANT. *n. s.* [from *courante*, Fr.] See **CORANT**.

1. A nimble dance.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my
head: why, he is able to lead her a *couranto*. Shakspeare.

2. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

The weekly *courants* with Paul's seal; and all
Th' admir'd discourses of the prophet Ball.

B. Jonson, *Underwoods*.

New books every day, pamphlets, *courantos*, &c.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.* To the Reader.

My distempered old acquaintance read, in the next place, the
account of the affairs abroad in the *courant*. Tuller, No. 178.

To **COURB.** *v. n.* [from *courber*, Fr.] To bend; to bow;

to stoop in supplication. Not in use.

In the fatness of these pury times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,

Yea, *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good.

Shakspeare, *Hamlet*.

COURB. *adj.* Crooked. See **CORB**.

Her neck is short, her shoulders *courb*. Gower, *Conf. Am.*

CO'URIER. *n. s.* [from *courier*, Fr.] A messenger sent in
haste; an express; a runner.

I met a *courier*, one mine ancient friend.

Shakspeare, *Timon*.

This thing the wary bassa well perceiving, by speedy *couriers*
advertised Solyman of the enemy's purpose, requesting him
with all speed to repair with his army to Tauris. Knolles, *Hist.*

COURSE. *n. s.* [from *course*, Fr. *cursus*, Lat.]

1. Race; career.

And some she arms with sinewy force,

And some with swiftness in the *course*.

Cowley.

2. Passage from place to place; progress. To this
may be referred the *course of a river*.

And when we had finished our *course* from Tyre, we came
to Ptolemais. Acts, xxi. 7.

Like as a ship, that through the ocean wide

Directs her *course* unto one certain coast,

Is met of many a counter wind and tide.

Spenser, *F. Q.* vi. xii. 1.

A light, by which the Argive squadron steers
Their silent *course* to Ilium's well known shore. Denham.

3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third
course, he received of Phalantus. Sidney.

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ship sails, or any motion
is performed.

6. Sail; means by which the *course* is performed.

To the *courses* we have devised studding-sails, sprit-sails,
and top-sails. Raleigh, *Ess.*

7. Progress from one gradation to another; process.

When the state of the controversy is plainly determined, it must not be altered by another disputant in the course of the disputation. *Watts.*

8. Order of succession; as, every one in his course.

Their officers that served the king in any matter of the courses, which came in and went out, month by month;—of every course was twenty and four thousand. *Chron. xxvii. 1.*

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by course; and let one interpret. *1 Cor. xiv. 27.*

9. Stated and orderly method, or manner.

If she live long,
And in the end meet the old course of death,
Women will all turn monsters. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

The duke cannot deny the course of law. *Shakespeare.*

If God, by his revealed declaration, first gave rule to any man, he, that will claim by that title, must have the same positive grant of God for his succession; for, if it has not directed the course of its descent and conveyance, no body can succeed to this title of the first Ruler. *Locke.*

10. Series of successive and methodical procedure.

The glands did resolve during her course of physick, and she continueth very well to this day. *Wigan, Surgery.*

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. Hence our courses of philosophy, anatomy, chemistry, and mathematicks.

Chambers.

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Grutus perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himself what course were best for him to take. *Roades.*

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common misery, took the best course he possibly could to establish a commonwealth in Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

He placed commissioners there, who governed it only in a course of discretion, part martial, part civil. *Davies on Ireland.*

Give willingly what I can take by force;

And know, obedience is your safest course. *Dryden, Aureng.*

But if a right course be taken with children, there will not be so much need of common rewards and punishments. *Locke.*

'Tis time we should decree

What course to take. *Addison, Cato.*

The senate observing how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wisest course to give way also to time. *Swift.*

13. Method of life; train of actions.

A woman of so working a mind, and so vehement spirits, as it was happy she took a good course; for otherwise it would have been terrible. *Sidney.*

His addiction was to courses vain;
His companies, unletter'd, rude and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

As the dropsy-man, the more he drinks, the drier he is, and the more he still desires to drink; even so a sinner, the more he sins, the apter he is to sin, and more desirous to keep still a course in wickedness. *Perkins.*

Men will say,

That beauteous Emma vagrant courses took,
Her father's house, and civil life forsook. *Prior.*

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is best to leave nature to her course, who is the sovereign physician in most diseases. *Temple.*

So every servant took his course,
And, bad at first, they all grew worse. *Prior.*

15. Catamenia.

The stoppage of women's courses, if not suddenly looked to, sets them undoubtedly into a consumption, dropsy, or some other dangerous disease. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

16. Orderly structure.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature. *James, iii. 6.*

17. [In architecture.] A continued range of stones, level or of the same height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture.

Harris.

18. Series of consequences.

19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table.

Worthy sir, thou bleed'st:

Thy exercise hath been too violent
For a second course of fight. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Then with a second course the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god. *Dryden, Æn.*

You are not to wash your hands, 'till after you have sent up your second course. *Swift, Direct. to the Cook.*

So quick retires each flying course, you'd swear
Sancho's dread doctor and his wand was there. *Pope.*

20. Regularity; settled rule.

21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promises are no more than words of course. *L'Estrange.*

22. The running of dogs upon bears. A phrase of bear-baiting times; whether it belongs to the no less savage practice of modern bull-baiting, I am unable to say.

They have tied me to a stake; I cannot fly,
But, bear-like, I must fight the course. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

23. Of course. By consequence.

With a mind unprepossessed by doctors and commentators of any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation and language, which I have been used to, will of course make all chime that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strained, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

24. Of course. By settled rule.

Sense is of course annex'd to wealth and power;
No muse is proof against a golden show'r. *Garth.*
Neither shall I be so far wanting to myself, as not to desire a patent, granted of course to all useful projectors. *Swift.*

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to pursue.

The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*
The king is hunting the deer; I am coursing myself. *Shakespeare, L. L. Lost.*

Where's the thane of Cawdor?

We cours'd him at the heels, and had a purpose
To be his purveyor. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view.

I am continually starting hares for you to course: we were certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits an amour just where thine takes it up. *Congreve, Old Bachelor.*

3. To put to speed; to force to run.

When they have an appetite
To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And course them off, and tire them in the heat. *May, Farg.*

To COURSE. *v. n.* To run: to rove about.

Swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural gates and allies of the body. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*
The blood, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of pusillanimity and cowardice; but the sherris warms it, and makes it course from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

She did so course o'er my exterior, with such a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning glass. *Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, snowy hair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd about his chair. *Dryden.*

All, at once

Relapsing quick, as quickly recover'd
And mix, and thwart, extinguish, and renew,
All ether coursing in a maze of light. *Thomson, Autumn.*

CO'URSER. *v. n.* [from course; coursier, French.]

1. A swift horse; a war-horse: a word not used in prose.

He proudly pricketh on his courser strong,
And Atin ay him pricks with spurs of shame and wrong. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Then to his absent guest the king decreed
A pair of *courcers*, born of heavenly breed;
Who from their nostrils breath'd ethereal fire,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial fire. *Dryden, Æn.*

The impatient *courser* pants in every vein,
And, pawing, seems to beat the distant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And, ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*

2. One who pursues the sport of coursing hares; "a runner; a *courser*." See *Cotgrave* in *V. COUREUR*.

I am no hawd, nor a cheater, nor a *courser*
Of broken-winded women. *Beaumont and Fl. The Captain.*

A leach is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courser* leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

3. He who discourses upon a subject, and pursues it; a disputant. See the 11th sense of *COURSE*.

He was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable *courser* in the time of Lent in the public schools.

Life of A. Wood, p. 109.

CO'URSEY. n. s. [Fr. coursic.]* Part of the hatches in a galley. *Sherwood.*

CO'URSING. n. s.* See *TO COURSE*. The sport of hunting hares, foxes, and sometimes deer, with greyhounds.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

COURT. n. s. [old Fr. court, mod. cour; Goth. kurt, civility of manners; Sax. cūpt; Dutch, koert; low Lat. curtis. See COURTEOUS.]*

1. The place where the prince resides; the palace.

Of *court*, it seems, men courtesie do call,
For that it there most useth to abound. *Spenser, F. Q. vi. i. 1.*

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorderly, so debauch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; Epicurism and lust,
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a *court* for owls.

Isaiah, xxvi. 13.

His exactness, that every man should have his due, was such, that you would think he had never seen a *court*: the politeness with which this justice was administered, would convince you he never had lived out of one. *Prior, Dedication.*

A suppliant to your royal *court* I come. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the *court*? *Shakspeare.*

St. Paul being brought unto the highest *court* in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached, concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to imprint on those magistrates a future state. *Atterbury.*

3. Open space before a house. [perhaps, in this sense, from the Sax. *ȝyrd*, a *yard*, *ȝ* being changed into *c*. Or from the Lat. *cors*, *cortis*.]

You must have, before you come to the front, three *courts*: a green *court* plain, with a wall about it; a second *court* of the same, but more garnished, with little turrets, or other embellishments upon the wall; and a third *court*, to square with the front, not to be built but inclosed with a naked wall. *Bacon.*

Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meanest man in the tragedy must come and dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby or *court* yard (which is fitter for him), for fear the stage should be cleared, and the scenes broken. *Dryden.*

4. A small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street.

5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince.

The *court's* a school indeed, in which some few learn virtuous principles.

Beaumont and Fl. Custom of the Country.

Their wisdom was so highly esteemed, that some of them were always employed to follow the *courts* of their kings, to advise them. *Temple.*

6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.

He was so zealous for his client, and so favourably received by the *court*, that he went on with great fluency to inform the bench, &c. *Tatler, No. 186.*

7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical.

If any noise or soldier you perceive
Near to the wall, by some apparent sign
Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

The archbishop

Of Canterbury, accompanied with other

Learned and reverend fathers of his order,

Held a late *court* at Dunstable.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

I have at last met with the proceedings of the *court* baron, held in that behalf. *Spectator.*

8. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation; civility; flattery.

Him the prince with gentle *court* did board. *Spenser.*

Hast thou been never base? Did love ne'er bend

Thy frailer virtue, to betray thy friend?

Flatter me, make thy *court*, and say it did;

Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid.

Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Some sort of people, placing a great part of their happiness in strong drink, are always forward to make *court* to my young master, by offering that which they love best themselves.

Locke.

I have been considering why poets have such ill success in making their *court*, since they are allowed to be the greatest and best of all flatterers: the defect is, that they flatter only in print or in writing. *Swift to Gay.*

9. It is often used in composition in most of its senses.

*Court of Guard.** See the 7th sense of *COURT*.

1. The guard-room of soldiers; the place where the guard musters. See *CORPS-DE-GARD*.

The lieutenant to-night watches on the *court* of guard.

Shakspeare, Othello.

Visit your *courts* of guard, view your munition.

Beaumont and Fl. Beggar's Bush.

2. They who compose the guard.

Environed round with a *court* of guard about her, that stand in readiness with javelins in hand.

Parthenia Sacra, (1633,) p. 18.

TO COURT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a shadow, it flies you;

Seem to fly it, it will pursue:

So *court* a mistress, she denies you;

Let her alone, she will *court* you.

B. Jonson, Forest.

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,

The neighb'ring princes *court* her nuptial bed. *Dryden, Æn.*

Alas! Sempronius, wouldst thou talk of love

To Marcia, whilst her father's life's in danger?

Thou might'st as well *court* the pale trembling vestal,

While she beholds the holy flame expiring. *Addison, Cato.*

Even now, when silent scorn is all they gain,

A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain.

Pope.

2. To solicit; to seek.

Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly teach children to *court* commendation, and avoid doing what they found condemned, *Locke on Education.*

3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

*COURT-BARON.** See *COURT*. A court incident to every manor in the kingdom, and holden by the steward within the said manor. *Blackstone.*

COURT-BREEDING. n. s. [from court and breed.]* Education at court.

Court-breeding, and his perpetual conversation with flatterers, was but a bad school. *Milton, Eiconoclastes.*

COURT-BUBBLE. n. s. [from court and bubble.]* The trifle of a court; a thing of no moment.

You are no men, but masquers;
Shapes, shadows, and the masks of men; *court-bubbles*,
That every breath or breaks, or blows away.

Beaum. and Fl. Elder Brother.

COURT-CARD.* See COAT-CARD.

COURT-CHAPLAIN. *n. s.* [*court* and *chaplain*.] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous court-chaplain.

Swift.

COURT-CUPBOARD.* The side-board, if it may so be called, of ancient days. It was a recess, fitted with shelves, on which plate was displayed; and was a moveable piece of furniture.

Away with the joint-stools, remove the court-cupboard, look to the plate.

Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.

COURT-DAY. *n. s.* [*court* and *day*.] Day on which justice is solemnly administered.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the next court-day he spoke.

Arbutnot and Pope.

COURT-DRESS.* *n. s.* [from *court* and *dress*.] The dress in which a person appears at court; full-dress.

COURT-DRESSER. *n. s.* [*court* and *dresser*.] One that dresses the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; such arts of giving colours, appearances and resemblances, by this court-dresser, fancy.

Locke.

COURT-FASHION.* *n. s.* [from *court* and *fashion*.] What is observed at court.

Christianity being the court-fashion, none would be out of it.

Fuller, Holy War, p. 207.

COURT-FAVOUR. *n. s.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, court-favours, and commissions; and at last, when we have sold ourselves to our lusts, we grow sick of our bargain.

L'Estrange.

COURT-HAND. *n. s.* [*court* and *hand*.] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write court-hand.

Shakspeare.

COURT-LADY.* *n. s.* [*court* and *lady*.] A lady conversant or employed in court.

The court-ladies especially, that were faulty as the men.

Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. (1655,) p. 385.

The same study, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes or fashion is to a court-lady.

Locke.

By their tricks and trinketting between party and party, and their intriguing it with courtiers and court-ladies, they had upon the matter set the whole together by the ears.

South, Sermon vi. 114.

COURT-LEET.* *n. s.* [from *court* and *leet*, leode or leud, Sax. The court of the lords or vassals of a lord, where they render their leode-geld, *leud-gild* or guild, suit, service, or homage.] A court of record, held once in the year, and not oftener, within a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet.

Blackstone.

COURT-MARTIAL.* See COURT. A court appointed to investigate, and to punish, military offences; and is distinguished, as occasion requires, by the titles of a general, a regimental, and a garrison Court Martial.

CO'URTEOUS.* *adj.* [*courtois*, French; *kurteis*, Goth.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of respect.

He hath deserved worthily of his country; and his ascent is not by such easy degrees, as those who have been supple and courteous to the people.

Shakspeare, Coriol.

They are one while courteous, civil, and obliging; but, within a small time after, are supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and exceptious.

South.

CO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *courteous*.] Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits betrayed, yet he let them courteously pass.

Wotton.

Whilst Christ was upon earth, he was not only easy of access, he did not only courteously receive all that addressed themselves to him, but also did not disdain himself to travel up and down the country.

Calamy, Sermons.

Alcinous, being prevailed upon by the glory of his name, entertained him courteously.

Broome.

CO'URTEOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *courteous*.] Civility; complaisance.

CO'URTER.* *n. s.* [from *court*.] He who woos or solicits women.

A courter of wenches.

Sherwood.

CO'URTESAN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *courtisane*, Ital. *cortigiana*,

CO'URTEZAN. } *n. s.* [Fr. *courtisane*, Ital. *cortigiana*, low Lat. *cortisana*. Our old word is *cortizan*, or *cortisan*. Cotgrave, in translating *courtisane*, renders it "a lady, gentlewoman, or waiting-woman of the court; also, but less properly, a courtizan, professed strumpet, famous or infamous whore."] A woman of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet.

'Tis a brave night to cool a courtesan.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

With them there are no stews, no dissolute houses, no courtesans, nor any thing of that kind; nay, they wonder with detestation, at you in Europe, which permit such things.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

The Corinthian is a column, lasciviously decked like a courtesan.

Wotton.

Charixus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the courtesan, spent his whole estate upon her.

Addison.

COURTESY.* *n. s.* [*courtoisie*, Fr. *cortesia*, Ital. *kurteisi*, Goth.]

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.

Of court, it seems, men courtesy do call,

For that it there most useth to abound.

Spenser, F. Q. vi. i. 1.

Sir, you are very welcome to our house;

It must appear in other ways than words,

Therefore I sent this breathing courtesy.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Who have seen his estate, his hospitality, his courtesy to strangers.

Peucham.

He, who was compounded of all the elements of affability and courtesy towards all kind of people, brought himself to a habit of neglect, and even of rudeness, towards the queen.

Clarendon.

Courtesy — is sooner found in lowly sheds

With smoky rafters, than in tap'stry halls,

And courts of princes, where it first was nam'd.

Milton, Com.

So gentle of condition was he known,

That through the court his courtesy was blown.

Dryden, Fob.

2. An act of civility or respect.

You spurn'd me such a day; another time

You call'd me dog; and for these courtesies,

I'll lend you thus much money.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

Repose you there, while I to the hard house

Return, and force their scantied courtesies.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

When I was last at Exeter,

The mayor in courtesy shew'd me the castle.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Sound all the lofty instruments of war,

And by that musick let us all embrace;

For heav'n to earth some of us never shall

A second time do such a courtesy.

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.

Other states, assuredly, cannot be justly accused for not staying for the first blow; or for not accepting Polyphemus's courtesy, to be the last that shall be eaten up.

Bacon.

3. The reverence made by women.

Some country girl scarce to a *courtly* bred,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;
If, supercilious, haughty, proud and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train. *Dryden, Jun.*
The poor creature was as full of *courtesies* as if I had been
her godmother: the truth on't is, I endeavour'd to make her
look something Christian-like. *Congreve, Old Bachelor.*

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others;
as, to hold upon *courtesy*.
5. *Co'URTESY of England*. A tenure by which, if a
man marry an inheritance, that is, a woman seised
of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive
into the world, though both the child and his wife
die forthwith; yet, if she were in possession, shall
he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant
per legem Angliæ, or by the *courtesy* of England.

To *Co'URTESY*.† *v. n.* [old Fr. *courtiser*.]

1. To perform an act of reverence: it is now only
used of women.

Toby approaches; *courtsies* there to me.
Shakspeare, Tw. Night.

The petty traffickers,
That *court'sy* to them, do them reverence. *Shakspeare.*

2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

If I should meet her in my way,
We hardly *court'sy* to each other. *Prior.*

To *Co'URTESY*.* *v. a.* To treat with courtesy.

The prince politickly *courtesied* him with all favours.
Sir R. Williams, Act. of the L. Countries, (1618.) p. 5.

Co'URTIER. *n. s.* [from *court*.]

1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.

He hath been a *courtier*, he swears. —
If any man doubts that, let him put me to my purgation. I
have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady; I have been po-
litick with my friend, smooth with mine enemy; I have undone
three taylors; I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought
one. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

You are a flattering boy; now, I see you will be a *courtier*.
Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.

You know I am no *courtier*, nor versed in state affairs.
Bacon.

The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his
courtiers, who ought to dim the lustre of his attendants.
Dryden.

2. One that courts or solicits the favour of another.

What
Made thee, all honour'd honest Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd rest, *courtiers* of beauteous freedom,
To drench the capitol? *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the
people than Richard the III. not out of fear but wisdom.
Suckling.

Co'URTIERY.* *n. s.* [from *courtier*.] The manners
of a courtier.

In this garb he savours
Little of the nicety,
In the sprucer *courtiery*. *B. Jonson, Entertainments.*

Co'URTINE. See *CURTAIN*.

Co'URTLIKE.† *adj.* [from *court* and *like*.] Elegant; polite:
“After the manner of the court; or after the sort
of a courtier.” *Hulnot.*

Our English tongue is, I will not say as sacred as the He-
brew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin,
as courteous as the Spanish, as *courtlike* as the French, and as
amorous as the Italian. *Camden's Remains.*

Fore me you are not modest,
Nor is this *courtlike*. *Braun, and Fl. Double Marriage.*

Instead of masks,
Musick, tilts, tourneys, and such *courtlike* shews;
The hollow murmur of the checkless winds
Shall groan again. *Marston's Malcontent.*

I have at my command
The smell of flowers and odorous drugs,
Of ointments sweet, and excellent perfumes,
And *courtlike* waters; which if once you smell,
You in your heart will wish, as I suppose,
That all your body were transform'd to nose.

Brewer's Com. of Lingua, iv. ;

Co'URTLINESS. *n. s.* [from *courtly*.] Elegance of
manners; grace of mien; complaisance; civility.

The slightest part that you excel in is *courtliness*.

Ld. Digby to Sir Kenelm Digby.

Co'URTING. *n. s.* [from *court*.] A courtier; a re-
tainer to a court.

Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it frosty. *B. Jonson.*

Co'URTLY.† *adj.* [from *court*.] Relating or re-
lating to the court; elegant; soft; flattering.

But with remembrance of your gracious name,
Wherewith that *courtly* garland most ye grace,
And deck the world. *Spenser, Sonn. to Lady Carew.*

Modesty should be embrac'd of *courtly* virgins, as the pre-
server of chastity.

A. Widdel, on the Marriage of the Count Palatine with James
the 1st's Daughter, 1612, p. 43.

Besides all the *courtly* preambles, necessary concomitants, and
delightful consequences of marriage.

Morre, Conj. Cabb. (1653) p. 211.

In our own time, (excuse some *courtly* strains)
No whiter page than Addison's remains. *Pope.*

Co'URTLY. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing so *courtly* writ, or which ex-
presses so much the conversation of a gentleman, as Sir John
Suckling. *Dryden on Dram. Poetry.*

Co'URTSHIP.† *n. s.* [from *court*.]

1. The act of soliciting favour.

You'll judge me a novice in the affairs of the world, in not
pitching upon some other patron; and unacquainted with the
courtship of the times, that holds it more commendable to toy
and complement with a stranger, than speak truth of a known
friend. *Morre, Song of the Soul, (1647.) Dedice.*

He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd. *Smyt*

2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To *courtship*, and such fair ostents of love,
As shall conveniently become you there.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Ven.

In tedious *courtship* we declare our pain,
And ere we kindness find, first meet disdain.

Dryden, Ind. Emp.

Every man in the time of *courtship*, and in the first entrance
of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correspondent's holi-
day suit. *Addison, Guardian.*

3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My *courtship* to an university,
My modesty I give to soldiers bare;
My patience to a gamester's share. *Donne.*

Co'USIN.† *n. s.* [cousin, Fr. *consanguineus*, Lat.

Our language has a feminine formation of this
word, which has escaped Dr. Johnson, and is, I
believe, in no dictionary. But the learned Light-
foot has employed it, who will, however, hardly
be imitated: “My brethren and sisters, my cosens
and cosenesses,” *Miscell. p. 135.*

1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than
a brother or sister; a kinsman. Our ancestors
considered *cousin* merely as importing one of the
same blood; and so applied it to nephews, grand-
children, &c.

Macbeth unseam'd him.

— Oh, valiant *cousin*! worthy gentleman. *Shakspeare.*

Tybalt, my *cousin*! O, my brother's child!

Unhappy sight! alas, the blood is spill'd,
Of my dear kinsman. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

COW

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
And cousin german to good Priam's seed.

Shakspeare, Tr. and Cress.

A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

Then let me hear.

Of you, my gentle cousin, Westmorland.

What yesternight our counsel did decree, &c. *Shakspeare.*

COUSIN.* *adj.* [from the substantive. A very ancient employment of the word.] Allied; kindred.

Eke Plato sayeth, whoso can him rede,

The world's, most ben cousin to the dede.

Chaucer, C. T. Prol.

Her former sorrow into sudden wrath

(Both *cousen* passions of distressed spright)

Converting, forth she beates the dusty path.

Spenser, F. Q. iii. iv. 12.

COUTEAU.* *n. s.* [Fr. a knife.] A hanger; as the word is sometimes used.

COUTIL.* *adj.* [Sax. *cuð.*] Known. See UNFOUTH.

Bullockar.

COUTIL.* In our old authors, used for *coud.* See Coud.

Couth cometh of the verb *cune*, that is, to know, or to have skill; as well interpreteth the same Su. T. Smith, in his booke of government. *E. A. on Spenser's Shep. Cal. Jan.*

COW.* *n. s.* [In the plural, anciently *kine* or *ken*, now commonly *cows*, cu. Sax. *koe*, Dutch. So far Dr. Johnson. As to the plural *kine*, or *ken*, it is in fact nothing more than a corruption of *coven*, the old plural of *cow*. The Goth. and Iceland. *ku* must be also added to the etymology. The Persian *gaw* is the same word. See Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 317.] The female of the bull; the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.

We see that the horns of oxen and *cows*, for the most part, are larger than the bulls; which is caused by abundance of moisture, which in the horns of the bull filleth. *Bacon.*

After the fever is diminished, asses and goats milk may be necessary; yea, a diet of *cows* milk alone. *Wiseand's Surg.*

They, leaving in the fields his grazing *cows*,

He sought himself some hospitable house.

Good Creton entertain'd his godlike guest. *Dryden, Fab.*

Cow.* *n. s.* The moving top of the chimney of a hop-oast, or kiln. Kent. Supposed to be a corruption of *cowl*, being in the shape of the cowl or hood worn by some religious orders. *Pegge.*

To Cow.* *v. a.* [from *coward* by contraction, Dr. Johnson says. Mr. Horne Tooke considers it as implying "to make to *cower*." Neither of these quaint etymologies will stand against the northern origin of this word, Su. *kufca*, to suppress, to keep under. V. Widegren, Su. Lex. The Iceland. *kuga* is the same.] To depress with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb

Untimely ripp'd.—

—Accursed be that tongue that tells me so;

For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man. *Shakspeare, Macb.*

I would die with you, but first I would so torture ye,

And *cow* you in your end, and so despise you,

For a weak and wretched *coward*.

Beaumont and Fl. Wife for a Month.

By reason of their frequent revolts they have drawn upon themselves the pressures of war so often, that it seems to have somewhat *cowed* their spirits. *Howel, Vocal Forest.*

For when men by their wives are *cow'd*,

Their horns, of course, are understood.

Indubras.

COW-HERD.* *n. s.* [Sax. *cu-hepde*; Teut. *koe-herde*.]

One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW

COW-HOUSE. *n. s.* [*cow* and *house*.] The house in which kine are kept.

You must house your milch cows, that you give hay to, in your *cow-house* all night. *Mortimer.*

COW-ITCH.* See COUGHAGE.

COW-LEECH.* *n. s.* [*cow* and *leech*.] One who professes to cure distempered coys.

To COW-LEECH. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and *cow-leeching*, yet many of them are very ignorant, especially in the country. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

COW-WEED. *n. s.* [*cow* and *weed*.] A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT. *n. s.* [from *cow* and *wheat*.] A plant.

COWARD.* *n. s.* [*coward* Fr. of uncertain derivation, Dr. Johnson says; but nothing further. He might have stated, that both Junius and Skinner have considered *cowherd*, as its origin; and Twisden and Somner, *culum vertere*, to turn tail, or run away; to which latter opinion Mr. Tyrwhitt has readily subscribed, thinking that the old French *culvert*, formed from the Latin *culum vertere*, might easily be corrupted into *coward* or *coward*. The supposition of *cowherd* might probably arise from the circumstance of reproachful terms having been anciently borrowed from the state of persons in a low degree, as *villain*, *knave*, &c. The old spelling of our word is *cowherd* or *cowheard*. See the adjective COWARD. Others offer *cowheart* or *cow-hearted*, as the parent of this word of disgrace. But Mr. Horne Tooke asserts, that *coward* is the past participle of the verb *To Cower*; implying "one who has *cower'd* before an enemy." This assertion, I think, is not correct, and he might just as well have offered "one who had been *cowed* before an enemy."—There can be no doubt that our word is from the old French "*coward*, un lâche, un poltron." V. Lacombe and Roquefort; the latter of whom, under *courdisse*, i. e. *cowardise*, refers the origin to *coie*, Lat. *caula*, the tail. "parce que les animaux qui craignent portent la queue entre les jambes." The Italians have *coddardo*, from *coda*, i. e. *cauda* also, as their *coward*; part of Menage's explanation of which is "dalla coda che fra le gambe portano i cani pavrosi." It may be added that *coward* is one of our heraldick terms; as, "a lion *coward*," that is, with his tail hanging down between his legs.]

1. A poltron; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear.

Pericles did such wonders, beyond belief, as were able to lead Musidorus to courage, though he had been born a *coward*.

Sidney.

There was a soldier that vaunted before Julius Cæsar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæsar knowing him to be but a *coward*, told him, You were best take heed, next time you run away, how you look back.

Bacon.

Some are brave one day, and *coward* another; as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and observation.

Temple.

A *coward* does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes also he loses his life.

South.

Tremble ye not, Oh friends! and *cowards* fly,
Doom'd by the stern Telemachus to die. *Pope, Odyssey.*

2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew;

And rais'd the house with loud and *coward* cries. *Shakspeare.*

Invading fears repel my *coward* joy,

And ill foreseen the present bliss destroy.

Prior.

CO'WARD.* *adj.* [from the substantive.] Like a coward; dastardly.

Who when he none of all those knights did see
Hastily bent that enterprise to leave,
Nor undertake the same for *cowheard* fear,
He stepped forth with courage bold and great.

Spenser, F. Q. v. x. 15.

'That craven *cowherd* knight.

Ib. vi. vi. 26.

To CO'WARD.* *v. a.* [old Fr. *couarder*.] To make timorous or cowardly.

What read you there,
That hath so *cowarded* and chas'd your blood
Out of appearance?

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

CO'WARDICE.† *n. s.* [from the old Fr. *coardise*.] Fear; habitual timidity; pusillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, sir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;

And with foul *cowardice* his carcase shame,
Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name.
Gallant and fearless courage will turn into a native and heroic
valour, and make them hate the *cowardice* of doing wrong.

Milton on Education.

None was disgraced; for falling is no shame,
And *cowardice* alone is loss of faufe:
The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own.

Dryden, Fab.

This great, this holy, this terrible being is present to all
our affections; sees every treacherous inclination of our heart
to desert his service; and treasures up, against the day of his
wrath, the secret *cowardice* which detels us from asserting his
cause, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the
great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the prophane.

Rogers, Sermon.

To CO'WARDIZE.* *v. a.* [from the noun: which indeed the excellent author whom I cite, as using this verb, writes *cowardize*.] To render timorous or cowardly.

Wickedness naturally tends to dishearten and *cowardize* men.

Scott, Sermon before the Artill. Comp. 1680.

CO'WARDLIKE.* *adj.* [from *toward* and *like*.] Resembling a coward; acting as a coward.

It would betray a poverty of spirit

In me to obstruct my fortunes, or descent,

If I should *coward-like* surrender up

The interest which the inheritance of your virtue,

And mine own thrifty fate, can claim in honour.

Braun, and Fl. Laws of Candy.

CO'WARDLINESS.† *n. s.* [from *cowardly*.] Timidity; cowardice.

I know not whether he more detests *cowardliness* or cruelty.

Bp. Hall, Char. The Valiant Man.

Hugh of France was already returned home, pretending the
colick; though some impute it to *cowardliness*, and make the
disease not in his bowels but his heart.

Faller, Holy War, p. 43.

CO'WARDLY. *adj.* [from *coward*.]

1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

An Egyptian soothsayer made Antonius believe that his
genius, otherwise brave and confident, was in the presence of
Octavius poor and *cowardly*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Mean; befitting a coward; proceeding from fear.

I do find it *cowardly* and vile,

For fear of what might fall, so to prevent

The time of life.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cas.

Let all such as can enlarge their consciences like hell, and
style a *cowardly* silence in Christ's cause discretion, know, that
Christ will one day scorn them.

South.

CO'WARDLY.† *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

He sharply reprov'd them as men of no courage, who had
most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies.

This is the stupid state of drooping soul,

That loves his body, and false forms admires: —

But *cowardly* declines the noble strife

'Gainst vice and ignorance.

Merc, Song of the Soul, ii. i. 17.

CO'WARDIOUS.* *adj.* [from *coward*.] This is our old word for *cowardly*, and is found in Barret's Alvearie; formed like *hazardous*, and *jeopardous*.
Cowardly. Not now in use.

CO'WARDSHIP. *n. s.* [from *coward*.] The character or qualities of a coward; meanness; a word not now in use.

A very paitry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian.

Shakspeare.

To CO'WER.† *v. n.* [*cawrian*, Welsh; *courber*, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a *cow* sinks on her knees, Dr. Johnson says. But it may be rather from the manner in which a bird descends into its nest, or sits in it, or stoops over its prey. The Su. Goth. *kure*, is translated, "avium mort reclinatus quiesco." V. Seren. and G. Andr. Our word is often written *cour* or *coure*. In the north of England it is still used for to crouch down, or squat upon one's hams.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, then he *cower* down, and the pail be pressed down with him.

Bacon

The splitting rocks *cower'd* in the sinking sands,

And would not dash me with their ragged sides.

Shakspeare.

Do you know the French knight that *cowers* in the hairs?

Shakspeare, Pericle.

The metaphor of a wing [applied to an army] leaves most this way, whether we consider their figure and motion being stretched out, or their posture when birds of rapine sit *couring* over their prey.

Middlem Dan. p. 41.

As thus he spake, each bird and beast behold

Approaching two and two; these *cowering* low

With blandishment; each bird stoop'd on his wing.

Milton, P. L.

Our dame sits *cowering* o'er a kitchen fire;

I draw from air, and nature's works admire.

Dryden.

To CO'WER. *v. a.* [old Fr. *couver*, "to *cower* over, to cherish, to protect; also, to hatch." Cotgrave. See also Menage in V. CO'VEN. We thus use the active verb *To BROOD*.] To cherish by care.

Where finding life not yet dislodged quite,

He much rejoic'd, and *cour'd* it tenderly,

As chicken newly hatcht, from dreaded destiny.

Spenser, F. Q. ii. viii. 9.

CO'WISH.† *adj.* [from *To cow*, to awe.]

1. Timorous; fearful; mean; pusillanimous; cowardly. Not in use.

It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit,

That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrong,

Which tie him to an answer.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

2. Pertaining to a cow. Obsolete.

Hudnot.

CO'WKEEPER. *n. s.* [*cow* and *keeper*.] One whose business is to keep cows.

The terms *cowkeeper* and *hogherd*, are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language.

Broom.

COWL.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *coule*; cugle, Sax. *cucullus*, Lat.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow, when he had sweetly invented, to signify his name, saint Francis with his friary *cowl* in a cornfield.

Camden.

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl*?

I'll tell you, friend, a wise man and a fool.

Pope.

2. [Perhaps from *cool*, *cooler*, a vessel in which hot liquor is set to cool, Dr. Johnson says. Perhaps our word is allied to the Germ. *kugel*, a bowl or round substance; Iceland. *koggul*. In Essex a *cowl*

I have seen a horse carrying home the harvest on a crate.

Johnson, Journey to the Western Isles.

CRAVAT. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says, Fr. *cravate*, which Menage derives from the *Eroats*, a sort of German troops, usually called *Cravates*; from whom, in 1636, this ornament, he adds, was adopted in France. — Serenius refers at once to the part which the cravat adorns, and so deduces it from the West Goth. *krafice* for *kraige*, the neck. Appendix, Eng. and Sw. Dict. Pope places the accent on the first syllable.] A neck-cloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Less delinquents have been scourg'd,
And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd;
Which others for *cravats* have worn
About their necks, and took a turn.

Hudibras.

With eager beats his Mechlin *cravat* moves.

Pope, Bass-T-Table.

The restrictives were applied, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat*.

Wiseman, Surgery.

TO CRAVE. *v. a.* [crāvan, Saxa.]

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole litany, whereof we shall ever be able at any time to say, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *craved* at God's hands?

Hooker.

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons;

But for the mutable rank-scented many,

Let them regard me as I do not flatter.

Shakspeare, Coriolanus.

The poor people not knowing where to hide themselves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women dismayed.

Knolles.

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend the forbearance too of any action proposed.

Locke.

Each ardent nymph the rising current *craves*,

Each shepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves.

Prior.

2. To ask insatiably.

The subject arm'd; the more their princes gave,
Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*.

Denham.

Hum dost thou mean, who, spite of all his store,

Is ever *craving*, and will still be poor?

Who cheats for halfpence; and who doffs his coat,

To save a farthing in a ferry-boat.

Dryden, Pers.

3. To long; to wish unreasonably. See **CRAVING**.

4. To call for importunately.

Bestow

Your needful counsel to our businesses,

Which *crave* the instant use.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

The antecedent concomitants and effects of such a constitution, are acids, taken in too great quantities; sour eruptions, and a *craving* appetite, especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

5. Sometimes with *for* before the thing sought.

Once one may *crave for* love,

But more would prove

This heart too little, that too great.

Shakling.

CRAVEN. *n. s.* [derived by Skinner from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life; perhaps it comes originally from the noise made by a conquered cock, Dr. Johnson says. "*Craven*," says Mr. Horne Tooke, "is one who has *craved* or *craven* his life from his antagonist; dextramque precantem protendens." Div. of Purley, ii. 71. Another learned etymologist has also said, "our word *craven*, a coward, is nothing but the humble and submissive *craver*." Whiter, Etym. Magn. p. 148. Thus fortified is the etymology of *craven*; but it is not impregnable. The word *craven*, *cravent*, or *cravant*, was the ancient exclamation, in a criminal trial by battle, of those who yielded to their opponents; which therefore was considered a term of

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the greatest infamy, and in time became the common appellation of all cowards. The law was, that the conquered should acknowledge his submission, before the people, in pronouncing this "*word of fear*," and Lord Coke says, that if the accuser joined battle, and cried *craven*, he was to lose "*liberam legem*;" if the accused, he was to be hanged. Now this expression *cravent*, or *cravant*, is, as Dr. Jamieson also has observed, undoubtedly from the old French *cravant*, "*terme de jurisprudence feudale: c'est une promesse de rendre service*." Dict. Trev. By the use of it, therefore, Dr. Jamieson adds, the vanquished person merely did homage to the victor as his superiour. *Creante* is the old Fr. substantive for consent, or promise; and *cranter*, or *creanter*, the verb. *V. Lacombe, and Roquesfort.* And Du Cange, in the low Lat. **CREANTUM**. The Scottish word for *craven* is *craydown*, which, if not a corruption of *crant* itself, may be, as Dr. Jamieson has remarked, from *creant* and *donner*, to give faith, or do homage. In the north of England, I may add, *craddently* is yet used for *cowardly*.]

1. A cock conquered and dispirited.

What, is your crest a coxcomb? —

— A combless cock, so Kate will be my hen.

— No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*.

Shakspeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

Oh *craven-chicken* of a cock o' the game!

Beaum. and Fl. Martial Mand.

2. A coward; a recreant; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow.

Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?

— He is a *craven* and a villain else.

Shakspeare, Hen. V.

Oh! here's one made to my hand,

Methinks looks like a *craven*;

Less pains will serve his trial; some slight juggle.

Beaum. and Fl. Passion. Madman.

CRA'VEN. *adj.* Cowardly; base.

Upon his coward breast

A bloody cross, and on his *craven* crest

A bunch of hairs discolour'd diversly.

Spenser, F. Q.

Whether it be

Beetial oblivion, or some *craven* scruple

Of thinking too precisely on the event; —

A thought, which, quarter'd, hath but one part wisdom,

And, ever, three parts coward.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Yet if the innocent some mercy find

From cowardice, not ruth did that proceed;

His noble foes durst not his *craven* kind

Exasperate by such a bloody deed.

Fairfax.

TO CRA'VEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly.

Hammer.

Against self-slaughter

There is a prohibition so diving,

That *cravens* my weak hand.

Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

Dejected souls, *cravened* with their own distrust, are the world's footballs, to be kicked and spurned.

Quarles, Judg. and Mercy. The Proud Man.

CRA'VER. *n. s.* [from *crave*.] An insatiable ask-

It is used in *Clarissa*, Dr. Johnson says; and, I

may add, it is one of our old substantives, being in

Huloet's Dictionary, and there rendered *mendicinus*.

It is also in Sherwood, a century after Huloet, and

a century before Richardson.

CRA'VING. *n. s.* [from *crave*.] Unreasonable desire.

Levity pushes us on from one vain desire to another, in a regular vicissitude and succession of *cravings* and satiety.

L'Estrange.

He is actually under the power of a temptation, and the sway of an impetuous lust; both hurrying him to satisfy the *cravings* of it, by some wicked action.

South.

To GRAUNCH. † *v. a.* [*schrantsen*, Dutch; whence the vulgar say more properly to *scraunch*.] To clush in the mouth. See **To CRANCH**.

She would *craunch* the wing of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth. *Swift, Voy. to Brobdingnag*, ch. 3.

CRAW. † *n. s.* [*kroc*, Danish.]

1. The crop or first stomach of birds.

In birds there is no mastication, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or *crawl*, or at least into a kind of anti-stomach, which I have observed in many, especially piscivorous birds. *Ray on the Creation*.

2. The human stomach, in contempt.

That this holy prophet, the Baptist, should be great in the sight of God; and should not give himselfe with the wicked priests of the earth, or the false prophets of Israel, to gorge their *craws* with bibbing cheer, but should lead an austere and temperate diet. *Anderson, Expos. on Benedictus*, (1573,) fol. 43.

CRAWFISH. *n. s.* [sometimes written *crayfish*, properly *crevis*; in French *crevisse*.] A small crustaceous fish found in brooks; the small lobster of fresh water.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the *crayfish*, the hoddmandor or dodman, and the tortoise. *Bacon*.
Let me to crack live *crayfish* recommend. *Pope*.

The common *crayfish*, and the large sea *crayfish*, both produce the stones called crabs eyes. *Hill*.

To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krieken*, Dutch.]

1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
That *crawls* along the side of you small hill. *Milton, Com.*

That *crawling* insect, who from mud began;
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man! *Dryden*.

The streams but just contain'd within their bounds,
By slow degrees into their channels *crawl*;
And earth increases as the waters fall. *Dryden*.

A worm finds what it searches after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew, Cosmol.*

The vile worm, that yesterday began
To *crawl*; thy fellow-creature, abject man! *Prior*.

2. To move weakly, and slowly, or timorously.

'Tis our first intent
To shake all cares and business from our age,
While we unburthen'd *crawl* tow'rd death. *Shakspeare, K. Lear*.

They like tall fellows crept out of the holes; and secretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. *Knolles*.

For the fleets of Solomon and the kings of Egypt, it is very apparent they went with great leisure, and *crawled* close by the shore side. *Heylin*.

A look so pale no quartane ever gave;
Thy dwindled legs seem *crawling* to a grave. *Dryden, Jyn*.

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far less to look after a troublesome business. *Arbutnot, J. Bull*.

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak and vain!

A while he *crawls* upon the earth,
Then shrinks to earth again. *Pope*.

It will be very necessary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harvest-time. *Swift*.

3. To advance slowly and sllily.

Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII*.

4. To move about hated and despised.

Reflect upon that litter of absurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the disgrace of reason. *South*.

How will the condemned sinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his filth, before that undefiled tribunal? *South*.

Behold a rev'rend sire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameless race
Crawl through the street, shov'd on, or rudely press'd
By his own sons, that pass him by unbles'd! *Pope*.

CRAWL. * *n. s.* [Span, *corral*, a vault, or cellar.] The well in a boat.

CRAWLER. † *n. s.* [from *crawl*.] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

Unarm'd of wings and scaly oare,
Unhappy *crawler* on the land. *Lovelace, Luc. p. 140*.

CRAY, CRAYER, OR CRÈRE. * *n. s.* [old Fr. *crayer*, "sorte de vaisseau de guerre," Lacombe; low Lat. *crayera*; Sw. *krejare*, "a small vessel with one mast," Widegren.] A small sea-vessel.

O, melancholy!

Who ever yet could sound thy bottom? find
The ooze, to show what coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easiest harbour in? *Shakspeare, Cymbeline*.

To ships, and barks, with gallies, bulks, and *crayes*.
Harington, Orl. Fur. xxxix. 28.

Let him venture

In some decay'd *crare* of his own. *Beaum. and Fl. The Captain*.

The owner of every ship, vessel, or *crayer*.

Stat. 2 Jac. I. ch. 32.

CRA'VEISH. *n. s.* [See **CRAWFISH**.] The river lobster.

The cure of the mercurial and armoniack saltiness requires slimy meats; as snails, tortoises, jellies, and *crayfishes*. *Floyer*.

CRA'YON. *n. s.* [*crayon*, French.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with.

Let no day pass over you without drawing a line: that is to say, without working, without giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*. *Dryden, Dufresnoy*.

2. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, French, to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to crush; to weaken.

In this consideration the answer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of Popish parents, doth seem *crazed*. *Hooker*.

Relent, sweet Hernia; and, Lysander, yield
Thy *crazed* title to my certain right. *Shakspeare*.

'Till length of years
And sedentary numbness *craze* my limbs. *Milton, P. L.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot-wheels. *Milton, P. I.*

2. To powder.

The tin ore passeth to the *crazing* mill, which, between two grinding stones, bruiseeth it to a fine sand. *Carew's Survey*.

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,
No father his son dearer, true, to tell thee,
That grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shakspeare, K. Lear*.

Wickedness is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a chosen distraction; and every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits, only with this sad difference, that he knows better what he does. *Tillotson*.

CRA'ZEDNESS. † *n. s.* [from *crazed*.] Decrepitude; brokenness; diminution of intellect.

The nature, as of men that have sick bodies, so likewise of the people in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, is to imagine that any thing would help them. *Hooker*.

Four several persons were scarcely able to hold him; and this at first without any distemper in his head, or *crazedness* in his brain. *Hallywell, Melampr. p. 78*.

CRA'ZINESS. † *n. s.* [from *crazy*.]

1. State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness.

Tonching other places, she may be said to hold them as one should do a wolf by the ears; nor will I speak now of the *craziness* of her title to many of them. *Howell, Vocal Forest*.

There is no *craziness* we feel, that is not a record of God's having been offended by our nature; and every little ache about us is a thorn or briar springing out of that offensive earth, whereof we are composed.

W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. P. ii. (1654,) p. 196

2. Weakness of intellect.

CRAZY. *adj.* [*cracé*, Fr.]

1. Broken ; decrepit.

• Come, my lord,
We will bestow you in some better place ;
Fitter for sickness and for crazy age. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
• When people are crazy and in disorder, it is natural for them to groan. *I. E. Strange.*

2. Broken witted ; shattered in the intellect.

I have heard for certain of a minister of no small print and repute among the people, who took great offence at the great sleeves of a lady's new-fashioned gown, calling them anti-christian, ungodly, strange apparel, and such as the Lord was displeased with ; yet within one year this good man's wife was in the same fashion, without any scandal to her supercilious husband ; so crazy are some men's judgements, and so easy their censures, as to matters of scandal !
Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hande. p. 144.

The queen of night, whose large command
Rules all the sea and half the land,
And over moist and crazy brains,
In high spring-tides, at midnight reigns. *Hudibras.*

3. Weak ; feeble ; shattered ; ailing ; out of order ; as it is still used in some places.

Ant. How is't, signior ?
Mer. Crazy a little.
Mar. What ail you, sir ? *Beaumont and Fl. The Coxcomb.*
Physick can but mend our crazy state,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*
Were it possible that the near approaches of eternity, whether by a mature age, a crazy constitution, or a violent sickness, should amaze so many, had they truly considered. *Wake.*

CREAGHT. *n. s.* [an Irish word.]

In these fast places, they kept their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without husbandry or tillage. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CREAGHT. *v. n.*

It was made penal to the English to permit the Irish to *creaght* or graze upon their lands, or present them to ecclesiastical benefices. *Davies on Ireland.*

To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupted from *crack*, Dr. Johnson says. But it is from the old Fr. verb, *criquer*.]1. To make a harsh protracted noise ; " to creak as a shoe." *Sherwood.*

No door there was th' unguarded house to keep,
On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his sleep. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used of animals ; as, to creak or cry like a gander, Barret ; to creak like a crane, Sherwood. [Welsh, *crech*, a scream.]

The creaking locusts with my voice conspire,
They fry'd with heat, and I with fierce desire. *Dryden.*

CREAKING. *n. s.* [from the verb.] • A harsh noise.

Let not the creaking of shoes, nor the rustling of silks,
betray thy poor heart to women. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Their black and neat slipper, or stertup, with the creaking,
allureth young men.

A. Willet on the Marriage of the C. Palatine, &c. 1612, p. 47.
With what patience doth this man bear the loud scoldings of his Xantippe, making no more of them than the creaking of a cart-wheel !
Bp. Hall, of Contentation, § 16.

CREAM. *n. s.* [Goth. *kreima*, Lat. *cremor*.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter : the flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your huge eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your worship. *Shakspeare.*
I am as vigilant as a cat to steal cream. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

Cream is matured and made to rise speedily, by putting in cold water ; which, as it seemeth, getteth down the whey. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

How the drudging goblin swet,
To earn his cream bowl duly set ;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail had thresh'd the corn. *Milton, L. All.*

Let four various creams encircled be
With swelling fruit, just gavis'd from the tree. *King.*

Milk standing some time, naturally separates into an oily liquor called *cream*, and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous liquor called skimmed milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is used for the best part of any thing ; as, the cream of a jest.

This is the fourth degree of love, and the cream and top of love, whilst we are on this side heaven.

Hewyl's Serm. (1658,) p. 94.

To CREAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather on the surface. This figurative expression from milk is, in the north of England, applied to beer, which is said to *creamy*, i. e. to froth or mantle.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle, like a standing pond ;
And do a wilful stiffness entertain,
With purpose to be drest in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit.

Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.

Not any wrinkle *creaming* in their faces.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois.

To CREAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To skim off the cream.

Have you some *creamed* or curded milk ?
Wodroffe, Fr. Gr. (1623,) p. 211.

2. To take the flower and quintessence of any thing.

Such a man, truly wise, *creams* off nature, leaving the sour, and the dregs, for philosophy and reason to lap up.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, sect. 9.

CREAM-FACED. *adj.* [*cream* and *faced*.] Pale ; coward-looking.

Thou *cream-fac'd* lown,
Where got'st thou that goose-look. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

CREAMY. *adj.* [from *cream*.] Full of cream ; having the nature of cream.

Your *creamy* words but cozen.
Beaumont and Fl. Queen of Corinth.

There each trim lass, that skims the milky store,
To the swart tribes their *creamy* bowls allots.

Collins, Popular Superstitions of the Highlands.

CREANCE. *n. s.* [French.] Is, in falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first lured.CREASE. *n. s.* [from *creta*, Latin, chalk, Skinner ; to which Dr. Johnson assents. In the old chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, *creysede* occurs in the sense of *crossed* ; whence Hearn conjectures our *creased* to be derived. See also Kelham in *Exercises*, old Fr. *crossed*. But I must not omit the *1. ut. kroesen*, to curl or wreath.] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in business, because they go out of the common road : I once desired lord Bolingbroke to observe, that the clerks used an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a strong hand ; whereas a sharp penknife would go out of the *crease*, and disfigure the paper. *Swift.*

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.To CREATE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Lat.]

A. To form out of nothing ; to cause to exist.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Genesis, i. 1.*

We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about free *created* agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself out of. *Locke.*

2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland.
Would *create* soldiers, and make women fight. *Shakspeare.*
His abilities were prone to *create* in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errors and many enemies. *K. Charles.*

They eclipse the clearest truths, by difficulties of their own *creating*, or no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

None knew, till guilt *created* fear,
What darts or poison'd arrows were. *Roscommon.*

Must I new bars to my own joy *create*,
Refuse myself what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryden, Aurengz.*
Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the uneasiness it *creates* in the stomach. *Arbutnot.*

3. To beget.

4. To invest with any new character.

Arise my knights of the battle: I *create* you
Companions to our person, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your estates. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

5. To give any new qualities: to put any thing in a new state.

The best British undertaker had but a proportion of three thousand acres for himself, with power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron. *Davies on Ireland.*

CREA'TE.* *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Begotten.

And the issue there *create*
Ever shall be fortunate. *Shakspeare.*

2. Composed: made up.

[They] do serve you
With hearts *create* of duty and of zeal. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

CREA'TION.* *n. s.* [from *create*.]

1. The act of creating or conferring existence.

Consider the immensity of the Divine Love, expressed in all the emanations of his providence; in his *creation*, in his conservation of us. *Bp. Taylor.*

2. The act of investing with new qualities or character: as, the *creation* of peers.

3. The things created; the universe.

As subjects then, the whole *creation* came;
And from their natures Adam them did name. *Denham.*

Such was the saint, who shone with ev'ry grace,
Reflecting, Moses like, his master's face:
God saw his image lively was express'd,
And his own work as his *creation* bless'd. *Dryden, Fob.*

Nor could the tender new *creation* bear
Th' excessive heats or coldness of the year. *Dryden, Virg.*

In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* swarm'd with men. *Parnel.*

The whole *creation* preys upon itself: Every living creature is inhabited. *Tatler, No. 229.*

4. Any thing produced, or caused.

Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain? *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

CREA'TIVE.* *adj.* [from *create*.]

1. Having the power to create.

But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmest beam. *Thomson, Spring.*

2. Exerting the act of creation.

To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the first instance, and of his *creative* power, is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

CREA'TOR.* *n. s.* [creator, Lat.] The Being that bestows existence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
The great *Creator*, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his six days work, a world. *Milton, P. L.*

When you lie down, close your eyes with a short prayer,
commit yourself into the hands of your faithful *Creator*; and
when you have done, trust him with yourself, as you must do
when you are dying. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

CREA'TRESS.* *n. s.* [from the Lat. *creatrix*.] She who makes, or creates, any thing.

Him long she so with shadows entertain'd,
As her *creatresse* had in charge to her ordain'd. *Spenser, F. Q. iii. viii. 10.*

CREA'TURE.* *n. s.* [*creatura*, low Lat.]

1. A being not self-existent, but created by the supreme power.

Were these persons idolaters for the worship they did not give to the Creator, or for the worship they did give to his creatures. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any thing created.

God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*
Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in it, must be acknowledged in many respects to be. *Tillotson.*

3. An animal, not human:

The queen pretended satisfaction of her knowledge only
In killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

4. A general term for man.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find;
But for his love, and for her own self-sake,
She wander'd had from one to other Ind. *Spenser, F. Q.*
Most curs'd of all *creatures* under sky, *Spenser, F. Q.*
Lo Tantalus, I here torment'd lye.
Though he might burst his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would assist or pity him. *Roscommon.*

5. A word of contempt for a human being.

Hence; home, you idle *creatures*, get you home;
Is this a holiday? *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

He would into the stews,
And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,
And wear it as a favour. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

I've heard that guilty *creatures*, at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*
Nor think to-night of thy ill nature,
But of thy follies, idle *creature*. *Prior.*

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young *creature*, given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

6. A word of petty tenderness.

And then, sir, would he gripe and wring my hand;
Cry, Oh sweet *creature*, and then kiss me hard. *Shakspeare.*
Ah, cruel *creature*, whom do'st thou despise?
The gods, to live in woods, have left the skies. *Dryden, Virg.*
Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and syllables
by having them pasted upon little tablets. *Watts.*

7. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

He sent to colonel Massey to send him men, which he, being a *creature* of Essex's, refused. *Clarendon.*
The duke's *creature* he desired to be esteemed. *Clarendon.*
Great princes thus, when favourites they raise,
To justify their grace, their *creatures* praise. *Dryden.*
The design was discovered by a person whom every body knows to be the *creature* of a certain great man. *Swift.*

CREA'TURELY.* *adj.* [from *creature*.] Having the qualities of a creature.

The several parts of relatives, or *creaturely* infinities, may have finite proportions to one another. *Cheyne, Phil. Prin.*

CREA'TURESHIP.* *n. s.* [from *creature*.] The state of a creature.

The laws of our *creature-ship* and dependance do necessarily and indispensably subject us to God as our Creator; and we can as soon cease to be creatures, as become independent. *Dr. Cave, Sermon. pmo.*

CREBRITUDE. *n. s.* [from *creber*, frequent, Lat.] Frequentness. *Dict.*

CREBROUS. *adj.* [from *creber*, Latin.] Frequent. *Dict.*

CREDENCE. *n. s.* [from *credo*, Lat. *credence*, Norman Fr.]

1. Belief; credit.

Ne let it seem, that *credence* this exceeds;
For he that made the same was known right well,
To have done much more admirable deeds;
• It Merlin was. *Spenser, F. Q.*

Love and wisdom,
Approv'd so to your majesty, may plead
For ample *credence*. *Shakespeare.*

They did not only underhand give out that this was the true earl, but the friar, finding some *credence* in the people, took boldness in the pulpit to declare as much. *Bacon.*

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furnished. *Hayward.*

To CREDENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To believe. Not now in use.

In *credencing* his tales. *Skelton, Poems, p. 154.*

CREDENDA. *n. s.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished in theology from *agenda*, or practical duties.

These were the great articles and *credenda* of Christianity, • that so much startled the world. *South.*

CREDENT. *adj.* [*credens*, Lat.]

1. Believing; easy of belief.

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too *credent* ear you list his songs. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

2. Having credit; not to be questioned. Less proper.

My authority bears a *credent* bulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breather. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*

CREDENTIAL. *n. s.* [from *credens*, Latin.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

A few persons of an odious and despised country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not shown undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Person who sent them on such a message. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

They reject the strongest *credentials*, and will accept of lesser. *Leslie, Short Method with the Jews.*

CREDIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *credibile*.] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability.

The first of those opinions I shall shew to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable. *Tillotson.*

Calculate the several degrees of *credibility* and conviction, by which the one evidence surpasseth the other. *Atterbury.*

CREDIBLE. *adj.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim to belief.

A tale written in the Bible,
Whiche must needs be *credible*. *Gower, Conf. Am. Prol.*

The ground of credit is the *credibility* of things credited; and things are made *credible*, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. *Hooker.*

None can demonstrate to me, that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet, upon the testimony of *credible* persons, I am free from doubt. *Tillotson.*

CREDIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *credible*.] *Credibility*; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

The *credibility* of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to me by a practiser of physick. *Boyle.*

CREDIBLY. *adv.* [from *credible*.] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the loss of so few of the English as is scarce *credible*, being, as hath been rather confidently than *credibly* reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

CREDIT. *n. s.* [*credit*, Fr.]

1. Belief of; faith yielded to another.

When the people heard these words, they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them. *1 Mac. x. 46.*

I may give *credit* to reports. *Addison, Spect.*

Some secret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,

To minds alone and children are reveal'd;

What though no *credit* doubting wits may give,

The fair and innocent shall still believe. *Pope.*

2. Honour; reputation.

I published, because I was told I might please such as it was a *credit* to please. *Pope.*

3. Esteem; good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or any beggar, hath so many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as these empty persons have to maintain the *credit* of their sufficiency. *Bacon.*

His learning, though a poet said it

Before a play, would lose no *credit*.

Swift.

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave,

Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave. *Pope, Hor.*

4. Faith; testimony; that which procures belief.

We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be. *Hooker.*

The things which we properly believe, be only such as are received upon the *credit* of divine testimony. *Hooker.*

The author would have done well to have left so great a paradox only to the *credit* of a single assertion. *Locke.*

5. Trust reposed; with regard to property: correlative to *debt*.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time. *Locke.*

6. Promise given.

They have never thought of violating the public *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus assigned. *Addison.*

7. Influence; power not compulsive; interest.

She employed his uttermost *credit* to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved son with a mother. *Sidney.*

They sent him likewise a copy of their supplication to the king, and desired him to use his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon.*

Having *credit* enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men. *Clarendon.*

To CREDIT. *v. a.* [*crede*, Lat.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind,

And partly *credit* things that do presage. *Shakespeare, Jul. Cæs.*

To *credit* the intelligibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to consider it. *Glanville.*

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument stand so,

To *credit* this rude age; and show

To future times, that even we

Some patterns did of virtue see.

Waller.

It was not upon design to *credit* the papers, nor to compliment a society so much above flattery. *Glanville.*

At present you *credit* the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. To trust; to confide in.

4. To admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE. *adj.* [from *credit*.]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He settled him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his interest one of the best places of the country. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

2. Honourable; estimable.

The contemplation of things, that do not serve to promote our happiness, is but a more sycious sort of idleness, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance. *Tillotson.*

CREDITABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *creditable*.] Reputation; estimation.

Among all these spares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableness* and repute of customary vices.

CREDITABLY. *adv.* [from *creditable*.] Reputably; without disgrace.

Many will chuse rather to neglect their duty safely and *creditably*, than to get a broken pate in the church's service, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too.

He who would act the destroyer, if he would do it effectually, should put on the reformer; and he who would be *creditably*, and successfully, a villain, let him go whining, praying, and preaching to his work; let him knock his breast, and his hollow heart, and pretend to lie in the dust before God, before he can be able to lay others there! *South, Sermon v. 218.*

CREDITOR. *n. s.* [*creditor*, Latin.]

1. He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor*.

There came divers of Anthopio's *creditors* in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot chuse but break. *Shakespeare.*

I am so used to consider myself as *creditor* and debtor, that I often state my accounts after the same manner, with regard to heaven and my own soul. *Addison, Spect.*

No man of honour, as that word is usually understood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaste or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be useful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wise or learned, to regard his word, his promise, or his oath. *Swift.*

2. One who credits, one who believes. Not used.

Many sought to feed

The easy *creditors* of novelties,
By voicing him alive. *Shakespeare.*

CREDITRIX.* *n. s.* [Lat. *creditrix*.] She to whom money is owed. *Sherwood.*

The same was granted to Elizabeth Bludworth, his principal *creditrix*. *Life of Cotton, Complete Angler.*

CREDULITY. *n. s.* [*credulité*, Fr. *credulitas*, Lat.] Easiness of belief; readiness of credit.

The poor Plaugus, being subject to that only disadvantage of honest hearts, *credulity*, was persuaded by him. *Sidney.*

The prejudice of *credulity* may, in some measure, be cured by learning to set a high value on truth. *Watts, Logick.*

CREDULOUS. *adj.* [*credulus*, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whose nature is so far from doing harm,
That he suspects none. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

Who now enjoys thee *credulous* all gold,
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of flattery gales
Unmindful, hapless he,
T' whom thou nuy'd seem'st fair. *Milton.*

CREDULOUSLY.* *adv.* [from *credulous*.] In an unsuspecting manner.

If you shall observe a man pretend to believe plain impossibilities, and not only supinely and *credulously* swallow them, but, &c. *Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. iii.*

CREDULOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *credulous*.] Aptness to believe; credulity.

CREED. *n. s.* [Sax. *creba*, from the Lat. *credo*, the first word of the Apostles' Creed. "As the first word *Crede*, I believe, giveth a denomination to the whole confession of faith, from thence commonly called the *Creed*; so is the same word to be imagined not to stand only where it is expressed, but to be carried through the whole body of the confession." Pearson on the Creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is set down in the *creeds* of the church. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Will they, who decry *creeds* and *creedmakers*, say that one who writes a treatise of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts? *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

"For me, my lords,

"I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed*. *Shakespeare.*
TO CREEK. *v. a.* [See *TO CREAK*.] To make a harsh noise.

Shall I stay here,

Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry. *Shakespeare.*

CREEK. *n. s.* [cpecca, Sax. *kreke*, Dutch.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coast.

As streams which with their winding banks do play,
Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run softly through the plain. *Davies.*

They on the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds and osiers whisp'ring play,
Their unexpected loss and plaints outbreath'd. *Milton, P. R.*

2. A small port; a bay; a cove.

They discovered a certain *creek* with a shore, into the which they were minded, if it were possible, to thrust in the ship.

Acts, xxvii. 39.
A law was made here to stop their passage in every port and *creek*. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Any turn, or alley.

A back-friend, a shoulder-clapper; one that commands
The passages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands. *Shakespeare.*

4. **CREEK of day.** The first appearance of the dawn. [*Teut. kriecke*.]

He wak'd at *creek* of day. *Turberville, Eccl. iii. 251.*

CREEKY. *adj.* [from *creek*.] Full of creeks; unequal; winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,
Pour'd forth a water, whose outgushing flood
Ran bathing all the *creeky* shore a-flot,
Whereon the Trojan prince spilt Turnus' blood.

Spenser, F. Q.

TO CREEP. *v. n.* [pret. *crept*; cnypan, cneopan, Sax. *krepan*, Germ.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs; as a worm.

Ye that walk
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly *creep*! *Milton, P. L.*
And every *creeping* thing that *creeps* the ground.

Milton, P. L.
If they cannot distinguish *creeping* from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto. *Dryden.*

2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.

The grottos cool, with shady poplars crown'd,
And *creeping* vines on arbours weav'd around. *Dryden.*

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps; as insects.

4. To move slowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Why should a man

Sleep when he wakes, and *creep* into the jaundice

By being peevish? *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*

He who *creeps* after plain, dull, common sense, is safe from committing absurdities; but can never reach the excellence of wit. *Dryden, Tyrant. Love.*

5. To move secretly and clandestinely.

I'll *creep* up into the chimney. —

—There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: *creep* into the kiln-hole. *Shakespeare, Merry W. of Windsor.*

Whate'er you are,

That in this desert inaccessible,
Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Lose and neglect the *creeping* hours of time. *Shakespeare.*

"Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women. *2 Tim. iii. 6.*

Thou makest darkness, and it is night wherein all the beasts of the forest do *creep* forth. *Psal. civ. 20.*

Now and then a work or two has *crept* in to keep his first design in countenance. *Atterbury.*

6. To move timorously without soaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongst his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along sometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

We here took a little boat, to *creep* along the sea-shore as far as Genoa. *Addison on Italy.*

7. To come unexpected; to steal forward unheard and unseen.

By those gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, nay he flies, into the favour of poor silly women. *Sidney.*

It seems, the marriage of his brother's wife has *crept* too near his conscience.

— No, his conscience

Has *crept* too near another lady. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

Necessity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to spread themselves, and *creep* out of Shinar, or Babylonia.

None pretends to know from how remote corners of those frozen mountains, some of those fierce nations first *crept* out. *Temple.*

It is not to be expected that every one should guard his understanding from being imposed on, by the sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument. *Locke.*

8. To behave with servility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend,
To send their smiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they us'd to *creep*
To holy altars. *Shakspeare, Troil. and Cress.*

CRÉPER.† *n. s.* [Sax. cpeopepe.]

1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body.

Plants that put forth their sap hastily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or *creepers*; as ivy, briony, and woodbine. *Bacon.*

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.
3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.
4. An insect.

Standing waters are most unwholesome, putrified, and full of mite *pers*; stony, muddy, unclean. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 69.*

5. A small bird, hardly larger than a wren, called also the ox-eye; which climbs trees like the woodpecker.

6. In naval language, a sort of grapnel, used for recovering things that may be cast overboard.

CRÉPIPOLE. *n. s.* [*creep* and *hole*.]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.
2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CRÉPINGLY.† *adv.* [from *creeping*.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even such as, by each degree of Zelmene's words, *creepingly* entered into Philoclea's. *Sidney.*

That the poem be not inflate or glingling with an empty noise of words, nor *creepingly* low and insipid.

How sily and *creepingly* did he address himself to our first parents. *Phillips, Theatr. Poet. Pref. South, Sermon. viii. 92.*

CRÉPLE.† *n. s.* [Dutch *krepel*, Sax. cpypel. This was the more usual way of writing what is now written *cripple*. Dr. Johnson has merely noticed it only in Donne. The old dictionaries of Huloet and Barret give *creple*; and what recent editions of the New Testament present as "a *cripple*," Acts xiv. 8. continued to be *creple* till about the close of the 17th century.] A lanie person, a cripple.

She to whom this world must itself refer
As suburbs or the microcosm of her,

She, she is dead, she's dead when thou know'st this,
Thou know'st how lane a *creple* this world is. *Donne.*

Not lying like *creeples* on the bank, when we have a Bethesda before us. *Hammond's Works, iv. 508.*

CREMATION. *n. s.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

CREMONA. Fiddle.* [probably from *Cremona* in Italy.] A violin so called, and highly valued.

A lady whisking about her long train, which was then the fashion, threw down and broke a fine *Cremona fiddle*; upon which Swift cried out,

Mantua vae miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ!

Sheridan, Life of Swift.

CREMOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

The fool is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or *cremo*.

Ray.

CRÉMOSIN.* *adj.* See CRIMOSIN.

CRÉNATED. *adj.* [from *crena*, Latin.] Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily *crenated*, or notched quite round the edges; but not straited down to any depth. *Woodward.*

CRÉOLES.* *n. s.* ["children born in the West Indies from Spaniards are called *creollos*, which signifies one born in that country; which word was made by the negroes; for so also they call their own children born in those parts, and thereby distinguish them from those of Guiny." Hist. of Peru, p. 397.] Such as are descended from the Spaniards; natives of Spanish America.

It has been guessed by some writers, that in all Spanish America there are about three millions of Spaniards and *Creoles* of different colours. *Guthrie, Spanish America.*

CRÉPANE. *n. s.* [With farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot.

Farrier's Dict.

To CRÉPITATE.† *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a small crackling noise; to break wind.

Cockeram.

CRÉPITATION. *n. s.* [from *crepitate*.] A small crackling noise.

CRÉPR. *particip.* [from *creep*.]

There are certain men *crept* in unawares.

St. Jude.

This fair vine, but that her arms surround

Her marry'd elm, had *crept* along the ground.

Pope.

CRÉPUSCULE. *n. s.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] Twilight.

Dict.

CRÉPUSCULINE.* *adj.* [Fr. *crepusculin*, from *crepusculum*, Lat.] Glimmering; crepuscular.

He has made apertures to take in more or less light, as the observer pleases, by opening and shutting like the eye, the better to fit glasses to *crepusculine* observations.

Sygal, Hist. of the R. S. p. 314.

CRÉPUSCULOUS. *adj.* [*crepusculum*, Latin.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

A close apprehension of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and *crepusculous* glance of the other. *Brown.*

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn. *Glanville, Sceptis.*

CRÉSCENT. *adj.* [from *cresco*, Latin.] Increasing; growing; in a state of increase.

I have seen him in Britain: he was then of a *crescent* note. *Shakspeare, Cymb.*

With these in troop

Came Astoreth, whom the Phæcyicians call'd

Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns.

Milton.

CRÉSCENT. *n. s.* [*crescens*, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.

My power's a *crescent*, and my auguring hope

Says it will come to the full.

Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.

Or Bactrian Sophi, from the horns
Of Turkish *crescent*, leaves all waste beyond
The realm of Aladule, in his retreat. *Milton, P. L.*
Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint *crescent* shoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryden.*
And two fair *crescents* of translucent horn,
The brows of all their young increase adorn. *Pope, Odyssey.*
TO CRESCENT. † *v. a.* [from the *adj.*] To form into
a *crescent*. The old heraldick adjective *crescented*,
i. e. having a *crescent*, has long been unsupported
by any usage of the verb. The verb is of recent
date.

A dark wood *crescents* more than half the lawn.

Seward's Letters, vi. 197.

CRESCIVE. *adv.* [from *cresco*, Latin.] Increasing;
growing.

So the prince obscur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness, which, no doubt,
Grew like the summer-grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

CRESS. † *n. s.* [perhaps from *cresco*, it being a quick
grower, *nasturtium*, Lat. But the word is also
the Sax. *ceppre*, pl. *ceppen*.] An herb.

Its flower consists of four leaves, placed in form
of a cross: the point arises from the centre
of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundish smooth
fruit, divided into two cells, and furnished with
seeds generally smooth. *Miller.*

His court with nettles and with *crests* stor'd,
With soups unbought, and sallads, blest his board. *Pope.*

CRESSET. † *n. s.* [*croisette*, Fr. because beacons had
crosses anciently on their tops.]

1. A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or
watch-tower. *Hammer.* They still raise armies in
Scotland by carrying about the fire-cross.

At my nativity

The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes,
Of burning *crests*. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.*

From the arched roof,

Pendant by subtle magic, many a row
Of starry lamps, and blazing *crests*, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky. *Milton, P. L. ii. 728.*

2. Simply, a lamp, or torch.

The countie Palatine of Rhene was conveyed by *crestet* light,
and torch light, to Sir T. Gresham's house. *Hollinshead, Chron.*
Vigilance — in her one hand a lamp or *crestet*; in her
other a bell. *B. Jonson, King's Entertainment.*

CREST. † *n. s.* [*cræsta*, Sax. *crista*, Lat.]

1. The plume of feathers, or tuft of horse-hair, on
the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet.

His valour, shewn upon our *crests* to-day,
Hath taught us how to cherish such high deeds,
Ev'n in the bosom of our adversaries. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

2. The comb of a cock; whence *Milton* calls him
crested.

Others, on ground

Walk'd firm; the *crested* cock, whose clarion sounds
The silent hours. *Milton, P. I.*

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what esteem *crests* were, in the time of king Edward
the third's reign, may appear by his giving an eagle, which he
himself had formerly born, for a *crest* to William Montacute,
earl of Salisbury. *Camden, Remains.*

The horn;

It was a *crest* ere thou wast born:
Thy father's father wore it. *Shakespeare, As you like it.*

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as some which
the poets assign to serpents.

Their *crests* divide,

And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride. *Dryden, Virgil.*

5. Pride; spirit; fire; courage; loftiness of mien.

When horses should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their *crests*. *Shakespeare.*

TO CREST. * *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark with long streaks, in allusion to the
streaming hair of the crest.

Like as the shining skie in summer's night,
What time the days with scorching heat abound,
Is *crested* all with lines of fire light,
That it prodigious seems in common people's sight.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. i. 13.

2. To serve as a crest for, in allusion to a crest of
heraldry.

His legs bestrid the ocean; his rear'd arm *crested* the world.
Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

CRESTED. † *adj.* [from *crest*; *cristatus*, Latin.]

1. Adorned with a plume or crest.

The bold Ascalonite,
Fled from his lion ramp; old warriors tuen'd
Their plated backs under his heel;
Or, groveling, soil'd their *crested* helmets in the dust.

Milton, S. A. 141.

At this, for new replies he did not stay;
But he'd his *crested* helin, and strode away. *Dryden.*

2. Wearing a comb.

The *crested* bird shall by experience know,
Jove need not him his master-piece below. *Dryden.*

CREST-FALLEN. *adj.* [*crest* and *fall*.] Dejected;
sunk; dispirited; cowed; heartless; spiritless.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits,
till I were as *crest-fallen* as a dried pear.

Shakespeare, Merry W. of Windsor.

They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous
tone, as if they were still complaining and *crest-fallen*. *Howell.*

CRESTLESS. *adj.* [from *crest*.] Not dignified with
coat-armour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third son to the third Edward king of England,
Sprung *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI. P. I.

CRETACEOUS. *adj.* [*creta*, chalk, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of chalk; chalky.

What gives the light, seems hard to say; whether it be the
cretaceous salt, the nitrous salt, or some igneous particles.

Green.

2. Abounding with chalk.

Nor from the sable ground expect success,
Nor from *cretaceous*, stubborn and jejune. *Philips.*

CRETA'TED. *adj.* [*cretatus*, Lat.] Rubbed with chalk.
Dict.

CRE'TICK. * *n. s.* [*κρητικὸς*.] A foot used in Greek
and Latin poetry, consisting of a short syllable
between two long.

The first verse here ends with a trochee, and the third
with a *cretick*. *Bentley, Diss. upon Phalaris.*

CRÉVICE. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *crevis*, “ruptures, cre-
vasses,” Lacombe; from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Lat. to
burst. Chaucer writes it *crevasse*.] A crack; a cleft;
a narrow opening.

I pried me though the *crevice* of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two sons heads

Titus Andronicus.

I thought it no breach of good manners to peep at a *crevice*,
and look in at people so well employed. *Spectator, No. 266.*

TO CRÉVICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To crack; to
flaw.

So laid they are more apt in swagging down to pierce with
their points, than in the jacent posture, and so to *crevice* the
wall. *Wotton's Architecture.*

CRÉVIS, or CRÉVISSE. * *n. s.* [Fr. *ecrevisse*.] Cray-
fish; the word is yet used in our northern
counties.

And there are abundance of more perfect creatures also, which depositing their old skins or shells, or some such emblem of their age, are at certain seasons brought back again to a youthful state, and such are snakes, lizards, crabs, crevices, eagles, king-fishers, and such like.

Smith's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 265.

CREW. † *n. s.* [probably from *crūd*, Saxon, Dr. Johnson says. He might have added *cread*, a crowd. But it is perhaps from the old Fr. *creue*, or *creue*, "growth, accession, augmentation, &c." Cotgrave.]

1. A company of people associated for any purpose; as, *gallant crew*, for troops. *Cherry chase*.

There a noble crew,

Of lords and ladies stood on every side.

Which with their presence fair, the place much beautify'd.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. The company of a ship.

The anchors drop'd, his crew the vessels moor. *Dryden, Rhen.*

3. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

One of the banish'd crew,

I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raise

New troubles.

Milton, P. L.

He, with a crew, whom like ambition joins

With him, or under him to tyrannize,

Marching from Eden towards the West, shall find

The plain.

Milton, P. L.

The last was he, whose thunder slew

The Titan race, a rebel crew.

Addison.

CREW. † [the preterite of *crow*, Sax. *creop*. Mr. Pegge inclines to Bailey's opinion, that *crew* is the bastard preterite, and *crowd* the right heir; yet this preterite is warranted by the Saxon.]

Immediately the cock crew. *St. Matt. xxvi. 74.*

It was about to speak, when the cock crew. *Shakspeare, Ham.*

CREWEL. † *n. s.* [*klewel*, Dutch.] Yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.

A piece of arras is composed of several parcels, some wrought of silk, some of gold, silver, crewel of divers colours.

Burton, Angl. of Mel. p. 342.

Ere we contribute a new crewel garter

To his most worsted worship.

B. Jonson, Alchemist.

Take silk or crewel, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the head of the hook.

Walton's Angler.

CRIB. † *n. s.* [*crjbb*, Sax. *crib*, German.]

1. The rack or manger of a stable.

Let a beast be lord of beasts, and his crib shall stand at the king's mess.

Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Look into all the cribs and troughs of brutish diet, and see whether you can find such a beast as a glutton.

Rp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

The steer and lion at one crib shall meet,

And harmless serpents lick the pilgrim's feet.

Pope.

2. The stall or cabin of an ox.

Where no oxen are, the crib is clean.

P. ov. xiv. 4.

3. A small habitation; a cottage.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,

Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,

Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great? *Shakspeare.*

TO CRIB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.

Now I'm cabb'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,

To saucy doubts and fears.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

CRIBBAGE. † *n. s.* A game at cards.

For cards, the philologie of them is not for an essay. A man's fancy would be summed up in *cribbage*; gleeke requires a vigilant memory, &c. *John Hall, Horæ Vac. (1646.) p. 150.*

CRIBBLE. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *crible*, from *cribrum*, Lat. "De puiser Peau en un *crible*," French Prov. Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gr. 1623, p. 486.]

1. A corn sieve.

Dict.

2. Coarse meal, a degree better than bran. [old Fr. *criblure*.]

CRIBBLE Bread. * Bread made of coarse meal. *Holot.*

The gardens, with digging for novelties, are turned over and over, because we will not eat common *cribble* bread.

Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons, p. 243.

TO CRIBBLE. * *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sift or cribble through a sieve.

Littellon, in V. Cerno.

CRIBRATION. *n. s.* [*cribro*, Lat.] The act of sifting or separating by a sieve.

CRICK. † *n. s.*

1. [from *crizzo*, Italian.] The noise of a door.

2. [from *crjce*, Saxon, a stake.] A painful stiffness in the neck.

When the weight of her years has almost brought both ends together; 'tis nothing, she'll tell ye, but a *crick* she has got in her back; and though she might recover her youth again, by confessing her age, she'll never acknowledge it.

D'Estrange, Tr. of Querebo's Visions.

3. A corruption of cricket; we say, "as merry as a cricket." "She'll talk sometimes; 'tis the maddest cricket!" Beaum. and Fl. This I take to be the origin of our phrase "as merry as a grig;" which Dr. Johnson and others derive from *Græcus*, a Greek! See *CRICK*. *Crick* is used for *cricket* in the old song of *Take thy old Clock about thee*.

A merry *cricke*, and boon companion.

Sheldon, Mir. of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 323.

CRICKET. *n. s.* [*crichel*, from *crjken*, to make a noise, Dutch.]

1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces.

Did'st thou not hear a noise. —

I heard the owl scream, and the crickets cry. *Shakspeare.*

Far from all resort of mirth,

Save the cricket on the hearth.

Milton, Il. Pens.

The solemn death-watch tick'd the hour she died,

And shrilling cricket, in the chimney cry'd.

Gay.

2. [from *crjce*, Saxon, stick.] A sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks or bats in opposition to each other.

The judge, to dance, his brother serjeant call,

The senator at cricket urge the ball.

Pope.

3. [from *crjchen*, Germ. to creep.] A low seat or stool.

CRICKETING Apple. *n. s.* A small species of apple.

CRIER. † *n. s.* [old Fr. *crier*.] The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

He openeth his mouth like a *crier*.

Eccles. xx. 15.

The *criers* command silence, and the whole multitude present stand in a suspense.

Brevintwood on Languages.

The *crier* calls aloud

Our old nobility of Trojan blood,

Who gape among the crowd for their precarious food.

Dryden

CRIME. † *n. s.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, French.]

1. An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedness.

High God be witness, that I guiltless am,

But if yourself, sir knight, ye guilty find,

Orswapped be in loves of former dame,

With *crime* do not it cover, but disclose the same.

Spenser, F. Q.

Undergo with me one guilt, one *crime*,

Of tasting.

Milton, P. L.

Like a punishment

As in their *crime*.

Milton, P. L.

No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love.

Pope.

2. Reproach. A Latinism.

The tree of life, the *crime* of our first father's fall.

Spenser, F. Q. i. xi. 46.

I rue

That error now, which is become my *crime*,

And thou the accuser.

Milton, P. L. ix. 1180.

CRIMEFUL. † *adj.* [from *crime* and *full*.] Wicked;

criminal; faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.

You proceeded not against these feats,
So *crimeful* and so capital in nature. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Devise extremes beyond extremity,
To make him curse this cursed *crimeful* night.
Shakspeare, Rape of Lucrece.

CRIMELESS. *adj.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; without crime.

My foes could not procure me any scathe,
So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimeless*. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

CRIMINAL. *† adj.* [old Fr. *adj. criminel*.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
That clear she died from blemish *criminal*. *Spenser, F. Q.*
What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced
to think *criminal* in ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

The neglect of any of the relative duties, renders us *criminal*
in the sight of God. *Rogers.*

3. Not civil: as, a *criminal* prosecution: the *criminal* law.

The discussion and adjudicement of crimes, and their punishment, forms in every country the code of *criminal* law.

Blackstone.

CRIMINAL. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *criminel*, *n. s.*]

1. A man accused.

Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead?
Curb your ill-manner'd zeal. *Dryden, Span. Friar.*

2. A man guilty of a crime.

All three persons, that had held chief place of authority in
their countries; all three ruined, not by war, or by any other
disaster, but by justice and sentence, as delinquents and *crimi-*
nals. *Bacon.*

CRIMINALITY. ** n. s.* [Fr. *criminalité*.] A criminal action, case, or cause.

Cotgrave.

If this perseverance in wrong, often appertains to individuals,
it much more frequently appertains to public bodies; in them
the disgrace of error, or even the *criminality* of conduct, belongs
to so many, that no one is ashamed of the part which belongs
to himself. *Bp. Llandaff, (Watson.) Charge, (1805,) p. 28.*

CRIMINALLY. *adv.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be *crimi-*
nally employed on all. *Rogers.*

CRIMINALNESS. *n. s.* [from *criminal*.] Guiltiness; want of innocence.

To CRIMINATE. ** v. a.* [Lat. *crimino*.] To accuse; to charge with crime.

And as for our church liturgy it is now *criminated* by many
as idolatrous, because in some things it resembleth the mass,
though not in the main.

Ld. North. Light in the Way to Paradise, (1682,) p. 29.

CRIMINATION. *† n. s.* [*crimination*, old Fr. *crimination*, Latin.] The act of accusing; accusation; arraignment; charge.

If this horrible *crimination* were cast upon thee, O Saviour,
in whom the prince of this world found nothing, what wonder
is it, if we thy sinful servants be branded on all sides with evil
tongues. *Bp. Hall, Contempl. B. 3.*

The story of that calumnious *crimination*, devised by the
Arian faction against Athanasius, as a charge of no small im-
piety. *Meade, Diatr. p. 67.*

The detractor, who accuses the saints with false *criminations*.
Bp. Patrick, Answer to the Touchstone, &c. p. 169.

Nor was there a single heathen, who confessed a deity, ex-
empt from this *crimination* of holding the truth in unrighteous-
ness. *Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 275.*

CRIMINATORY. *† adj.* [Fr. *criminateur*.] Relating to accusation; accusing; censorious.

CRIMINOUS. *† adj.* [*criminosus*, Lat. *crimineus*, Fr.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormously guilty.

They are led manacled after him as less *criminous*.

Bp. Hall, Contempl. The Crucifixion.

The punishment that belongs to that great and *criminous*
guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies,
which are made over to him by Christ. *Hammond*

CRIMINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *criminous*.] Enormously; very wickedly.

Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were
most *crimiously* omitted before. *Hammond*

CRIMINOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *criminous*.] Wickedness; guilt; crime.

I could never be convinced of any such *criminousness* in him,
as willingly to expose his life to the stroke of justice and malice
of his enemies. *King Charles*

CRIMOSIN. *† adj.* [*cremosino*, Italian, commonly
written as it is pronounced, *crimson*.] A species of
red colour, tinged with blue.

Upon her head a *cremosin* coronet,
With damask roses and daffodilies set,
Bay leaves between,
And primroses green.

Embellish the white violet. *Spenser, Shep. Cal. April.*

CRIMP. *† adj.* [from *crumple* or *crimble*, Dr. Johnson
says. It is, however, from the Sax. verb *acrymman*,
friare.]

1. Friable; brittle: easily crumbled; easily reduced
to powder.

Now the fowler warn'd
By these good omens, with swift early steps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades.
Philips.

2. Not consistent; not forcible. A low cant word.

The evidence is *crimp*; the witnesses swear backwards and
forwards, and contradict themselves; and his tenants stick by
him. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

CRIMP. ** n. s.*

1. A game at cards formerly.

Laugh, and keep company, at gleek or *crimp*.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

2. In modern times, one who is employed to enlist
soldiers, but not in the usual manner by beat of
drum; one who unfairly decoys others into military
service; a low word.

To CRIMP. ** v. a.* [Sax. *ge-crympt*, *crimped*, cala-
mistratus, Lye.]

1. To curl or crisp the hair. See **To CALAMISTRATE**.

2. In modern cookery, applied to cod-fish; as, to
crimp cod, is to cut the fish, while very fresh, into
slices, and to throw it into pump water and salt.
This renders it crisp.

To CRIMPLE. *† v. a.* [from *rample*, *crumple*, *crimple*,
Dr. Johnson says; but this sonorous triad must give
way to the Teut. *krimpen*, to contract.] To con-
tract; to corrugate: to cause to shrink or contract.

He passed the cantery through them, and accordingly *crim-*
pled them up. *Wise man's Surgery.*

CRIMSON. *† n. s.* [Ital. *cremosino*, and *chermisi*;
Fr. *cramoisi*; low Lat. *kermesinus*; from the Ara-
bic *kermes*; a little worm which is bred in the
berry of the *coccus*, made use of to dye this colour.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue.

As *crimson* seems to be little else than a very deep red, with
an eye of blue; so some kinds of red seem to be little else than
heightened yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rosed over with
the virgin *crimson* of modesty, if she deny the appearance of
a naked blind boy, in her naked seeing self.

Shakspeare Hen. V.

CRIMSON. ** adj.* [The adjective is not noticed by

Dr. Johnson, though among the examples to the substantive, in his dictionary, several of them present the adjective.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened, with blue.
Why does the soil endure
The blushing poppy with a *crimson* hue? *Prior.*
2. Red, in general.

Beauty's ensign yet
Is *crimson* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks *Shakspeare.*
The *crimson* stream stain'd his arms around. *Dryden.*

TO CRIMSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye with crimson.

Pardon me, Julius. — Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart:
Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand
Sign'd in thy spoil, and *crimson'd* in thy leth. *Shakspeare.*

CRINCUM. *n. s.* [a cant word.] A cramp: a contraction; whimsy.

For jealousy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind. *Hudibras.*

CRINGE. *† n. s.* [from the verb.] Bow? servile civility.

These travellers, in lieu of the ore of Ophir wherewith they should come home richly freighted, may be said to make their return in apes and owls, in a cargazon of complements and *cringes*, or some huge monstrous periwigs, which is the golden fleece they bring over with them.

Howell, Instr. For. Trav. p. 188.

By this time Appetite is at the table,
And with a lowly *cringe* presents the wine
To his old master Gustus.

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning *cringe*, and false dissembling looks. *Philips.*

TO CRINGE. *† v. a.* [*kriechen*, German. Probably from the Iceland. *kringe*, to turn round.] To draw together; to contract.

Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

TO CRINGE. *† v. n.* [*kriechen*, German.] To bow; to pay court with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

One so superstitiously devout, that he is ready to *cringe* and crouch to every stock! *Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 61.*

Flatterers have the flexor muscles so strong, that they are always howling and *cringing*. *Arbutnot.*

The *cringing* knave, who seeks a place
Without success, thus tells his case. *Swift.*

CRINGER. ** n. s.* [from *cringe*, Germ. *kriechen*, a cringing fellow.] One who is always bowing and cringing for some mean purpose: a flatterer.

CRINGEROUS. *adj.* [*criniger*, Lat.] Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Dict.*

CRINITE. ** adj.* [Lat. *crinitus*.] Having the appearance of hair; streaming.

How comate, *crinite*, caudate stars are form'd.
Fairfax, Tass. xiv. 44.

TO CRINKLE. *v. n.* [*krinkel*, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures: diminutive of *crankle*.

Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie? *King's Cookery.*

TO CRINKLE. *† v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

Her face all bousy,
Comely *crinkled*,
Wondrously wrinkled. *Skelton's Poems, p. 124.*

CRINKLE. *† n. s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.

It is the *crinkles* in this glass making objects appear double.
Search's Freewill, Foreknowledge, &c. p. 114.

CRINOSE. *adj.* [from *crinis*, Lat.] Hairy. *Dict.*

CRINO'SITY. *n. s.* [from *crinose*.] Hairiness. *Dict.*

CRIPPLE. *n. s.* [*crýpel*, Sax. *krepel*, Dutch; *cripl*, Welsh. See **CREEPLE**. Mr. Whiter refers this word to "*grapple*, which means to confine by seizing or holding any thing; and the idea of confinement or hindrance brings us at once to the term *cripple*." Etym. Magn. p. 132. Junius has strangely deduced it from the Gr. *κραπαλλη*, a crapula. It is true that *κραπαλλης* are those who totter, no doubt from *κραπαλλη*; i. e. those who have drunk too much, and cannot stand. But the origin of our word *cripple*, is clearly from *creep*, to move slowly.] A lame man; one that has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs. Donne with great appearance of propriety writes it *creple*, from *creep*.

He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear:
Some tardy *cripple* had the countermand,
That came too lag to see him buried. *Shakspeare.*

I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays are in my mind, the reader must determine. *Dryden.*

Among the rest, there was a lame *cripple* from his birth,
Whom Paul commanded to stand upright on his feet. *Bentley.*

See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* sing,
The sot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope.*

CRIPPLE. ** adj.* Lame.

And chide the *cripple* tardy-gaited night,
Who, like a foul and ugly witch, doth limp
So tediously away. *Shakspeare, K. Hen. V.*

TO CRIPPLE. *† v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame; to deprive of the use of limbs.

Thou cold sciatica,
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners! *Shakspeare, Tim. of Athens.*

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden.*

Tettyx, the dancing-master, threw himself from the rock,
but was *crippled* in the fall. *Addison.*

CRIPPLENESS. *n. s.* [from *cripple*.] Lameness; privation of the limbs. *Dict.*

CRISIS. *n. s.* [*κρίσις*.]

1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better; the decisive moment when sentence is passed.

Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude:
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

This hour's the very *crisis* of your fate;
Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,
And all the colour of your life depends
On this important now. *Dryden, Spem. Fr.*

The undertaking, which I am now laying down,
entered upon in the very *crisis* of the late rebellion, who was the duty of every Briton to contribute his utmost assistance to the government, in a manner suitable to his station: abilities. *Addison, Frecholder.*

CRISP. *† adj.* [*crupp*, Sax. *crispus*, Lat.]

1. Curled.

Bulls are more *crisp* on the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*
The Ethiopian black, flat nosed, and *crisp* haired. *Hale.*

2. Indented; winding; or alluding to the little wave or curl, as it is commonly called, which the gentlest wind occasions on the surface of waters. See the 3d sense of **TO CRISP**.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the wandering brooks,
With your sedg'd crowns, and ever-harsh looks,
Leave your *crisp* channels, and on this green land
Answer your summons; Juno does command. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

3. Brittle; friable.

In frosty weather, musick within doors soundeth better; which may be by reason not of the disposition of the air, but of the wood or string of the instrument, which is made more *crisp*, and so more porous and hollow. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Short; brisk.

Friar, you must leave
Your neat *crisp* claret, and fall to your cyder
A while. *Bedum, and Fl. Bloody Brother.*

To CRISP.† *n. a.* [cipprian, to *crisp*; Lat *crispo*.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots or curls.

Severn,—affrighted with their bloody looks,
Rar, fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his *crisp'd* head in the hollow bank.
Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. I.

Young I'd have him too,
Yet a man, with *crisp'd* hair,
Cast in thousand snares and rings,
For love's fingers, and his rings. *B. Jonson.*
Spirit of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general,
but also *crisps* up the vessels of the dura mater and brain, and
sometimes produces a gangrene. *Sharp's Surg.*

2. To twist; to curl; as was the manner of decorating gardens in Milton's time; who also speaks of "curling a grove with ringlets quaint," Arcades, ver. 46.; and represents Leisure "taking his pleasure in trim gardens," Il Pens. ver. 50. Herrick has "the *crisp'd* yew," that is, trimmed, shaped. *Hesperides, 1648. p. 337.*

Along the *crisp'd* shades and bowers,
Revels the spruce and jocund spring. *Milton, Com.*

3. To indent; to make to wave.

From that saphire fount the *crisp'd* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant. *Milton, P. L.*

To CRISP.* *v. n.* To curl.

Their hair *crisps*, but grows longer than the Africans.
Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 337.

CRISPATION. *n. s.* [from *crisp*.]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity,
crispation, and colours of them; as he lions are hirsute, and
have great manes; the she's are smooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

CRISPING-IRON.* *n. s.* [from *crisp*.] A curling iron.

For never powder, nor the *crispings-iron*
Shall touch these dangling locks.
Beaum. and Fl. Queen of Corinth.

CRISPING-PIN. *n. s.* [from *crisp*.] A curling iron.

The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the
wimples, and the *crispings-pins*. *Isaiah, iii. 22.*

CRISPISULCANT. *adj.* [*crispisulcans*, Lat.] Waved,
or undulating; as lightning is represented. *D'ct.*

CRISPNESS. *n. s.* [from *crisp*.] Curledness.

CRISPY. *adj.* [from *crisp*.] Curled.

So are those *crispy* snaky locks, oft known
To be the dowry of a second head.

Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.
CRISS-CROSS-ROW.* [a corruption of *Christ-Cross-Row*, which see. See also *Cross-row*.] Alphabet;
beginning.

She is not come to the *criss-cross-row* of her perfection yet.
Southerne.

CRITERION.† *n. s.* [*κρίτηριον*, Gr. formerly written *critierium*; the plural is *criteria*.] A mark by
which any thing is judged of, with regard to its
goodness or badness.

Of the diseases of the mind there is no *critierium*, no canon,
no rule. *Donne, Letters, p. 288.*

Mutual agreement and endearments was the badge of pri-
mitive believers; but we may be known by the contrary *cri-
terion* *Glanville, Scepsis.*

We have here a sure infallible *criterion*, by which every
man may discover and find out, the gracious or ungracious
disposition of his own heart. *South.*

By what *criterion* do ye eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for stink? *Pope, Ilor.*

CRITICK.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *critiquér*; modern, *critiqueur*, *critique*; from the Gr. *κρίτικος*.] The
first definition, which Dr. Johnson has given of
this word, presents not the earliest usage of it.
The last is probably the earliest; under which, how-
ever, he has sought no authority more ancient than
that of Swift. Cowel, as Mr. Malone also thinks,
is perhaps the first author who uses *critick* in the
sense of Dr. Johnson's primary definition; though
Cotgrave, I must also observe, renders *critiqueur*,
"a critique, a controller, or corrector of other
men's works or doings." Shakspeare had long
before used it in the sense of a cynick or cen-
surer.†

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature: a man able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing.

The word *certiorari* is used diverse times in the Digest of
the Civil Law; but our later *criticks* think it so barbarous, that
they suspect it to be rather foisted in by Tribonian.

Cowel, Law Interpreter, 1607.

This settles truer ideas in men's minds of several things,
whercof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the
large and laborious arguments of *criticks*. *Locke.*

Now learn what morals *criticks* ought to show,
For 'tis but half a judge's task to know. *Pope.*

2. An examiner; a judge. But see CRITIQUE.

But you with pleasure own your errors past,
And make each day a *critick* on the last. *Pope.*

3. A snarler; a carper; a caviller.

Criticks I saw, that others' names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place. *Pope.*

Where an author has many beauties consistent with virtue,
piety, and truth, let not little *criticks* exalt themselves, and
shower down their ill-nature. *Watts.*

4. A censurer; a man apt to find fault.

My adder's sense

To *critick* and to flatterer stopped are. *Shakspeare, Sonn. 122.*

Do not give advantage

To stubborn *criticks*, apt, without a theme,

For depravation.

Shakspeare, Tr. and Cr.

My chief design, next to seeing you, is to be a severe *cri-
tick* on you and your neighbour. *Swift.*

CRITICK. *adj.* Critical; relating to criticism; re-
lating to the art of judging of literary per-
formances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world advance,
But *critick* learning flourish'd most in France. *Pope.*

CRITICK.† *n. s.* Critical examination. See CRITIQUE.

To CRITICK.† *v. n.* [from *critick*.] To play the
critick; to criticise.

Nay, if you begin to *critick* once, we shall never have done.

Brewer's Com. of Lingua, (1657.) v. 9.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by
the antients; or comment, *critick*, and flourish upon them.

Temple.

CRITICAL. *adj.* [from *critick*.]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.

It is submitted to the judgement of more *critical* ears, to
direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder.*

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would
never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not
been agreeable to the Roman customs. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Relating to criticism: as, he wrote a *critical* dis-
sertation on the last play.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault; censorious,

What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst praise me? —

— O, gentle lady, do not put me to't;

For I am nothing, if not *critical*. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

4. [From *crisis*.] Comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

The moon is supposed to be measured by sevens, and the *critical* or decretory days to be dependent on that number.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

5. Decisive; nice.

Opportunity is in respect to time, in some sense, as time is in respect to eternity: it is the small moment, the exact point the *critical* minute, on which every good work so much depends.

Sprat, Serm.

The people cannot but resent to see their apprehensions of the power of France, in so *critical* a juncture, wholly laid aside.

Swift.

6. Producing a crisis or change of the disease: as, a *critical* sweat.

CRITICALLY. *adv.* [from *critical*.]

1. In a critical manner; exactly; curiously.

Difficult it is to understand the purity of English, and *critically* to discern good writers from bad, and a proper stile from a corrupt one.

Dryden.

These shells which are digged up out of the earth, several hundreds of which I now keep by me, have been nicely and *critically* examined by very many learned men.

Woodward.

2. At the exact point of time.

CRITICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *critical*.] Exactness; accuracy; nicety; incidence at a particular point of time.

To CRITICISE. *v. n.* [from *critick*.]

1. To play the critick; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who can *criticise* so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst, may be convinced, at their own cost, that I can write severely with more ease than I can gently.

Dryden.

Know well each ancient's proper character,

Without all this at once before your eyes,

Cavil you may, but never *criticise*.

Pope.

2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts, as to take occasion from thence to *criticise* on his expenses.

Locke.

To CRITICISE. *v. a.* [from *critick*.] To censure; to pass judgement upon.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person.

Addison.

CRITICISER. ** n. s.* [from *criticise*.] One who makes or writes remarks.

Others took upon them to be pert *criticisers* and saucy correctors of the original before them.

Blackwall, Sac. Class. (1731) ii. 265.

CRITICISM. *n. s.* [from *critick*.]

1. *Criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well.

Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

2. Remark; animadversion; critical observations.

There is not a Greek or Latin critick who has not shewn, even in the stile of his *criticisms*, that he was a master of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue.

Addison.

CRITIQUE. *† n. s.* [Fr. See CRITICK. This word is now generally so written, to distinguish it from *critick*, the person; and accordingly some of Dr. Johnson's examples give it *critique*; though so lately, as when Pope wrote, no distinction of the spelling or accent obtained; and it may be doubted, whether Dr. Johnson has not, in his third definition of the person, by applying to it what probably belongs to the thing, overlooked this confusion.]

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadversions.

I should be glad if I could persuade him to continue his good offices, and write such another *critick* on any thing of mine.

Dryden.

I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the poetry of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal.

Addison on Medals.

2. Science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critick* than what we have been hitherto acquainted with.

Locke.

What is every year of a wise man's life, but a censure and *critique* on the past?

Pope.

Not that my quill to *criticks* was confin'd,

My verse gave ampler lessons to mankind.

Pope.

To CROAK. *† v. n.* [*croaccan*, Saxon; *croacre*, Italian; *crocitare*, Latin. Dr. Johnson says. But it is perhaps adopted from the old Fr. *croâquer*.]

1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog.

The subtle swallow flies about the brook,

- And querulous frogs in muddy pools do *croak*.

May, Virgil.

So when Jove's block descended from on high,

Lowd thunder to its bottom shook the bog,

And the hoarse nation *croak'd*.

Pope.

Blood, stuff'd in skins, is British Christians' food;

- And France robs marshes of the *croaking* brood.

Gay.

2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himself is hoarse,

That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan

Under my battlements.

Shakspeare.

The hoarse raven, on the blasted bough,

By *croaking* from the left, presag'd the coming blow.

Dryden.

At the same time the walk of elms, with the *croaking* of the ravens, looks exceeding solemn and venerable.

Addison.

3. It may be used in contempt for any disagreeable or offensive murmur.

Their understandings are but little instructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to still the *croaking* of their own bellies.

Locke.

CROAK. *† n. s.* [*croâc*, old Fr. the croaking of ravens, &c. V. Cotgrave.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

The swallow skims the river's watry face,

The frogs renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race.

Dryden.

Was that a raven's *croak*, or my son's voice?

No matter which, I'll to the grave and hide me.

Lec.

CROAKER. ** n. s.* [from *croak*.] A word, in modern times, used in contempt for those who are perpetually descanting on dangers and difficulties, and making unfair comparisons of the present with the past.

CROATS. ** n. s.* In military history, irregular troops, formed of natives of Croatia.

The manners, government, religion, language, and custom of the *Croats*, are similar to those of Slavonia and Transylvania: they are excellent irregular troops, and as such are named in modern history, under the name of *Pandours*, and various other designations.

Guthrie, Transylvania.

CROCEOUS. *adj.* [*croceus*, Lat.] Consisting of saffron; like saffron.

Dict.

CROCATIÖN. *n. s.* [*crocatio*, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens.

Dict.

CROCK. *† n. s.* [*croccan*, Sax. *krok*, *kruick*, Gael. *kruik*, Dutch; *kruka*, Goth. Chaucer writes our word *croûke*.]

1. A cup; any vessel made of earth.

Therefore the vulgar dui about him flocke,—

Like foolish flies unto an hony *crocke*. *Spenser, F. Q. v. ii. 33.*

2. A little stool. [perhaps a corruption of *cricket*; of which see the third sense.]

I bid her come out of the croud, and seated her upon a little *crock* at my left hand.

Tatler, No. 116.

3. The black or soot of a pot, or a kettle, or chimney-stock, is called *crook*.

Ray, South and East Country Words.

CROCKERY.† *n. s.* [epochræpe, Sax.] Earthen ware.

CROCODILE.† *n. s.* [from *κρόκος*, 'saffron,' and *δαίμων*, fearing, Dr. Johnson says. In this opinion he is supported by other writers; among whom is Fuller, who quaintly observes, that "crocodiles' tears are never true, save when he is forced where saffron grows, knowing himself to be all poison, and it to be all antidote; whence he is called the *saffron-fearer*." We have, however, no authentick proofs of this fear. Others derive it from *κρόκος*, the shore, and *δαίμων*, fearing; as if fearing snares there laid for it. V. Morin, Dict. Etym. Fr. & Gr. But this is not probable; as the animal perpetually frequents the banks or shore, instead of being afraid of them. Sir T. Herbert, the traveller, speaking of the alligator, or crocodile, says, "the name we give is a *crocco colore*, or per-antiphrasin quod *crocum timcat*." Trav. p. 364. See **ALLIGATOR**.] An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide throat, with several rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another. It runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long lived, and is said to grow continually to its death. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. *Crocodiles* lay their eggs, resembling goose-eggs, sometimes amounting to sixty, near the water-side, covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may hatch them. *Culmet.*

Gloster's show

Beguiles him; as the mournful *crocodile*,
With sorrow, snares relenting passengers.

Crocodiles were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

Cæsar will weep, the *crocodile* will weep.

Dryden.

Enticing *crocodiles*, whose tears are death;
Syréns, that murder with enchanting breath.

Granville.

Crocodile is also a little animal, otherwise called *stinx*, very much like the lizard, or small *crocodile*. It lives by land and water; has four short small legs, a very sharp muzzle, and a short small tale. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little scales of the colour of silver, intermixt with brown, and of a gold colour upon the back. It always remains little. *Trevour.*

CROCODILINE. *adj.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] Like a *crocodile*. *Dict.*

CROCUS.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *crocus*, Lat. *crocus*. "Ce mot vient du Peruan." Lacombe.] A flower.

Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace,
Throws out the snow-drop and the *crocus* first.

Thomson.

CROFT. *n. s.* [epoch, Saxo.] A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.

This have I learn'd,

Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly *crofts*

That brow this bottom glade.

Milton, Com.

CROISA'DE.† *n. s.* [*croisade*, Fr. from *croix*, a cross.]
CROISA'DO. } A holy war; a war carried on against
infidels under the banner of the cross.

If envy make thy labours prove thy loss,
No marvel if a *croisade* wear the cross.

Verses Pref. to Fuller's Holy War.

See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisade*; and, as with an holy trumpet, did stir up the voyage for the Holy Land. *Bacon.*

CROISES.† *n. s.* [old Fr. *crois* for *croix*; old Eng. *crois*, Ch.]

1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.
2. Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the cross.

The conquests of the *croises*, extending over Palestine and a part of Syria, had been erected into a sovereignty under the name of the kingdom of Jerusalem.

Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist. iii. 7.

CRO'MLECHE.* [In British antiquity, from the Welsh *crom*, crooked, and *llech*, a flat stone, according to Richards; from the Heb. *carm-luach*, a devoted stone or altar.] Huge, broad, flat stones, raised upon other stones set up on end for that purpose. They are common in Anglesey, and are supposed to be the remains of altars. See Rowland's *Mona Antiqua Restaurata*.

CRONE. *n. s.* [*crone*, Sax. according to Verstegan; *kronie*, Dut. according to Skinner.]

1. An old ewe.

Fresh herrings plenty Michel brings,
With fatted *crones*, and such old things.

Tassier.

2. In contempt, an old woman.

Take up the bastard,

Take't up, I say; give't to thy *crone*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

The *crone* being in bed with him on the wedding-night, and finding his aversion, endeavours to win his affection by reason.

Dryden.

CRO'NET. *n. s.* The hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof.

CRO'NICAL, or **CRO'NYCAL.*** *adj.* The same as **ACRONYCAL**, which see.

Cronychall, or *acronychail*, that is, vespertine, or at the beginning of night.

More, Notes on Psych. p. 425.

Why far remov'd with so vast distance,
When they [the planets] go down with setting *cronical*.

More, Song of the Soul, iii. iii. 72.

CRO'NY. *n. s.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing.

So when the Scots, your constant *cronies*,

Th' e-pousers of your cause and monies.

Hudibras.

To oblige your *crony* Swift,

Bring our dame a new year's gift.

Swift.

Strange, an astrologer should die,

Without one wonder in the sky!

Not one of all his *crony* stars,

To pay their duty at his herse?

Swyt.

CROOK.† *n. s.* [Celt. *crok*; Su. Goth. *krok*; Fr. *croc*. See **TO CROOK**.]

1. Any crooked or bent instrument.

2. A sheephook.

I sing the man who Judah's sceptre bore,

In that right hand which held the *crook* before.

Cowley.

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks,

And wand'ring through the lonely rocks,

He nourish'd endless woe.

Prior.

3. Any thing bent; a meander.

There fall those sapphire-colour'd brooks,

Which, conduit like, with curious *crooks*,

Sweet islands make in that sweet land.

Sidney.

4. An artifice; a trick; "by hook or crook," i. e. by bending a thing to one's purpose.

I neither therein have foil nor trip; but, for all your bragges, hookes, and *crookes*, you have such a fall, as you shall never be able to stand upright again in this matter.

Abp. Cramer to Bp. Gardiner.

5. A gibbet. [Fr. *croce*, from the Lat. *crux*. So Hulot uses *cross* for a gibbet.]

Terpine—

She caus'd to be attacht and forthwith left

Unto the *crooks*—

Where he full shamefully was hang'd by the head.

To *CROOK*. † *v. a.* [Su. Goth. *kroka*, to crook; Fr. *crocher*, or *voquer*.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook.

Why should the poor be flatter'd?

No! let the candied tongue lick absurd pomp;

And *crook* the pregnant hinges of the knee,

Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

It is highly probable, that this disease proceeds from a redundant acidity, because vinegar will soften and *crook* tender bones. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To bend, figuratively; to thwart.

Consequence confoundeth the reason, it *crooketh* the wyl, and enqueyeth the soule. *Bp. Fisher's Ps. p. 11, 12.*

3. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.

Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends; which must needs be often eccentric to the ends of his master or state. *Bacon.*

To *CROOK*. † *v. n.* To be bent; to have a curvature.

Their shoes and pattens are snouted and piked more than a finger long, *crooking* upward. *Camden.*

The eagle might live much longer, but that her upper beak *crooketh* in time over the lower, and so she faileth not with age but hunger. *Gregory's Posthuma, (1650,) p. 207.*

CROOKBACK. *n. s.* [*crook* and *back*.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous shoulders.

Ay, *crookback*, here I stand to answer thee,

Or any be the proudest of thy sort. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

CROOKBACKED. *adj.* Having bent shoulders.

A damsel well may for a giant pass,

As negro for a swain; a *crookback'd* lass

Be call'd Europe.

Dryden, Juvenal.

There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himself concerned to know; as whether our king Richard III. was *crookbacked* or no. *Locke.*

CROOK-KNEED. * *adj.* [*crook* and *knee*.] Having crooked knees.

Crook-kneed and dewlap like Thessalian bulls.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dream.

CROOK-SHOULDERED. * *adj.* [*crook* and *shoulder*.] Having bent shoulders; crook-backed.

It is reported of Plato, that being *crook-shouldered*, his scholars, who so much admired him, would endeavour to be like him, by belasting out their garments on that side, that they might appear crooked too. *South, Sermon vii. 190.*

CROOKED. † *adj.* [properly the participle of the verb *crook*.] Formerly written *croked*, like its northern root. See To *CROOK*.

1. Bent; not strait; curve.

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill, which intercepts the sight of the sounding body; and sounds are propagated as readily through *crooked* pipes as through straight ones. *Newton, Opt.*

Mathematicians say of a straight line, that it is as well an index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuons.

A man shall never want *crooked* paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, where-ever he has the footsteps of others to follow. *Locke.*

Among the *crooked* lanes, on every hedge, The glow-worm lights his gem. *Thomson, Summer.*

3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

They have corrupted themselves: they are a perverse and *crooked* generation. *Deut. xxxii. 5.*

Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigested lump!

As *crooked* in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*
We were not born *crooked*; we learned those windings and turnings of the serpent. *South.*

CROOKEDLY. *adv.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Not in a strait line.

2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us. *Bp. Taylor, Rules of Living Holy.*

CROOKEDNESS. † *n. s.* [from *crook*.]

1. Deviation from straightness; curvity; the state of being inflected; inflection.

He that knoweth what is straight, doth even thereby discern what is *crooked*; because the absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedness*. *Hooker.*

As he that useth an upright shoe, may correct the obliquity or *crookedness* by wearing it on the other side; we may overcome passions if we will. *Barton, Anat. of Mel. p. 288.*

2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a sacrifice to their false gods, they would make a severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any uncleanness or deformity, in their sacrifice. *Bp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

3. Lewdness; depravity; perverseness. *Barret.*

To *CROOKEN*. † *v. a.* [from *crook*.] To make crooked. *Hulot.*

Images be of more force to *crooken* an unhappy soul, than to teach and instruct it. *Homilies, B. ii. Against Idolatry.*

CROP. † *n. s.* [*crop*, Sax. *krop*, Teut. *kropp*, Goth.]

The *crop* of a bird; the first stomach into which its meat descends.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the month; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or *craw*. *Ray.*

But flutt'ring there, they nestle near the throne,

And lodge in habitations not their own,

By their high *croops* and corns gizzards known. *Dryden.*

CROPPFUL. *adj.* [*crop* and *full*.] Satiated; with a full belly.

He stretch'd out all the chimney's length,

Basks at the fire his hairy strength;

And, *crop-full*, out of doors he dings,

Ere the first cock has matin rings. *Milton, I. All.*

CROP-SICK. † *adj.* [*crop* and *sick*.] Sick with repletion; sick with excess and debauchery.

This daughter that I tell you of, is full'n

A little *crop-sick*, with the dangerous surfeit

She took of your affection. *Braun, and Fl. Tamer tamed.*

Strange olds! where *crop-sick* drunkards mutt engage

A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage. *Tate, Jew.*

CROP-SICKNESS. * *n. s.* [*crop* and *sickness*.] Sickness arising from repletion.

Every visitant is become a physician; one that scarce knew any but *crop-sickness*, cryeth, No such apothecary's shop as the *sack-shop*! *Whitlock, Manners of the Eng. p. 126.*

CROP. † *n. s.* [*cropp*, Saxon.]

1. The highest part or end of any thing; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

When Zephirus cle with his sweete brothe

En pic'd both in every holt and lethe

The tender *croppes*. *Chaucer, C. T. Prolog.*

2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field.

And this of all my harvest hope I have,

Nought reaped but a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenser, Past.*

Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous *crop*,

Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton, P. L.*

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,

That sacred stream, should never water weeds,

Nor make the *crop* of thorns and thistles grow. *Roscommon.*

Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than mowing of it too soon. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Any thing cut off.

C R O

Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reserv'd for thee. *Dryden, Fables.*
To CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop.

Crop'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat, one half is cut away. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

He, upon whose side
The fewest roses are *crop'd* from the tree,
Shall yield the other in the right opinion. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

All the budding honours on thy crest
I'll *crop*, to make a garland for my head. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one,
and will plant it upon an high mountain. *Ezek. xvii. 22.*

There are some tears of trees, which are combed from the
beards of goats; for when the goats bite and *crop* them, especially
in the mornings, the dew being on, the tear cometh
forth, and hangeth upon their beards. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

No more, my goats, shall I behold you climb
The steepy cliffs, or *crop* the flow'ry thyme! *Dryden, Virgil.*

2. To gather before it falls.

O fruit divine!
Sweet of thyself, but much more sweet thus *crop'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

Age, like ripe apples, on earth's bosom drops;
While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*. *Denham.*
Death destroys.

The parent's hopes, and *crops* the growing boys. *Creesh.*
To CROP. *v. n.* To yield harvest.

Royal wench!
She made great Cæsar lay his sword to-bed;
He plough'd her, and she *cropt*. *Shakspeare, Anth. and Cleop.*
CROP-EAR.* *n. s.* [*crop* and *ear*.] A horse, having
his ears *cropped*.

What horse? a roan, a *crop-ear*, is it not?

Shakspeare, K. Hen. IV. P. I.

I'll lay a thousand pound upon my *crop-ear*.
Beaumont and Fl. Sould Lady.

CROP-EARED.* Having the ears *cropped*.

A *crop-ear'd* scrivener, this. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

CROPPER. *n. s.* [from *crop*.] A kind of pigeon with
a large *crop*.

There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be
croppers, carriers, rants. *Walton's Angler.*

CRO'SIER. *n. s.* [*croiser*, Fr. from *croix*, a cross.]
The pastoral staff of a bishop, which has a cross
upon it.

When prelates are great, there is also danger from them;
as in the times of Anselmus and Thomas Becket, who, with
their *croisiers*, did almost try it with the king's sword. *Bacon.*

Grievances there were, I must confess, and some incon-
gruities in my civil government; wherein some say the *crozier*,
some say the distaff, was too busy. *Howell, England's Tears.*

Her front erect with majesty she bore,
The *crozier* wielded, and the mitre wore. *Dryden.*

CRO'SLET.* *n. s.* [*croisselet*, French.]

1. A small cross.

Then Una 'gan to ask, if aught he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion true,
That in his armour bore a *croset* red. *Spenser, F. Q. i. vi. 36.*
Here an unfinished diamond *croset* lay,
To which soft lovers' adoration pay. *Gay, Fan.*

2. It seems to be printed in the following passage, by
mistake for *corselet*.

The *croset* some, and some the cuishes mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. A crucible. [old Fr. *croisueil*.] *Bullockar.*
The coles right anon weren yset,
And this canon took out a *crosetlet*.

Chaucer, Chan. Yeo. Tqle.

Your *crosetlets*, crucibles, and cucurbites.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

C R O

CROSS.* *n. s.* [Welsh, *croes*; bas Bret. *croas*, *croes*;
croix, Fr. *croce*, Ital. *crux*, Latin.]

1. One strait body laid at right angles over another;
the instrument by which the Saviour of the world
suffered death.

They make a little *cross* of a quill, long ways of that part of
the quill which hath the pith, and crossways of that piece of
the quill without pith. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

You are first to consider seriously the infinite love of your
Saviour, who offered himself for you as a sacrifice upon the
cross. *Bp. Taylor, Guide to the Penitent.*

2. The ensign of the Christian religion.

And on his brest a bloodie *cross* he bore,
The deare remembrance of his dying Lorde,
For whose sweete sake that glorious badge he bore.

Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 2

We do sign him with the sign of the *cross*, in token that
hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ
crucified, and manfully to fight under his banner against sin,
the world, and the devil, and to continue Christ's faithful
soldier and servant unto his life's end.

Ministration of Publick Baptism.

Her holy faith and Christian *cross* oppos'd
Against the Saxon gods. *Rowe.*

3. A monument with a cross upon it to excite de-
votion; such as were anciently set in market-
places.

She doth stray about
By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays. *Shakspeare.*

4. A line drawn through another.
And some against all idolizing
The *cross* in shop-books. *Hudibras, iii. ii.*

5. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune;
hindrance; vexation; opposition; misadventure;
trial of patience.

Wishing unto me many *crosses* and mischances in my love,
whensoever I should love. *Sidney.*

Then let us teach our trial patience,
Because it is a customary *cross*. *Shakspeare.*

Heaven prepares good men with *crosses*; but no ill can hap-
pen to a good man. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

A great estate hath great *crosses*, and a mean fortune hath
but small ones. *Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.*

6. Money so called, because marked with a cross.

He was said to make soldiers spring up out of the very earth
to follow him, though he had not a *cross* to pay them salary.

Howell, Vocal Forest.

Whereas we cannot much lament our loss,
Who neither carry'd back nor brought one *cross*. *Dryden.*

7. *Cross and Pile*, a play with money; at which it is
put to chance whether the side, which bears a
cross, shall lie upward, or the other.

Whatum had neither *cross* nor *pile*;
His plunder was not worth the while. *Hudibras.*

This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys play; *cross*, I
win, and *pile*, you lose; or, what's yours is mine, and what's
mine is my own. *Swift.*

8. Church lands in Ireland.

The absolute palatines made their own judges, so as the
king's writ did not run in those counties, but only in the
church lands lying within the same, which were called the
cross; wherein the king made a sheriff; so in each of these
counties palatines there was one sheriff of the liberty, and
another of the *cross*. *Sir J. Davies.*

CROSS.* *adj.* [from the substantive.]

1. Transverse; falling a thwart something else.

Whatsoever penumbra should be made in the circles by the
cross refraction of the second prism, that penumbra would be con-
spicuous in the right lines which touch those circles. *Newton.*

The sun, in that space of time, by his annual contrary mo-
tion eastward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptick,
cross to the motion of the equator. *Holder on Time.*

The ships must needs encounter, when they either advance
towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection
of *cross* ones. *Benkeny.*

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face,
To stand against the deep dread bolted thunder?
In the most terrible and nimble stroke
Of quick *cross* lightning?
The *cross* like lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heaven.
The harms of thwarting thunder blue,
Or what the *cross* dire-looking planet smites.
Shakspeare, K. Lear.
Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.
Milton, Arcades.

3. Adverse; opposite; often with *to*.

We're both love's captives; but with fate so *cross*,
One must be happy by the other's loss.
Dryden.
Cross to our interests, curbing sense and sin;
Oppress'd without, and undermin'd within,
It thrives through pain.
It runs *cross* to the belief and apprehension of the rest of
mankind; a difficulty, which a modest and good man is scarce
able to encounter.
Dryden.
Atterbury.

4. Perverse; untractable.

When, through the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper
or condition, the enjoyment of a pleasure would certainly ex-
pose him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him
quit it.
South.

5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured. [*Welsh, croes*, surly.]

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he
had received a *cross* answer from his mistress?
All *cross* and distasteful humours, and whatever else may
render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to one
another, must be shunned.
Tillotson.

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind bring all the ends of a long and various hypo-
thesis together; sees how one part coheres with, and depends
upon another; and so clears off all the appearing contrarieties
and contradictions, that seem'd to lie *cross* and uncouth, and
to make the whole unintelligible.
South.

7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.

We learn the great reasonableness of not only a contented,
but also a thankful acquiescence in any condition, and under
the *cross*est and severest passages of Providence.
I cannot, without some regret, behold the *cross* and unlucky
issue of my design; for by my dislike of disputes, I am engag'd
in one.
South.
Glanville.

8. Interchanged.

Evarechus made a *cross* marriage also with Dorilaus's sister,
and shortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles.
Cross marriages, between the king's son and the archduke's
daughter; and again, between the archduke's son and the
king's daughter.
Sidney.
Bacon, Hen. VII.

Cross. *prep.*1. Athwart; so as to intersect any thing; trans-
versely.

The enemy had, in the woods before them, cut down great
trees *cross* the ways, so that their horse could not possibly pass
that way.
Knolles.

Between the midst and these, the gods assign'd
Two habitable seats of human kind;
And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway.
Dryden, Virg.

Cross his back, as in triumphant scorn,
The hope and pillar of the house was torn.
Dryden, Fables.

2. Over; from side to side.

I charge thee, waft me safely *cross* the channel.
Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.
A fox was taking a walk one night *cross* a village.
L'Estrange.

To Cross. *v. a.* [from the noun.]1. To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart
another.

This forc'd the stubborn'st, for the cause,
To *cross* the cudgels to the laws;
That what by breaking them 't had gain'd,
By their support might be maintain'd.
The loxie, or *cross*-bill, whose bill is thick and strong, with
the tips *cross*ing one another, with great readiness breaks open
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fir-cones, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kernels; as
if the *cross*ing of the bill was designed for this service.

Derham, Physico-Theology.
I shall most carefully observe, not to *cross* over, or deface
the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the
margin.
Pope.

A hunted hare treads back her paces, and *crosses* and con-
founds her former track.
Watts.

2. To sign with the cross.

Friars
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And exercise the beds, and *cross* the walls.
Dryden.

3. To cancel: as, to *cross* an article.

4. To pass over.

He conquer'd this proud Turk as far as the Hellespont,
which he *crossed*, and made a visit to the Greek emperor at
Constantinople.
Temple.

We found the hero, for whose only sake
We sought the dark abodes, and *cross'd* the bitter lake.
Dryden.

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or a-thwart; not in
opposition; not in the same line.

But he them spying, gan to turn aside;
For fear, as seem'd, or for some feined loss;
More greedy they of news, fast towards him do *cross*.
Spenser, F. Q.

6. To thwart: to interpose obstruction; to embarrass;
to obstruct; to hinder; to counteract.

Still do I *cross* this wretch, what so he taketh in hand.
Hooker.

The king no longer could endure
Thus to be *cross'd* in what he did intend.
Daniel.

He was so great an enemy to Digby and Colepeper, who
were only present in debates of the war with the officers, that
he *crossed* all they proposed.
Clarendon.

Bury'd in private, and so suddenly!
It *crosses* my design, which was to allow
The rites of funeral fitting his degree.
Dryden.

Swell'd with our late successes on the foe,
Which France and Holland wanted power to *cross*,
We urge an unseen fate.
Dryden.

The firm patriot there,
Though still by faction, vice, and fortune *cross*ed,
Shall find the generous labour was not lost.
Addison, Cato.

7. To counteract; to be inconsistent with.

Then their wills clash with their understandings, and their
appetites *cross* their duty.
Locke.

8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to coun-
termand.

No governour is suffered to go on with any one course, but
upon the least information he is either stopped and *crossed*, or
other courses appointed him from hence.
Spenser on Ireland.

It may make my case dangerous, to *cross* this in the
smallest.
Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a syllable which any ways *crosseth* us.
Hooker.

It is certain, howsoever it *cross* the received opinion, that
sounds may be created without air.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

10. To debar; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch shall spring,
To *cross* me from the golden time I look for.
Shakspeare.

To Cross. *v. n.*

1. To lie a-thwart another thing.

2. To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason.
Sidney.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. *n. s.* A round shot; or great bullet,
with a bar of iron put through it.
Harris.

CROSS-BILL.* *n. s.* [In chancery.] A bill brought
by a defendant against the plaintiff.

To CROSS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*cross* and *examine*.] To
try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the
contrary party.

If we may but *cross-examine* and interrogate their actions
against their words, these will soon confess the invalidity of
their solemnest confessions.
Decoy of Pity.

The judges shall, as they think fit, interrogate or *cross-examine* the witnesses. *Spectator.*

CROSS-EXAMINATION.* *n. s.* [from *cross* and *examination*.] The act of nicely examining, by questions apparently captious, the faith of evidence in a court of justice.

CROSS-STAFF. *n. s.* [from *cross* and *staff*.] An instrument commonly called the forestaff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. *Harris.*

CROSS-ARMED.* *adj.* [cross and armed.] Having the arms folded across; melancholy.

Yet neither will I vex your eyes to see

A sighing Ode, nor *cross-arm'd* Elegie. *Donne, Poems, p. 182.*

CROSS-ARROW.* *n. s.* [cross and arrow.] An arrow of a crossbow,

Why I was run twice through the body, and shot i' the head with a *cross-arrow*, and yet am well again.

Beaum. and Fl. King and no King.

CROSS-BARR'D.* *adj.* [cross and bar.] Secured by transverse bars.

Substantial doors,

Cross-barr'd and bolted fast.

Milton, E. L.

There is much difference of prisons: one is strait and closely locked, so far from admitting visitants, that it scarce allows the sun to look in at those *cross-barr'd* gates.

Ep. Hall, Free Prisoner.

CROSSBILL.* *n. s.* [*loxia*.] A small bird, so called in English from its beak, which is hooked both ways, and has the points crossing one another.

CROSSBITE. *n. s.* [cross and bite.] A deception; a cheat.

The fox, that trusted to his address and manage, without so much as dreaming of a *cross-bite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. *L' Estrange.*

To CROSSBITE. *v. a.* [from, the noun.] To contravene by deception.

No rhetoric must be spent against *cross-biting* a country evidence, and frightening him out of his senses. *Collier.*

That many knotty points there are,

Which all discuss, but few can clear;

As nature slyly had thought fit,

For some by-ends, to *cross-bite* wit.

Prior.

CROSSBOW. *n. s.* [cross and bow.] A missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

Gentlemen suffer their beasts to run wild in their woods and waste ground, where they are hunted and killed with *cross-bows* and pieces, in the manner of deer.

Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

The master of the *cross-bows*, lord Rambures. *Shakespeare.*

Testimony is like the shot of a long bow, which owes its efficacy to the force of the shooter; argument is like the shot of the *cross-bow*, equally forcible whether discharged by a giant or a dwarf. *Boyle.*

CROSSBOWER. *n. s.* [from *crossbow*.] A shooter with a cross-bow.

The French assisted themselves by land with the *crossbowers* of Genoa against the English. *Raleigh, Essays.*

CROSSBUN.* *n. s.* [cross and bun.] A cake marked with the form of the cross; and known by the name of the Good-Friday-bun.

To CROSSCUT.* *v. a.* [cross and cut.] To cut across; to intersect.

If the miners would be at the charge of *cross-cutting* the rise of this limestone-hill, they would discover the vein from whence this ore doth flow.

Robinson, Nat. Hist. of Cumb. and Westm. 1709.

To CROSSFLOW.* *v. n.* [cross and flow.] To flow in a contrary direction.

The flood,
That staid her flight with his *cross-flowing* course.

Milton, Comus.

CROSSGRAINED.* *adj.* [cross and grain.]

1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular.

If the stuff proves *cross-grained* in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs *cross-grained*. *Moxon*

2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

We find in sullen wits,

And *cross-grain'd* works of modern wits,
The wonder of the ignorant.

Hudibras.

The spirit of contradiction, in a *cross-grained* woman, is incurable.

L' Estrange.

She was none of your *cross-grained*, tergivant, scolding jades, that one had as good be hanged as live in the house with.

Arbutnot, John Bull.

But wisdom, peevish and *cross-grain'd*,

Must be oppos'd, to be sustain'd.

Prior.

CROSSL'GGED.* *adj.* [cross and leg.] Having the legs crossed.

Their table is usually the ground, covered with some slight sort of carpet, over which they spread a pintado cloth, and sit *cross-legged* as taylor.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 309.

In an arch of the south wall of the church, is cut in stone the poutraiture of a knight lying *cross-legged*, in armour of mail.

Ashmole, Berk. i. p. 16.

CROSSING.* *n. s.* [from *cross*.]

1. The act of signing with the cross.

How long might an indifferent eye look upon the comical and mimic actions in those your mysteries that should be sacred; your magical exorcisms, your clerical shaving, your uncleanly unctions, your *crossings*.

Bp. Hall, Epist. 1.

What work do they make with their continual *crossings* upon every occasion.

Trapp, Popery truly stated, ii. § xi.

2. Opposition.

From many men I do not bear these *crossings*.

Shakespeare, K. Hen. IV. P. 1.

CROSSLET.* See CROSLET.

CROSSLY.† *adv.* [from *cross*.]

1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to.

Thy friends are fled to wait upon thy foes,

And *crossly* to thy good all fortune goes.

Shakespeare, K. Rich. II.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as untowardly, and *crossly* to the reason of things, as can be imagined.

Tillotson.

3. Unfortunately.

If he have any child,

He shall be *crossly* match'd.

Beaum. and Fl. Philaster.

CROSSNESS. *n. s.* [from *cross*.]

1. Transverseness; intersection.

2. Perverseness; peevishness.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a *crossness*, or aptness to oppose; but the deeper sort, to envy, or more mischief.

Bacon.

I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of *crossness* or humour.

K. Charles.

Who would have imagined, that the stiff *crossness* of a poor captive should ever have had the power to make Haman's seat so uneasy to him?

L' Estrange.

They help us to forget the *crossness* of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments asleep.

Collier of the Entertainment of Books.

CROSSPURPOSE.* *n. s.* [cross and purport.]

1. A conceit of conversation, proposing a difficulty to be solved; a kind of enigma or riddle.

The preceding sport—was probably the diversion of the age, and of the same stamp with our modern *cross-purposes*, or questions and commands.

Whalley, Note on B. Jonson's Cynthia Revels.

2. A contradictory system.

C R O

To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to have something of *cross-purpose* in it. *Shaftesbury.*

To CROSSQUESTION.* *v. a.* [*cross* and *question*.] To cross-examine.

They were so narrowly sifted, so craftily examined, and cross-questioned by the Jewish magistrates, &c.

Killingbeck, Sermon. p. 127.

CROSSROAD.* *n. s.* [*cross* and *road*.] A road across the country; not the direct high-road.

The carriages taking the road to Varennes, he went a cross-road to rejoin them. *Guthrie, Geog. France.*

CROSSROW. *n. s.* [*cross* and *row*.] Alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,

And from the crossrow plucks the letter G;

And says a wizard told him, that by G

His issue disinherited should be. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

CROSSWAY.* *n. s.* [*cross* and *way*.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road; or the place, where one road intersects another.

Neither shouldst thou have stood in the cross-way.

Obadiah, ver. 14.

Damn'd spirits all,

That in crossways and floods have burial,

Already to their wormy beds are gone.

Shakespeare.

CROSSWIND.* *n. s.* [*cross* and *wind*.] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The least unhappy persons do, in so fickle and so tempestuous a sea as this world, meet with many more either crosswinds or stormy gusts than prosperous gales. *Boyle.*

CROSSWORT.* *n. s.* [from *cross* and *wort*.]

It hath soft leaves, like the ladies bedstraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves, that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, disposed in form of a cross. *Miller.*

CROTCH. *n. s.* [*croc*, Fr.] A hook or fork.

There is a tradition of a dilemma, that Moreton used to raise the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his crotch. *Bacon, Rich. VII.*

Save elme, ash, and crab-tree for cart and for plough,
Save step for a stile of the crotch and the bough. *Tusser.*

CRO'TCHET.* *n. s.* [*crochet*, Fr.]

1. [In musick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver.

Chambers.

As a good harper, stricken far in years,
Into whose cunning hands the gout doth fall,
All his old crotchets in his brain he bears,
But on his harp plays ill, or not at all.

Davies.

2. A support; a piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. [from *croch*, a brk.]

A stately temple shoots within the skies,
The crotchets of their cot in columns rise.

Dryden.

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]

4. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy.

[They] set all in an uproar by their new doctrines, paradoxes, fignments, crotchets; make new divisions, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 653.

His quaint erotchet of people and people—cannot but be hissed at by any of sound judgement.

Bp. Morton, Discharge, &c. p. 87.

This is but a crotchet of the law, but that brought against it is plain scripture. *Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*
All the devices and crotchets of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twitch or enlarge the ivy. *Howell.*

The horse smelt him out, and presently a crotchet came in his head how he might countermine him. *L'Estrange.*

C R O

To CRO'TCHET.* *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play in a measured time of musick.

The nimblest crocheting musician. *Donne, Poems, p. 68.*

CRO'TCHETED.* *part. adj.* [from *crotchct*.] Distinguished by musical notation.

Not these cantels and morsels of scripture warbled, quavered, and crotchcted, to give pleasure unto the ears.

Harnas, Tr. of Beza's Sermon. (1587,) p. 267.

To CROUCH.* *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, French, Dr. Johnson says. The German *kriechen*, to creep, however, seems preferable; though indeed formerly our word was sometimes written *crooching*.]

1. To stoop low; to lie close to the ground; as the lion crouches to his master.

You know the voice, and now crouch like a cur,

Ta'en worrying sheep.

Beaumont and Fl. Martial Maul.

2. To fawn; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly.

Every one that is left in thine house, shall come and crouch to him for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread.

1 Sam. ii. 36.

At his heels,

Leasht in like hounds, should famine, sword and fire,

Crouch for Employment.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

• They fawn and crouch to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are present; and, when they are absent, steal their jests.

Dryden.

Too well the vigour of that arm they know;

They lick the dust, and crouch beneath their fatal foe.

Dryden.

Your shameful story shall record of me,

The men all crouch'd, and left a woman free.

Dryden.

To CROUCH.* *v. a.* [Fr. *cruche*, Sax. *cpuce*, the cross.]

To sign with the cross; to bless. Not now in use.

I crouche thee from elves, and from wightes.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale.

CROUCH-BACK.* See **CROOK-BACK**, and **CROUCHED Friars**.

CROUCHED Friars.* *n. s.* [from *To crouch*.] An order of friars formerly in this country; so called from the cross which they wore; often written *cruched* or *crutchel*.

With Edward went his brother Edmund, earl of Lancaster, surnamed *crouch-back*; not that he was crook-shouldered, or camel-backed, but from the cross, anciently called a *crouch*, (whence *crouched* friars,) which now he wore in his voyage to Jerusalem. *Fuller, Holy War, p. 215.*

CROUD.* See **CROWD**.

CROUP.* *n. s.* [*croupe*, Fr.]

1. The rump of a fowl.

2. The buttocks of a horse.

This carter thakketh his horse upon the croupe.

Chaucer, Fr. Tale.

3. The rump of a person.

Ralpho—had got up

Upon his legs with sprained croup.

Hudibras, C. 2. 934.

CROUP.* *n. s.* [Goth. *hropan*, to cry out.] A kind of asthma or catarrh, to which children are subject, attended with great soreness in the throat, and with inflammatory fever.

CROUPA'DES. *n. s.* [from *croup*.] Higher leaps than those of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without jerking.

Farrier's Dict.

CROW. *n. s.* [cnap, Saxon; *corvus*.]

• A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

To crows he like impartial grace affords,
And choughs and daws, and such republick birds. *Dryden.*

2. To pluck a Crow, is to be industrious or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you dispute, we must even pluck a crow about it. *L'Estrange.*

Resolve before we go,
That you and I must pull a crow. *Hudibras.*

3. A bar of iron, with a beak, used as a lever to force open doors; as the *Latins* called a hook *corvus*.

The crow is used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, and then they thrust the claws between the ground and the timber; and lying some stuff behind the crow, they draw the other end of the shank backwards, and so raise the timber. *Moxon's Mech. Ewer.*

Get me an iron crow, and bring it straight
Unto my cell. *Shakspeare, Rom. and Jul.*

Against the gate employ your crows of iron. *Southerners*

4. [From crow.] The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.

CROWFLOWER.* *n. s.* In botany, a kind of carnation.

Fantastick garlands did she make
Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long purples. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The crow-flower, and thereby the clover-flower they stick. *Drayton, Polyolb. S. 15.*

CROWFOOT.† *n. s.* [from crow and foot; in Latin, *ranunculus*.] A flower.

There crowfeet did their purple bells unfold,
And the smooth kingcup shone with leaves of gold. *Coxall's Poems.*

CROWFOOT. *n. s.* [from crow and foot.] A caltrop or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; so that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is used in war for incommoding the cavalry. *Military Dict.*

To Crow.† *v. n.* preterit. *I crew*, or *crowed*; *I have crowed*. [capan, Sax.]

1. To make the noise which a cock makes in gaiety, or defiance.

But even then the morning cock crew loud. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Diogenes called an ill physician, cock. Why? saith he. Diogenes answered, Because when you crow, men use to rise. *Bacon.*

That the lion trembles at the crowing of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fabulous. *Hakevill.*

Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So high her cock. *Dryden, Fables.*

2. To boast; to bully; to vapour; to bluster; to swagger.

Vaunting Sennacherib crowing over poor Jerusalem. *Bp. Hall's Works, ii. 350.*

Selby is crowing, and though always defeated by his wife, still crowing on. *Grandison.*

CROWD.† *n. s.* [cþuð, cnead, Sax.]

1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.
2. A promiscuous medley, without order or distinction.

He could then compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult he had observed in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its crowd of islands. *Pope.*

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the crowd to see a shrine,
But by the way, with food divine. *Dryden, Fables.*

4. [From *crwth*, Welch.] A fiddle.

When he came, and nighed to the house, he herd a symfonie and a croude. *Wicliffe, St. Luke, xv.*

Hark how the minstrels gin to shrill aloud
Their metry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor and the trembling croud, *Spenser, Epithal.*

That well agree withuten breach or jar.
Let them freely sing and dance, have their poppet-plays,
hobby-horses, tubers, crouds, bag-pipes, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 273.*

His fiddle is your proper purchase,
Won in the service of the churches;
And by your doom must be allow'd
To be, or be no more, a crowd. *Hudibras.*

To Crowd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confused multitudes.

A mind which is ever crowding its memory with things which it learns, may cram the invention itself. *Watts.*

2. To press close together.

The time disorder'd, doth in common sense
Crowders and crush us to this monstrous form,
To hold our safety up. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

It seems probable, that the sea doth still grow narrower from age to age, and sinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and crowd the air out of them. *Burnet, Theory.*

As the mind itself is thought to take up no space, so its actions seem to require no time; but many of them seem to be crowded into an instant. *Locke.*

Then let us fill
This little interval, this pause of life,
With all the virtues we can crowd into it. *Addison, Cato.*

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How short is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And crowd a vainer monarch for a smile? *Granville.*

4. To Crowd Sail. [A sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To Crowd. *v. n.*

1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused.

They follow their undaunted king;
Crowd through their gates; and in the fields of light,
The shocking squadrons meet in mortal fight. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. To thrust among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not some cunning sin,
Amidst so many virtues, crowded in. *Cowley, Davideis.*

To Crowd.* *v. n.* [from crowd, the fiddle.] To fiddle.

Fiddlers, crowd on, crowd on; let no man lay a block in your way. *Massinger, Old Law.*

CROWDER.† *n. s.* [from crowd.] A fiddler.

Chevy-chase sung by a blind crowder,
Orpheus, a one-ey'd blearing Thracian, }
The crowder of that barbarous nation,
Was ballad-singer by vocation. *Sidney.*

Swift, ed. Barrct, p. 134.

CROWKEEPER. *n. s.* [crow and keep.] A scarecrow.

That fellow handles his bow like a crowkeeper. *Shakspeare.*

CROWN.† *n. s.* [Su. Goth. *krona*, a crown; Dutch, *kroone*; Fr. *couronne*; Lat. *corona*. Some refer to the Welsh *cwrn*, round.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

If thou be a king, where is thy crown? —

— My crown is in my heart, not on my head:

My crown is call'd content;

A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a blessed crown.

Shakspeare, Tempest.

I would the college of the cardinals

Would chuse him pope, and carry him to Rome,

And set the triple crown upon his head. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

C R O

Is it not as great a presumption in us to become God's sons; and to inherit kingdoms, and to hope for crowns, and thrones and sceptres, as it is to sit down with him as his guests? *Kettlewell.*

2. A garland.

Receive a crown for thy well-ordering of the feast. *Eccles.*

3. Reward; honorary distinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible. *1 Cor. ix. 25.*

Let merit crown, and justice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryden, Epist.*

4. Regal power; royalty.

The succession of a crown in several countries, places it on different heads. *Locke.*

5. The top of the head in a contemptuous sense.

If he awake
From toe to crown he'll fill our skins with pinches;
Make us strange stuff. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

From the sole of his foot even to the crown of his head there was no blemish in him. *2 Sam. xiv. 25.*

While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the crown to send for the mongster. *L'Estrange.*

Behold! if fortune, or a mistress frowns,
Some plunge in business, others shave their crowns. *Pope.*

6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain.

Upon the crown o' th' cliff, what thing was that
Which parted from you? *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the steep crown
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down. *Dryden, Æn.*

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about as big as the crown of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muscle. *Sharp's Surg.*

8. A piece of money, anciently stamped with a crown; five shillings.

Trust not to your servants, who may misinform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few crowns. *Bacon.*

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so brown,

May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a crown. *Suckling.*

An ounce of silver, whether in pence, groats, or crown-pieces, stivers or ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver. *Locke.*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the crown of old men. *Eccles. xxv. 6.*

Therefore my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and crown, stand fast in the Lord. *Philip. iv. 1.*

10. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. *n. s.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.]

A plant.

Bold oxlips, and
The crown-imperial; lilies of all kinds. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

To CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,
William lord Hastings had pronounc'd your part;
I mean your voice for crowning of the king. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

Her who fairest does appear.
Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden.*

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbro, the priest, the proud Marrabians led,
And peaceful olives crown'd his hoary head. *Dryden, Æn.*

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious.

Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crown'd him with glory and honour. *Psaln viii. 5.*

She shall be, to the happiness of England,
An aged princess; many days shall see her,
And yet no day without a deed to crown it. *Shakspeare.*

4. To reward; to recompense.

Urge your success; deserve a lasting name,
She'll crown a grateful and a constant flame. *Roscommon.*

C R U

5. To complete; to perfect.

The lasting and crowning privilege, or rather property of friendship, is constancy. *South.*

6. To terminate; to finish.

All these a milk-white honeycomb surround,
Which in the midst the country-banquet crown'd. *Dryden.*

CROWNER. *n. s.* [from crown.]

1. A perfecter.

O thou mother of delights,
Crownier of all happy nights. *Beaumont and Fl. Mad Lover.*

2. The old, and still the vulgar word for coroner.

Hulot and Barret.

Is this law? —

Ay, marry is't; crowner's-quest law. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

CROWNET. *n. s.* [from crown.]

1. The same with coronet.

Another might have had
Perhaps the hurdle, or at least the axe,
For what I have this crownet, robes, and wax. *B. Jonson, Mortimer's Fall.*

2. In the following passage it seems to signify chief end; last purpose; probably from *finis coronat opus*.

Oh, this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm,
Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;
Whose bosom was my crownet, my chief end;
Like a right gipsy, hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

CROWNGLASS. *n. s.* The finest sort of window-glass.

CROWNING. *n. s.* In architecture, that which finishes or crowns any decoration; as a pediment, a cornice, and the like.

CROWNPOST. *n. s.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB. *n. s.* A stinking filthy scab, that breeds round about the corners of a horse's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful sore. *Furrier's Dict.*

CROWN-THISTLE. *n. s.* [*corona imperialis*,] A flower.

CROWNWHEEL. *n. s.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

CROWNWORKS. *n. s.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground. *Harris.*

CROWS-FEET. *n. s.* The wrinkles under the eyes, or from the outward corners of the eyes, which are the effect of age, and which are thought to resemble the impression of the feet of crows. "And by myne eye the crowe his claw doth wright." *Spenser, Shep. Cal. December.*

So longe mote ye liven, and all proude,
Till crows-feete growin under your eie. *Chaucer, Tr. and Cress. ii. 404.*

CROWTOE. *n. s.* [crow and toe.] A plant.

Bring the rathe priuouse that forsaken dies,
The tufted crow-toe and pale jessamine. *Milton, Lycidas.*

CROYLSTONE. *n. s.* Crystallized cauk. In this the crystals are small. *Woodward on Fossils.*

CRUCHED, or CRUTCHED Friars. *n. s.* See CROUCHER. The largest house of these religious persons, in this country, was near Tower-Hill in London; where the name of *Cruched Friars* is still retained.

CRUCIAL. *adj.* [*crux, crucis*, Lat.] Transverse; intersecting one another.

Whoever has seen the practice of the crucial incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favour. *Sharp.*

To CRUCIATE.† *v. a.* [*crucio*, Lat. *crucier*, Fr.]

To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

They vexed, tormented, and *cruciated* the weak consciences of men. *Bale on the Revel.* (1550.) i. 5.

The thus miserably *cruciated* spirit must needs quit its unfit habitation. *Glanville, Pre-hist. of Soult*, ch. 14.

They [Mahometans] believe also the punishment of sepulchres, or that the dead therein are often *cruciated*.

L. Addison, Life of Mahomet, p. 99.

CRUCIATE.* *adj.* [from the verb.] Tormented.

Cruciate with sorowe and peynes hyduous.

Life of St. Werburg, (1521.) i. iii.

In this life are they *cruciate* with a troublous and doubtfull conscience. *Bale on the Revel.* p. 7.

Immediately I was so *cruciate*, that I desired—death to take me. *Sir T. Elgot, Gov. fol.* 129. b.

CRUCIATION.* *n. s.* [Lat. *cruciatius*.] Torture; agony; exquisite pain.

We know we have to do with a God, that delights more in the prosperity of his saints, than in the *cruciation* and howling of his enemies. *Bp. Hall, Souls farewell to Earth*, § 7.

The Romans who most used crucifixion, did in their language deduce their expressions of pains and *cruciation* from the cross. *Pearson on the Creed*, Art. iv.

CRUCIBLE. *n. s.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] A chymist's melting pot, made of earth; so called, because they were formerly marked with a cross.

Take a quantity of good silver, and put it in a *crucible* or melting cruse, and set them on the fire, well covered round about with coals. *Peacham on Drawing*.

CRUCIFEROUS. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing the cross. *Dict.*

CRUCIFIER.† *n. s.* [from *crucify*.] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

He prays for his *crucifiers*; whom yet he nameth not *crucifiers*, but them: Father, forgive them.

Walsall, Life of Christ, (1615.) C. 6. b.

Visible judgements were executed on Christ's *crucifiers*. *Hammond*.

CRUCIFIX.† *n. s.* [Fr. *crucifix*, from the Lat. *crucifixus*.]

1. A representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

There stands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonies of death. *Addison on Italy*.

2. The cross of Christ; figuratively, the religion of Christ.

But now infinite numbers of persons of all sexes, and all ages, and all countries, came in to the Holy *Crucifix*.

Bp. Taylor, Mor. Den. of the Tr. of the Chr. Rel. ed. Hurd, p. 64.

CRUCIFIXION. *n. s.* [from *crucifixus*, Latin.] The punishment of nailing to a cross.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Addison on Italy*.

CRUCIFORM.† *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a cross.

There are a few other things worth his notice; such as is that tremendous *cruciform* image, with three rotund bores on the head-board, in the Cornmarket.

The Student, (T. Warton,) ii. 37.

To CRUCIFY.† *v. a.* [*crucifixer*, Fr. *crucifigo*, Lat.]

1. To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

They *crucify* to themselves the son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. *Heb.* vi. 6.

But to the cross he nails thy enemies,
The law that is against thee, and the sin
Of all mankind, with him there *crucify'd*. *Milton, P. L.*

2. To torment; to vex.

An epidemical disease, [melancholy,] that so much *crucifies* the body and the mind.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. To the Reader.

That which *crucifies* us most, is our own folly.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 6.

It does me good to think how I shall conjure him,
And *crucify* his crabbedness. *Beaum. and Fl. The Pilgrim*.

CRUCIGEROUS. *adj.* [*cruciger*, Latin.] Bearing the cross.

CRUD. *n. s.* [commonly written *curd*.] See CURD.] A concretion of any liquid into hardness or stiffness; conglutination.

To CRUD.* *v. a.* To curd or cruddle. See To CURD and To CRUDLE. *Sherwood*.

CRUDE.† *adj.* [*crud*, Fr. *crudus*, Lat.]

1. Raw; not subdued by fire.

2. Not changed by any process or preparation.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common *aqua fortis*, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle*.

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itself; for no fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

3. Harsh; unripe.

A juice so *crude* as cannot be ripened to the degree of nourishment. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

4. Unconcocted; not well digested in the stomach.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast, the first form or consistence, it is *crude* and unconcoct; and the process is to be called crudity and inconcoction. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

5. Not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature. Men stand in a kind of suspense, whether the queen will be the godmother after so *crude* a reconciliation.

Sir H. Wotton, Letters.

In a moment up they turned

Wide the celestial soil; and saw beneath

The originals of nature, in their *crude*

Conception.

Milton, P. I.

6. Having indigested notions.

Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,

Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Milton, P. R.*

7. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect.

Others, whom meer ambition fires, and dote

Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd

To their *crude* hopes, and I as amply promis'd.

B. Jonson.

What peradventure may seem full to me, may appear very *crude* and maimed to a stranger. *Digby on the Soul*

Abard expressions, *crude* abortive thoughts,

All the low legions of exploded faults.

Roscommon

CRUDELY.† *adv.* [from *crude*.] Unripely; without due preparation.

The advice was true; but fear had seiz'd the most,

And all good counsel is on cowards lost:

The question *crudely* put, to shun delay,

'Twas carry'd by the major part to stay.

Dryden, Hind and Panther.

These, *crudely* mixed up, made the farrago of the Alcoran.

Leslie, Truth of Christianity.

CRUDENESS.† *n. s.* [from *crude*.] Unripeness; indigestion.

You must temper the *crudeness* of your assertion.

Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot.

CRUDITY.† *n. s.* [*crudité*, Fr. Cotgrave; *cruditas*, Lat.]

1. Indigestion; inconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigestion and *crudities*, and consequently putrescence of humours.

Brown.

A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in the stomach. *Arbuthnot*.

2. Unripeness; want of maturity.

3. Indigested notion.

Another very common artifice, which those gentlemen make use of, is, to usher in their *crudities* under the name and ambrage of the men of sense. *Waterland, Charge*, (1732,) p. 17.

TO CRU'DLE. *v. a.* [a word of uncertain etymology, Dr. Johnson says. But see **TO CURDLE.**] To coagulate; to congeal; to concretize.

Comes the breme winter with chamfréd browes,
Full of wrinkles and frosty furrowes,
Drearily shooting his stormie dart,
Which *crudde* the bloud and pricks the harte.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. Feb.
Hast thou not poured me out as milk, and *crudled* me like cheese?
Job, x. 10.

These glaring, glittering rows of light, —
And *crudled* clouds, with silver tipplings dight.

Merc, Song of the Soul, i. i. 25.
I felt my *crudled* blood

Congeal with fear; my hair with horror stood. *Dryden, Zen.*

The Gelons use it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their *crudled* milk with horses blood. *Dryden, Virg.*

CRU'DY. *adj.* [from *crud.*]

1. Concreted; coagulated.

His cruel wounds with *crudy* blood congeal'd,
They binden up so wisely as they may. *Spenser, F. Q.*

2. [from *crude.*] Raw; chill.

Sufferis sack ascends into the brain; dries me there all the
foolish, dull, and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shakspeare.*

CRUEL. *† adj.* [*cruel*, French; *crudelis*, Latin.]

1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; void of pity; wanting compassion; savage; barbarous; unrelenting.

They are *cruel*, and have no mercy. *Jer.* vi. 23.

The daughter of my people is become *cruel*, like the ostriches
in the wilderness. *Lam.* iv. 3.

If thou art that *cruel* god, whose eyes
Delight in blood, and human sacrifice. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

2. [Of things.] Bloody; mischievous; destructive;
causing pain.

Consider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate
me with *cruel* hatred. *Ps.* xxv. 20.

We beheld one of the *cruellest* fights between two knights,
that ever hath adorned the most martial story. *Sidney.*

Evils *crueller* than war, and larger than the sea.
South, Sermon, viii. 219.

3. It is sometimes joined with another adjective, implying *very* or *extremely*; and is still so used in the west of England; as, *cruel* cross, *cruel* ill. See also the 3d sense of **CRUELLY**. Dr. Johnson has noticed neither.

I would now aske ye how ye like the play,
But as it is with school boys, cannot say;
I'm *cruel* fearful. *Beaumont and Fl. Ep. Two Noble Kinsmen.*

CRUELLY. *† adv.* [from *cruel.*]

1. In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously.

He relies upon a broken reed, that not *only* basely fails, but
also *cruelly* pierces the hand that rests upon it. *South.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands. *Dryden, Aurengz.*

2. Painfully; mischievously.

The Scottish arrows being sharp and slender enter into a
man or horse most *cruelly*, notwithstanding they are shot forth
weakly. *Spenser on Ireland.*

Brimstone and wild fire, though they burn *cruelly* and are
hard to quench, yet make no such fiery wind as gun-powder.
Bacon.

3. Extremely. See the 3d sense of **CRUEL**.

Was not master such-a-one *cruelly* cut last night?
Goodman, Wint. Ev. Conf. P. I.

I have already touched upon this subject, in a speculation
which shews how *cruelly* the country are led astray in following
the town. *Spectator*, No. 129.

CRUELNESS. *† n. s.* [from *cruel.*]

1. Inhumanity; cruelty.

But she more cruel, and more savage wild,

Than either lion or the lioness,

Shames not to be with guiltless blood defil'd;

But taketh glory in her *cruelness*. *Spenser, Sonnet*, 20.

To comfort you against the watchfulness and *cruelness* of
the dragon, is the goodness of God a fortress and bulwark.

Ep. of Gloucester, Sermon, 1576, b. iii.

My people's daughters live,

By reason of the foe's great *cruelness*,

As do the owles in the vast wilderness. *Donne, Poems*, p. 362.

2. Destructiveness.

Once have the winds the trees despoiled cleane,

And once again begins their *cruelness*.

Id. Surrey, Songs and Sonnettes.

CRUELTY. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *cruelté*, and *cruelité*, now
cruauté. V. Roquet.]

1. Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity; delight in the
pain or misery of others.

The *cruelty* and envy of the people,

Permitted by our dastard nobles,

Have suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be

Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

2. Act of intentional affliction.

There were great changes in the world by the revolutions of
empire, the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of en-
slaved nations. *Temple.*

CRUENTATE. *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Latin.] Smeared with
blood.

Atomical apothecaries pass from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon
to the wound. *Glanville, Scorpis.*

CRU'ET. *† n. s.* [*kruicke*, Dutch, Dr. Johnson says.

Rather, perhaps, the Fr. *cruchette*, a little jar.

"*Cruet*, or *crucet*, for wine or other liquor."

Huloet.] A vial for vinegar or oil, with a stopple.

Within thy reach I set the vinegar!

And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,

While pepper-water worms thy bait supply'd. *Swift.*

CRUISE. *n. s.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A small cup.

I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a
little oil in a *cruse*. *1 Kings*, xvii. 12.

The train prepare a *cruse* of curious mold,

A *cruse* of fragrance, form'd of burnish'd gold. *Pope, Odys.*

CRUISE. *† n. s.* [*croise*, Fr. from the original
cruisers, who bore the cross, and plundered only
infidels. Hence the Germ. *kreuzen*, and the Dutch
kruysen, to rove over the sea; though some have
pretended a Germ. adverb, *kruiss*, a cross, as the
origin of this word.] A voyage in search of plun-
der.

TO CRUISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rove over the
sea in search of opportunities to plunder; to wan-
der on the sea without any certain course.

CRUISER. *† n. s.* [from *cruse*.]

1. One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

Amongst the *cruisers* it was complained, that their surgeons
were too active in amputating fractured members. *Wiseman.*

2. A ship; a small man of war, employed in sailing
to and fro for the protection of merchant-ships and
other vessels.

CRUM. *† n. s.* [*cruma*, Saxon; *kruyme*, Dutch;

CRUMB. *† n. s.* [*krumm*, German.]

1. The soft part of bread; not the crust.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin
cut; and let it be boiled in milk till it grow to a pulp. *Bacon.*

2. A small particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*

Attract his slender feet.

Thomson, Winter.

TO CRUM. ** v. a.* [from the noun. So the Sax.

crýmman, *acrymman*, *friare*.] To break into

small pieces.

Barret.

Crum not your bread before you taste your porridge.

Braun, and Fl. Monsieur Thomas.

To CRU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb*.] To break into small pieces; to comminute.

Flesh is but the glass which holds the dust
That measures all our time, which also shall
Be *crumbled* into dust.

Herbert.

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy sinews.

Milton, Com.

By frequent parcelling and subdividing of inheritances, in process of time they became so divided and *crumbled*, that there were few persons of able estates.

Hale, Law of Eng.

At the same time we were *crumbled* into various factions and parties, all aiming at by-interests, without any sincere regard for the publick good.

Atterbury.

The bill leaves three hundred pounds a-year to the mother church; which they can divide likewise, and *crumble* as low as their will and pleasure will dispose of them.

Swift.

To CRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To fall into small pieces.

There is so hot a summer in my brain,
That all my bowels *crumble* up to dust.
Nor is the profit small the peasant makes,
Who smooths with harrow, or who pounds with rake,
The *crumbling* clods.

Dryden, Georg.

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the *crumbling* bust.

Pope.

If the stone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and pass in the form of gravel.

Arbuthnot on Dict.

What house, when its materials *crumble*,
Must not inevitably tumble?

Swift.

For the little land that remains, provision is made by the late act against popery, that it will daily *crumble* away.

Swift.

CRU'MENAL. *† n. s.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A purse.

The fat ox, that wont lidge in the stall,
Is now fast stalled in her *crumenal*.
Thus cram they their wide-gaping *crumenal*.

More, Song of the Soul, i. iii. 19.

CRU'MMABLE. ** adj.* [from *To crum*.] That which may be broken into small pieces.

Sherwood.

CRU'MMY. *adj.* [from *crum*.] Soft.

CRUMP. *† adj.* [crump, Saxon; *krom*, Dutch; *krumm*, Germ.] Crooked.

Levelling hereby the inequality of crooked backs, and *crump* shoulders.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 44.

CRUMP-SHOULDERED. *† adj.* [*crump* and *shoulder*.] Having crooked shoulders.

She is blind of one eye — *crump-shouldered*, bald, flat-nosed.

Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gr. (1623), p. 291.

When the workman took measure of him, he was *crump-shouldered*, and the right side higher than the left.

L'Estrange.

CRU'MPET. ** n. s.* [Sax. *crumpelht*.] A soft cake.

To CRU'MPLE. *† v. a.* [from *crump*; or corrupted from *rump*, *rompelen*, Dutch. Or from the Teut. *krempe*, to contract.] To draw into wrinkles; to crush together in complications.

He would have *crumpled*, curl'd, and struck himself
Out of the shape of man into a shadow.

Beaum. and Fl. Honest Man's Fortune.

The rose of Jericho — being a dry and ligneous plant, is preserved many years; and though *crumpled* and furdled up, yet, if infused in water, will swell and display its parts.

Sir T. Brown, Miscell. Tr. p. 34.

Sin crowds and *crumples* up our souls, which, if they were freely spread abroad, would be as wide and as large as the whole universe.

Cudworth, Serm. p. 65.

For then the body of man is quite another thing than what it was in its prime; it is contracted, and becomes much less, and *crumpled* up together, and in the end is brought even to crawl upon the ground.

Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 178.

Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made.

Addison.

To CRUMPLE. ** v. n.* To shrink up; to contract.

The locust and grasshopper are both of them hard, crusty, craggy, *crumpling* creatures.

Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 175.

CRU'MPLING. *n. s.* A small degenerate apple.

To CRUNK. *† v. n.* To cry like a crane.

Dict.

To CRU'NKLE. *† v. n.* To cry like a crane.

CRU'OR. ** n. s.* [Lat.] Gore; coagulated blood.

A body may be so preserved, that by the help of anatomy we may trace its minute meanders, and investigate the secret passages thereof, without being hindered by any offensive odour or contaminating cruor.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 3.

CRUP. ** n. s.* [old Fr. *criep* for *croupe*.] The buttocks. See **GROUP**.

CRUP. ** adj.* [perhaps a corruption of *crisp*.] Short; brittle; as, a *crup* cake; and figuratively, short or snappish; as, a *crup* answer. Still used in Kent.

CRUPPER. *† n. s.* [from *croupe*, Fr. the buttocks of the horse. Formerly written *crouper* or *crooper*.] That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

Clitophon had received such a blow, that he had lost the reins of his horst, with his head well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horse.

Sidney.

Where have you left the money that I gave you?

— Oh — sixpence, that I had a Wednesday last,

To pay the saddler for my mistress' *crupper*.

Shakespeare.

Where pride is in the saddle, shame is in the *crupper*.

Bp. Richardson on the Old Test. (1655), p. 272.

Full oft the rivals met, and neither spar'd

His utmost force, and each forgot to ward:

The head of this was to the saddle bent,

The other backward to the *crupper* sent.

Dryden.

CRU'RAL. *† adj.* [Fr. *crural*, Cotgrave; from *crus*, *cruris*, Latin.] Belonging to the leg.

The sharpness of the teeth, and the strength of the *crural* muscles in lions and tygers, are the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals.

Arbuthnot.

CRUSA'DE. *† } n. s.* See **CROISADE**.

CRUSA'DO. *† } n. s.* See **CROISADE**.

1. An expedition against the infidels.

Here the cow'd zealots with united cries

Urg'd the *crusade*.

Shenstone, Ruin'd Abbey.

If you suppose it [the style of architecture] imported into that kingdom by those that returned from the *crusadoes*, we must of course set it down as an eastern invention.

Swinburne, Trav. through Spain, L. 44.

2. A coin stamped with a cross. [Portuguese.]

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse

Full of *crusadoes*.

Shakespeare, Othello.

CRUSA'DER. ** n. s.* [from *crusade*.] By our old writers called "a *croisadoman*." One employed in a crusade.

They obtained commercial privileges and establishments of great consequence in the settlements, which the *crusaders* made in Palestine.

Robertson.

CRUSE. See **CRUISE**.

CRU'SET. *n. s.* A goldsmith's melting pot.

Phillips.

To CRUSH. *† v. a.* [*craser*, French, Dr. Johnson says. It is, perhaps, from the old French "*Crusca*, i. e. *écraser*," Lacombe. *Croissir*, to break. Langued. *croutissi*.]

1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze; to force by compression.

The ass thrust herself unto the wall, and *crushed* Balnam's foot against the wall.

Num. xxii. 25.

Cold causes rheums and defluxions from the head and some astringent plaisters *crush* out purulent matter.

Bacon.

He *crushed* treasure out of his subjects purses by forfeitures upon penal laws.

Bacon.

Bacchus that first, from out the purple grape,

Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine.

Milton, Comus.

I fought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd me:

I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,
To *crush* my soul out. *Dryden, Don Sebast.*

2. To press with violence.

You speak him fur—
I don't extend him, sir: within himself
Crush him together, rather than unfold
His measure fully. *Shakespeare, Cymb.*

When loud winds from different quarters rush,
Vast clouds encount'ring, one another *crush*. *Waller.*

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruising iron, of wrath,
That they may *crush* down, with a heavy fall,
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries!
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's, as vain,
To *crush* the pillar which the pole maintain. *Dryden, Æn.*

4. To subdue; to conquer beyond resistance.

They use them to plague their enemies, or to oppress and
crush some of their own too stubborn freeholders.

Spenser on Ireland.

Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in't it had; for
I thought to *crush* him in an equal force,
True sword to sword. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, *crush* his strength,
Defeating sin and death, his two main arms. *Milton, P. L.*

What can that man fear, who takes care to please a Being
that is so able to *crush* all his adversaries? a being that can
divert any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any such
misfortune to his advantage? *Addison, Guardian.*

To *CRUSH* a Cup.† [this is the true expression,
which Dr. Johnson without authority has given
under "to *crash*;" and which Mr. Steevens has
abundantly shewn to have been once common
among low people. The same commentator ob-
serves, that in cant language we still say, "to
crack a bottle."] To empty a cup; to drink
together.

My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of
the house of Montagues, I pray, come and *crush* a cup of
wine. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.*

To *CRUSH*. v. n. To be condensed; to come in a
close body.

CRUSH. n. s. [from the verb.] A collision; the act
of rushing together.

Thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the wars of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds. *Addison, Cato.*

CRUSHER.* n. s. [from *crush*.] A beater, or crusher
of things flat; a violent breaker.

Cotgrave, in VV. Escacheur and Fracasseur.

CRUST.† n. s. [Fr. *croûte*; Ital. *crosta*; Lat.
crusta.] Perhaps allied to the Goth. *krusts*, a colli-
sion or crashing together.]

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is
enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a
crust of dross. *Addison on Medals.*

2. An incrustation; collection of matter into a hard
body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many different
bodies, if they had been all actually dissolved, they would at
least have formed one continued *crust*; as we see the scorium
of metals always gathers into a solid piece. *Addison on Italy.*

The viscous *crust* stops the entry of the chyle into the
lacteals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The case of a pie made of meal, and baked.

He was never suffered to go abroad, for fear of catching
cold: when he should have been hunting down a buck, he
was by his mother's side, learning how to season it, or put it in
crust. *Addison, Spect.*

4. The outer hard part of bread.

Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies,
And pettily'd with age, securely lies. *Dryden, Jun.*

5. A waste piece of bread.

'Tis are liberal now; but when your turn is spent,
You'll wish me shook'd with every *crust* of bread. *Dryden.*
Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *crusts*. *L'Étrange.*

To *CRUST*. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To envelope; to cover with a hard case.

Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And *crusted* it with base plebeian clay? *Dryden.*
Not is it improbable but that, in process of time, the whole
surface of it may be *crusted* over, as the islands enlarge them-
selves, and the banks close in upon them. *Addison on Italy.*

And now their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood
Crusted with bark, and hard'ning into wood. *Addison.*

In some, who have run up to men without education, we
may observe many great qualities darkened and eclipsed; their
minds are *crusted* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Folton.*

2. To foul with concretions.

If your master hath many musty, or very foul and *crusted*
bottles, let those be the first you truck at the apothecary. *Swift.*

To *CRUST*. v. n. To gather or contract a crust; to
gain a hard covering.

I contented myself with a plaister upon the place that was
burnt, which *crusted* and healed in very few days. *Temple.*

CRUSTACEOUS.† adj. [from *crusta*, Lat.] Shelly,
with joints; not testaceous; not with one continued
uninterrupted shell. Lobster is *crustaceous*, oyster
testaceous.

It is true that there are some shells, such as those of lobsters,
crabs, and others of *crustaceous* kinds, that are very rarely
found at hand. *Woodward, Nat. Hist.*

That most witty conceit of Anaximander, that the first men
and all animals were bred in some warm moisture; inclosed in
crustaceous skins, as if they were various kinds of crabfish and
lobsters! *Bentley, Sermon iv.*

CRUSTACEOUSNESS. n. s. [from *crustaceous*.] The
quality of having jointed shells.

CRUSTATION.* n. s. [Lat. *crustatus*.] An adherent
covering; an incrustation.

The *crustation* of the building was changed to what it now
is. *Pegge, Anecdotes of the Eng. Language.*

CRUSTILY. adv. [from *crusty*.] Peevishly; snappishly;
harshly.

CRUSTINESS. n. s. [from *crusty*.]

1. The quality of a crust.
2. Peevishness; moroseness.

CRUSTY.† adj. [from *crust*.]

1. Covered with a crust.

The wheat of Christ's Gospel once grew in Rome; but, it
being cast into the river of contempt and neglect, sunk and
settled in the bottom of oblivion, till with the mud and
gravel of traditions and violent interpretations it increased to
a huge heap; which, pressed softly by hypocrisy and pretences
of devotion, made it as *crusty* as the hardness of heart or a
scared conscience. *Dr. Favon's Antiq. (1619,) p. 421.*

There be two sorts: either the fluid, moist, succulent,
tender, and soft parts of the body; or the dry, solid, tensile,
hard, and *crusty* parts of the body.

Smith, Portraiture of Old Age p. 173.

For sense cannot arrive to th' inwardness

Of things, nor penetrate the *crusty* fence

Of constricted matter close compress.

Mare, Song of the Soul, l. i. 28.

The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts within, and its
crusty coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business
of incubation. *Derham, Physico-Theology.*

2. Sturdy; morose; snappish: a low word.

Maister Ruf, are ye so *crusty*?

Preston's Trag. of K. Cambises, (about 1561.)

CRUTCH.† n. s. [*croccia*, Ital. *croce*, Fr. *cruche*,
Germ. *epice*, Sax.]

1. A support used by cripples.

Ah, thus king Henry throws away his *crutch*,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shakspeare, Hen. VI.*

Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*:
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
On these new *crutches* let them learn to walk. *Dryden, Georg.*

This fair defect, this helpless *crippled* wife,
The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*
Rhyme is a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith.*
The dumb shall sing, the lame his *crutch* forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe. *Pope, Messiah.*

2. It is used for old age.

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shakspeare.*

TO CRUTCH. v. a. [from *crutch*.] To support on
crutches as a cripple.

I hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse. *Dryden.*

CRUX.* n. s. [Lat.] Figuratively, any thing that
vexes or puzzles.

Dear dean, since in *cruxes* and puns you and I deal,
Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle?
Dr. Sheridan to Swift.

CRUZA'DO.* n. s. [Portug.] See **CRUSADO**.

TO CRY.† v. n. [Fr. *crier*; old Fr. *crida*; Span.
gritar; Ital. *gridere*; Welsh, *crio*; Icel. *kra*, or
kria, to exclaim, to cry out.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

Methought I heard a voice *cry*, sleep no more!
Macbeth, doth murder sleep! the innocent sleep. *Shakspeare.*
While his falling tears the stream supply'd,
Thus mourning to his mother goddess *cry'd*. *Dryden, Virg.*

2. To call importunately.

I *cried*, by reason of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he
heard me. *Jon. ii. 2.*

3. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they *cry*, saying let us go. *Ex. v. 8.*
To Thee Cherubin and Seraphim continually do *cry*, Holy,
Holy, Holy, Lord God of hosts. *Te Deum.*

4. To proclaim; to make publick.

Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. *Jer. ii. 2.*

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then, my guiltless blood must *cry* against them. *Shakspeare.*

What's the matter,
That in the several places of the city
You *cry* against the noble senate. *Shakspeare, Corol.*

If dressing, mistressing, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the sun himself will *cry*
Against thee. *Hebert.*

Lysimachus having obtained the favour of seeing his ships
and machines, surprised at the contrivance, *cried* out that they
were built with more than human art. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

6. To utter lamentations.

We came *crying* hither:
Thou know'st, the first time that we smell the air,
We wail and *cry*. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*
Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart; but ye
shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of
spirit. *Is. lxxv. 14.*

When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as
pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as other men. *Tillotson.*

7. To squall, as an infant.

Should some god tell me, that should I be born,
And *cry* again, his offer I should scorn. *Denham.*
Thus, in a starry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky. *Waller.*
He struggles first for breath, and *cries* for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid. *Dryden, Fph.*
The child certainly knows that the wormseed or mustard-
seed it refuses, is not the apple or sugar it *cries* for. *Locke.*

8. To weep; to shed tears.

He who still weeps with spungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries*. *Donne.*

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens
which *cry*. *Psalms cxlvii. 9.*
The beasts of the field *cry* also unto thee. *Joel, i. 20.*

10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent.

He *cried* upon it at the meekest loss;
Trust me, I take him for the better dog. *Shakspeare.*

11. To proclaim as a hawk.

Why, you can have nothing there; there's nobody *cries*
brooms. *Beaumont and Fl. King and No King.*

12. To call for vengeance or punishment.

The hire of the labourers, who have reaped down your
fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, *crieth*.

St. James, v. 4.

Heinous offences are called *crying* sins. *Louth on Jonah, i. 2.*
TO CRY. v. a. To proclaim publickly something lost
or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

She seeks, she sighs, but nowhere spies him:
Love is lost, and thus she *cries* him. *Crashaw.*

TO CRY DOWN. v. a.

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

Bavius *cries down* an admirable treatise of philosophy, and
says there's atheism in it. *Watts.*
Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion because they would
not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*

2. To prohibit.

By all means *cry down* that unworthy course of late times,
that they should pay money. *Bacon to Villiers.*

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipswich fellow's insolence. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

TO CRY OUT. v. n.

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.

They make the oppressed to *cry*; they *cry out* by reason of
the arm of the mighty. *Job, xxv. 9.*
With that Sasanna *cried* with a loud voice, and the two
elders *cried out* against her. *Susanna, xxiv.*

2. To complain loudly.

We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management, and to
blame the Divine administration. *Atterbury.*

3. To blame; to censure: with *of*, *against*, *upon*.

Are these things then necessities?
Then let us meet them like necessities;
And that same word even now *cries out* on us. *Shakspeare.*
Giddy censure

Will then *cry out of* Marcius; oh, if he
Had borne the business. *Shakspeare, Coriol.*

Behold, I *cry out of* wrong, but I am not heard. *Job, xix. 7.*

Cry out upon the stars for doing

Ill offices, to cross their wooing. *Hudibras*
Epiphanius *cries out upon* it as rank idolatry, and destructive
to their souls who did it. *Stillingfleet.*

Tumult, sedition and rebellion, are things that the followers
of that hypothesis *cry out against*. *Locke.*

I find every sect, as far as reason will help them, make use
of it gladly; and where it fails them, they *cry out* it is matter
of faith, and above reason. *Locke.*

4. To declare loud.

5. To be in labour.

What! is she *crying out*?—

— So said her woman; and that her sufferance made
Each pang a death. *Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.*

TO CRY UP. v. a.

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise.

Instead of *crying up* all things which are brought from
beyond sea, let us advance the native commodities of our own
kingdom. *Bacon to Villiers.*

The philosopher deservedly suspected himself of vanity.
when *cried up* by the multitude. *Glanville, Scipio.*

The astrologer, if his predictions come to pass, is *cried up* to the stars from whence he pretends to draw them. • *South.*

They slight the strongest arguments that can be brought for religion, and *cry up* very weak ones against it. *Tillotson.*

He may, but of interest, as well as conviction; *cry up* that for sacred, which if once trampled on and profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor secure. • *Locke.*

Poets, like monarchs on an Eastern throne,

Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,

Here can *cry up*, and there as boldly blame

And, as they please, give infamy or fame. • *Walsh.*

Those who are fond of continuing the war, *cry up* our constant success at a most prodigious rate. *Swift.*

2. To raise the price by proclamation.

All the effort that I conceive was made by *criing up* the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species, instead of others current here. *Temple.*

Cry. *n. s.* [*cri*, Fr.]

1. Lamentation: shriek; scream.

And all the first-born in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land. • *Exodus.*

2. Weeping; mourning.

3. Clamour: outcry.

Amazement seizes all; the general *cry* proclaims Laocoon justly doom'd to die. *Dryden, Virg.*

These narrow and selfish views have so great an influence in this *cry*, that there are several of my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the rising of bank-stock. *Addison.*

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other passion.

In popish countries some impostor cries out, a miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their errors; and so the *cry* goes round, without examining into the cheat. *Swift.*

5. Proclamation.

6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be sold in the street: as, the *cries* of London.

7. Acclamation: popular favour.

The *cry* went once for thee,
And still it might, and yet it may again. *Shakespeare.*

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression.

Sounds also, besides the distinct *cries* of birds and beast, are modified by diversity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tune. *Locke.*

9. Importunate call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up *cry* nor prayer for them. *Jeremiah, vii. 13.*

10. Yelping of dogs.

He scorns the dog, resolves to try
The combat next; but if their *cry*
Invades again his trembling ear,
He strait resumes his wonted care. *Waller.*

11. Yell; inarticulate noise.

There shall be the noise of a *cry* from the fishgate, and an howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hill. *Zeph. i. 10.*

12. A pack of dogs.

You common *cry* of curs, whose breath I hate
As reek o' th' rotten fens; whose loves I prize
As the dead carcasses of unburied men,
That do corrupt my air. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

About her middle round,
A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd. *Milton, P. L.*

CRYAL. *n. s.* The heron. *Ainsworth.*

CRYER. See *CRIFER.*

CRY'ER. *n. s.* A kind of hawk called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. *Ainsworth.*

*CRY'ING.** *n. s.* [from *cry*.] Importunate call, or outcry; shout; clamour; exclamation.

Vorification is syngynge, redynge, or *cryinge*.

Sir T. Eliot, Castell of Health, ch. 35. p. 90. l.
There is a *cryng* for wine in the streets; all joy is darkened. *Isaiah, xxiv. 11.*

He scorneth the multitude of the city, neither regardeth he the *cryng* of the driver. *Job, xxxix. 7.*

These troubles are nothing unto his mighty *cryngs*, who was compassed about for our sakes with fears and horrors, till his sweat was as drops of blood.

Deering on the Hebrews, ch. 5.

*CRYPT.** *n. s.* [Fr. *crypte*; Lat. *crypta*; from the Gr. *κρύπτω*, to hide. A word of no great age in our language; the Latin one continuing in use at the beginning of the last century. "[In] their subterranean *cryptæ*—they set a lamp." Greenhill's Art of Embalming, 1705. Remarks on *crypts* in churches occur in the Archaeologia, vol. viii.] A subterranean cell, or cave; more especially, under a church, for the interment of particular persons. Formerly, *crypta* signified a subterranean oratory or chapel; and also the grave of a martyr.

*CRYPTICAL.** *adj.* [Lat. *crypticus*. See *CRYPT.*]

*CRYPTICK.** } Hidden; secret; occult; private; unknown; not divulged.

The students of nature, conscious of her more *cryptick* ways of working, resolve many strange effects into the near efficiency of second causes. *Glanville's Apology.*

Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

CRYPTICALLY. *adv.* [from *cryptical*.] Occultly; secretly: perhaps in the following example; the author might have written *critically*.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without *cryptically* distinguishing it from those sapers that are a kin to it. *Boyle.*

CRYPTO'GRAPHY. *n. s.* [*κρύπτω* and *γράφω*.]

1. The art of writing secret characters.

2. Secret characters: cyphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY. *n. s.* [*κρύπτω* and *λόγος*.] Enigmatical language.

*CRYPTO'GAMOUS.** *adj.* See *CRYPTOGAMY*.

*CRYPTO'GAMY.** *n. s.* [*κρύπτω*, to conceal, and *γάμος*, marriage. Lat. *cryptogamia*.] In botany, applied to a genus of plants whose fructification is concealed.

The picturesque dingle Nant-y-bi abounds with what the botanists name the *cryptogamous* plants. The idea of *cryptogamy* inspired Timans with ideas of loves of other kind; and he makes our Nant the tender scene of courtship for all the nymphs and swains of Whiteford parish, which he candidly admits does always terminate in honest matrimony in the parish church.

Pennant, Hist. of Whiteford and Holywell, 1796.

*CRYSTAL.** *n. s.* [Sax. *crystal*, Gr. *κρύσταλλος*.]

1. *Crystals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures, composed of simple, not filamentous plates, not flexible or elastick, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, and calcining in a strong fire. There are many various species of it produced in different parts of the globe. *Hill on Fossils.*

Island crystal is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either blemished with flaws or spots, or stained with any other colour. A remarkable property of this body, which has much employed the writers on opticks, is its double refraction; so that if it be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one. *Hill.*

Water, as it seems, turneth into *crystal*; as is seen in divers caves, where the *crystal* hangs in *stillicidiis*. *Bacon.*

If *crystal* be a stone, it is not immediately conerected by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral spirit. *Brown.*

Crystal is certainly known, and distinguished by the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as also of its hardness, which are ever the same. *Woodward.*

3. *Crystal* is also used, for a factitious body cast in the glass houses, called also *crystal glass*, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass; though it comes far short of the whiteness and vivacity of the natural *crystal*. *Chambers.*

3. *Crystals* [in chymistry] express salts or other matters shot or congealed in manner of *crystal*. *Chambers.*

If the menstruum be overcharged, within a short time the metals will shoot into certain *crystals*. *Bacon.*

CRYSTALL. *adj.*

1. Consisting of crystal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,

Thy *crystal* window ope, look out. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on mossy beds

By *crystal* streams, that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

CRYSTALLINE. *adj.* [*crystallinus*, Lat.] It is to be observed, that Shakspeare places the accent on the first syllable of this word; and Milton, on the second; but Milton does not always write the word *crystallin*, as an eminent critick has asserted, either in the passage cited by him from *Paradise Lost* or that from *Samson Agonistes*. The poet's own editions there read *crystalline*; but elsewhere, unintentionally perhaps, *crystallin*.]

1. Consisting of crystal.

Mount eagle to my palace *crystalline*.

We provided ourselves with some small receivers, blown of *crystalline* glass. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; besides the pleasure of the eye, when water is *crystalline*. It is effected by casting in and placing pebbles at the head of the current, that the water may strain through them.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

He on the wings of cherub rode sublime
On the *crystalline* sky, in saphir thron'd
Illustrious far and wide.

Milton, P. L.

CRYSTALLINE Humour. *n. s.* The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, opposite to the papilla, nearer to the forepart than the backpart of the globe. It is the least of the humours, but much more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of which the most convex is on its backside, which makes a small cavity in the glassy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat called *aranea*.

The parts of the eye are made convex, and especially the *crystalline humour*, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both sides. *Ray on the Creation.*

CRYSTALLIZATION. *n. s.* [from *crystallize*.]

1. Congelation into crystals.

Such a combination of saline particles as resembles the form of a crystal, variously modified, according to the nature and texture of the salts. The method is by dissolving any saline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film ap-

pear at the top, and then let it stand to shoot; and this it does, by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly, in salt by reason of its solidity: whereby, when the menstruum or fluid, in which such particles flow, is salted enough or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet when they are formed into crystals, they each of them reassume their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divest them of their saltiness, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystals, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystals.

Quincy.

2. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral *crystallizations* were effected by the water, which first brought the particles, whereof each consists, out from amongst the matter of the strata.

Woodward, Nat. Hist.

To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *crystal*.] To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

If you dissolve copper in aqua fortis, or spirit of nitre, you may, by *crystallizing* the solution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle.*

To CRYSTALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate; congeal; concrete; or shoot into crystals.

Recent urine will *crystallize* by inspissation, and afford a salt neither acid nor alkaline. *Asbuthnot on Aliments.*

CUB. *n. s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outstare the sternest eyes that look,

Pluck the young sucking *cubs* from the she-bear. *Shakspeare.*

This night, wherein the *cub*-drawn bear would couch,

The lion, and the belly pinched wolf,

Keep their fur dry. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

In the eagle's destroying one fox's *cubs*, there's power executed with oppression. *D'Estrange.*

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fish.

Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had tost,

One as a mountain vast, and with her came

A *cub*, not much inferior to his dame.

Waller.

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou dissembling *cub*! what wilt thou be,

When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?

Or will not else thy craft so quickly grow,

That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow? *Shakspeare.*

O most comical sight! a country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwel's shop last night; but, such two unlicked *cubs*!

Congreve.

CUB.* *n. s.* [perhaps from the Lat. *cubo*, to lie down; or a corruption of *coop*.] A stall for cattle; it is still so used in Gloucestershire.

The anchors also, and charter-mouks, vowed they not to die in their houses? And why are they not turned out of their *cubbs*, if vows may not be broken?

Confutation of N. Shaxton, (1546.) H. vi. b.

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: used of brasts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,

On a brown George with lousy swabbers fed;

Dead wine, that stinks of the borachio, sup

From a foul jack, or greasy maple cup.

Dryden, Persa.

To CUB.* *v. a.* [perhaps from *coop*.] To shut up; to confine as in a cub.

To be *cubbed up* on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed what shall become of him. *Gurtp, Anat. of Medel. p. 153.*

CUBATION. *n. s.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Diet.*

CUBATORY. *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Diet.*

CUBATURE. *n. s.* [from *cube*.] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *n. s.* [from *κῦβος*, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

2. [In arithmetick.] See **CUBICK Number**.

All the master planets move about the sun at several distances, as their common centre, and with different velocities. This common law being observed in all of them, that the squares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the cubes of their distances. *Green, Cosmol.*

CUBE Root. *n. s.* The origin of a cubick number;

CUBICK Root. *n. s.* or a number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root, of eight. *Chambers.*

CUBEB. *n. s.* A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish-brown colour on the surface. It has an aromatiek smell, and is acrid to the taste. *Cubeb*s are brought from Java. *Hill.*

Aromatieks, as *cubeb*s, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CUBICAL. *adj.* [from *cube*.]

CUBICK. *adj.* [from *cube*.]

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A close vessel, containing ten *cubical* feet of air, will not suffer a wax-candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated. *Wilkins, Math. Mag.*

It is above a hundred to one, against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four *cubical* dice: because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice. *Bentley's Sermon.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the *cubick* number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and *cubick* numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the sixteenth part of the *cubick* number. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and *cubical* numbers. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CUBICALLY.* *adv.* [from *cubical*.] In a cubical method.

Such is sixty-four, either made by multiplying eight into eight, and so it is a square; or else by multiplying four *cubically*. *More, Conject. Cubi. p. 217.*

CUBICALNESS. *n. s.* [from *cubical*.] The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULAR.* *adj.* [old Fr. *cubulaire*, "belonging to the bedchamber," Cotgrave; "*cubinaire*, valet de chambre," Lacombe.] Belonging to the chamber.

Being the inseparable *cubicular* companion the king took comfort in, in the height of his troubles. *Howell, Lett. iv. 16.*

CUBICULARY.* *adj.* [Lat. *cubicularis*, Fr. *cubulaire*, from *cubiculum*.] Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Custom, by degrees, changed their *cubiculary* beds into dis-cubitory, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths unto these. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CUBIFORM. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form*.] Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT. *n. s.* [from *cubitus*, Lat.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well proportioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris measure; and others at eighteen. *Cubit.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard and a quarter of the stature, and makes a *cubit*; the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and measured by *cubits*. *Hollar on Time.*

Measur'd by *cubit*, length, and breadth, and height. *Mil-ton.*

The Jews used two sorts of *cubits*; the sacred, and the profane or common one. *Abelnot on Measures.*

When on the goddess first I cast my sight,
Scarce seem'd her stature of a *cubit* height. *Pope.*

CUBITAL.* *adj.* [*cubital*, old Fr. *cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being so high, that, unto men below, they appeared in a *cubital* stature. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CUBITED.* *adj.* [from *cubit*.] Having the measure of a cubit.

The twelve *cubited* man, as Jacobus a Voragine measur'd his length; or the twelve-footed man, as he is measured by Petrus de Natalibus! *Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 303.*

CUCKINGSTOOL.* *n. s.* [derived by Hickeys from *coquina*, anciently *cockanna*, signifying an idle jade, a base woman. But it seems nearly allied to the Teut. *hucke*, a sort of pillory. It is sometimes called a *ducking-stool*; because the scold, after having been placed in the chair or stool fixed at the end of a long pole, was immersed in some muddy or stinking pool. The Saxon, (for it is of great antiquity,) called it *scolding-stole*. Brewers and bakers, transgressing against the laws, were also formerly thus punished. Our Homilies notice the punishment as inflicted on the unquiet.] An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Coxcl.*

In all well-ordered cities, common brawlers and scolders be punished with a notable kind of pain; as to be set on the *ducking-stool*, pillory, or such like.

Homilies, B. i. Against Contention.

We'll ship them out in *duck-stools*, there they'll sail
As brave Columbus did. *Brown, and El. Lamer Tamed.*

These mounted on a chair-curule,

Which moderns call a *ducking-stool*,

March proudly to the river's side. *Hutchins.*

CUCKOLD.* *n. s.* [Dr. Johnson derives this word from the Fr. *cocu*, which has been given to the *cuckold* in allusion to the *cuckoo* bird. The old French is *cour*, "mari dont la femme est infidelle." Lacombe. But as Howell, in his Letters, nearly two centuries since observed, "In French, *cocu* is taken for one whose wife is light, and hath made him a passive *cuckold*; whereas clean contrary, *cocu*, which is the *cuckoo*, doth use to lay her eggs in another bird's nest." Lett. iv. 19. Serenius refers our word to a northern origin; the Icelandick *quomkall*, signifying the same; and which he derives from *quama*, a woman, and *kala*, to blemish. Chaucer has given a bantering etymology of the word, which there is no occasion to cite.

Mr. Horne Tooké considers it formed from the Italian *cuculo*, the cuckoo; which is from the Lat. *cuculus*. That the husbands of false women wear horns, is an old saying, and common in other countries. And Dr. Burn, in his History of Westmoreland, would trace this *crest of cuckoldom*, to horns worn as crests by those who went to the crusades, as their armorial distinctions; to the infidelity of consorts during their absence; and to the finger of scorn pointing at them, on their return, crested indeed, but abused.] One that is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her husband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch? I should venture purgatory for't. *Shakespeare, Othello*.

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now;
And many a man there is, ev'n at this present,
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks she has been sluic'd in's absence. *Shakespeare*.

For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed
Of lands, to her the *cuckold* may succeed. *Dryden, Juv.*

Ever since the reign of King Charles II. the *adultera* is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the scenes. *Swift*.

To CUCKOLD.† *v. a.* [from the Ital. *cuculo*, the cuckoo; as Mr. H. Tooke thinks, that is, to serve as the cuckoo serves other birds. Our verb has been sometimes written without the *d*, and is sometimes pronounced without it. But Beaumont and Fletcher are those only whom I have found to support it.]

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou do'st thyself a pleasure, and me a sport. *Shakespeare, Othello*.

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryden, Juv.*

CUCKOLDLY. *adj.* [from *cuckold*.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to call him poor; they say the jealous knave hath masses of money. *Shakespeare, M. Wives of Windsor*.

CUCKOLDMAKER. *n. s.* [*cuckold* and *make*.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I spared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or she, *cuckold* or *cuckoldmaker*, let me never hope to see a chine again. *Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.*

One Hernando, *cuckoldmaker* of this city, contrived to steal her away. *Dryden, Span. Friar*.

CUCKOLDOM. *n. s.* [from *cuckold*.]

1. The act of adultery.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring *cuckoldom* against me. *Dryden, Span. Friar*.

2. The state of a cuckold.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himself. *Arbutnot, John Bull*.

CUCKOO.† *n. s.* [Welsh, *cuccre*, *guccre*; Fr. *coucou*, *cocu*; German, *guguck*; Dan. *kuckuck*; Ital. *cuculo*; Lat. *cuculus*; Gr. *κοκκυξ*.]

1. A bird which appears in the Spring; and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband at the approach of

an adulterer by calling *cuckoo*, which, by mistake, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in most tongues seems to have been formed.

Finding Mopsa, like a *cuckoo* by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidney*.

The merry *cuckoo*, messenger of Spring,
His trumpet shrill hath thrice already sounded. *Spenser*.

The plainsong *cuckoo* gray,
Whose note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not answer, nay. *Shakespeare*.

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take heed ere Summer comes, or *cuckoo* birds affright. *Shakespeare*.

I deduce,
From the first note the hollow *cuckoo* sings,
The symphony of Spring; and touch a theme
Unknown to fame, the passion of the grove. *Thomson*

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a rascal art thou then, to praise him so for running? —

—A ho-seback, ye *cuckoo*; — but a-foot, he will not budge a foot. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

CUCKOO-BUD. } *n. s.* [*cardaminus*, Lat.]. The
CUCKOO-FLOWER. } name of a flower.

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And *cuckoo-buds* of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakespeare*.

Nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds. *Shakespeare, K. Lear*.

CUCKOO-SPITTLE. *n. s.* [*cuckoo* and *spittle*.]

Cuckoo-spittle, or woodseare, is that spumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary; observable with us about the latter end of May. *Brown, Fug. Err.*

CU'QUEAN.* *n. s.* [Fr. *coquine*.] A vile woman; a prostitute.

Now [he] her, hourly, her own *cuequean* makes. *B. Jonson*.

CU'ULLATE. } *adj.* [*cucullatus*, hooded, Lat.].

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.
2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and back. *Brown, Fug. Err.*

CU'CUMBER.† *n. s.* [*cucumner*, German; *coucombre*, old Fr. *cucumis*, Lat.]. The name of a plant, and also of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf, bell-shaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many segments; of which some are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large style in the middle, charged with the *farina*: others are female, or fruitful, being fastened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleshy fruit, for the most part oblong and turbinate, which is divided into three or four cells, inclosing many oblong seeds. The species are, 1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turkey cucumber. *Miller*.

How *cucumbers* along the surface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. *Dryden, Virg.*

CUCURBITACEOUS. *adj.* [from *cucurbita*, Lat. a gourd.].

Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpkin and melon.

Chambers.

C U D

CUCURBITE. *n. s.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical vessel, commonly called a *body*, made of earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd, and therefore called *cucurbita*. *Quincy.*

I have, for curiosity's sake, distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbita*, fitted with a capacious glass-head. *Boyle on Colours.*
Let common yellow sulphur be put into a *cucurbita* glass, upon which pour the strongest *aqua fortis*. *Mortimer.*

CUCURBITIVE.* *adj.* [from *cucurbita*.] Applied to small flat worms of the shape of the seed of a gourd. *Hist. R. S. iv. 138.*

CUD. *† n. s.* [*cud*, Saxon. That which is *cheered*.] That food which is repositied in the first stomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my master's cattle came hither to chew their *cud* in this fresh place, I might see the young bull testify his love. *Sidney.*

You range the pathless wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews the *cud*. *Dryden.*

CUDDEN. *† n. s.* [without etymology, Dr. Johnson says. Serenius refers it to the Icel. *kudde*, a dwarf. But I conceive it may more easily be derived from the Teut. *kudde*, a herd of cattle, and also a pig.] A clown; a stupid rustick; a low dolt; a low bad word.

The slavering *cudde*, propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryden.*

To CUDGLE. *† v. n.* [a low word, I believe, without etymology, Dr. Johnson says. But it may be from the Welsh *cuddio*, to hide, to get out of sight. To *cuddle*, in the north of England, is to huddle.]

1. To be close; to squat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring falcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
Nor would she stay, nor dares she fly. *Prior.*

2. [from the Teut. *kudden* perhaps, to meet, to come together.] To join in an embrace.

CUDDY.* *n. s.* A fish which frequents the coasts of Scotland; the cole-fish.

The *cuddy* is a fish, of which I know not the philosophical name. It is not much bigger than a gudgeon, but it is of great use in these islands, as it affords the lower people both food and oil for their lamps. *Johnson, Journey to the Western Isles.*

CUDGEL. *† n. s.* [*kudse*, Dutch. Dr. Johnson says. The Scotch use the word *cud* for a strong staff, which Dr. Jamieson refers to the same original. *Cudgel-play*, as it is an imitation of the sword-exercise, leads one to suppose an affinity between our *cudgel* and the Spanish *cuchillo*; “a *cuchilladas*, by cuts, by slashes.” *Minsheu, Span. Dict.* The guard of the Spanish sword resembles also, in some degree, the basket-hilt of our rustick *cudgels*.]

1. A stick to strike with, lighter than a club, shorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was used by the captains of armies, amongst the Romans, for their *cudgels*. *Bacon.*

All we have seen compar'd to his experience
Has been but *cudgel-play* or cock-fighting.

Do not provoke the rage of stones
And *cudgels* to thy hide and bones.
Tremble and vanish. *Hudibras.*

The ass was quickly given to understand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the other. *L'Estrange.*

C U E

His early officer ne'er fail'd to crach
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back. *Dryden, Juv.*

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the use of the rod and the *cudgel*. *Locke.*

The wise Cornelius was convinced, that these, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or *cudgel-playing*. *Asbathnot and Pope.*

2. To cross the *CUDGELS*, is to forbear the contest, from the practice of *cudgel-players* to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way than it would be to contend at first, and then either to cross the *cudgels*, or to be baffled in the conclusion. *L'Estrange.*

To CU'DGEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a stick.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a foul-mouth'd man, as he is: and said he would *cudgel* you. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

The ass courting his master, just as the spaniel had done, instead of being stroked and made much of, is only *rated* off and *cudgelled* for all his courtship. *South.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was *cudgell'd* again by his wife. *Swift.*

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it: for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

A good woman happened to pass by as a company of young fellows were *cudgelling* a walnut-tree, and asked them what they did that for. *L'Estrange.*

CU'DGEL-PLAY.* See *CUDGEL*.

CU'DGEL-PROOF. *adj.* Able to resist a stick.

His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet *cudgel-proof*. *Hudibras.*

CU'DGELLER.* *n. s.* [from *cudgel*.] One who *cudgels* another.

They were often liable to a night-walking *cudgeller*, or the emptying of an urinal. *Milton, Apol. for Smectym.*

CU'DLE. *n. s.* A small sea-fish.

Of round fish there are *but* sprat, *cudles*, eels. *Carver.*

CU'DWLED. *† n. s.* [from *cud* and *weed*.] A plant. *Miller.*

There is a plant, which our herbalists call “herbim impium,” or wicked *cudweed*, whose younger branches still yield flowers to overtop the elder. *Bp. Hall, Rem. of Proverbs, ii. § 9.*

CU'E. *† n. s.* [old Fr. *coxe*, a tail; “*coxe, coxe, pour queue, cauda, 960.*” *Lacombe.*]

1. The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.

2. The last words of a speech which the player who is to answer catches, and regards as intimation to begin. See *ALLOQUY*.

Pyrrhus, you begin: when you have spoken your speech, enter into that brake; and so every one according to his *cue*. *Shakespeare, Mids. N. Dream.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he should weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the *cue* for passion
That I have? He would drown the stage with tears. *Shakespeare.*

Let him know how many servants there are, of both sexes, who expect vails; and give them their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the house. *Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the rest:
Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
Without a prompter. *Shakespeare, Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party. *Rymer, Tragedies of the last Age.*

5. Humour; temper of mind: low word.

6. A farthing, or a farthing's worth. [merely the sound of *q*, as an abbreviation of the Lat. *quadrans*, a farthing.] Obsolete.

You are tain
To size your belly out with shoulder fees,
With rumps, and kidneys, and eues of single beer.
Beaumont and Fl. Will at several Weapons.

And trust me, 'twill not live eue so soon
To see an ape, a monkey, or baboon,
Play his for'd tricks; as I would give a tester,
To come and view them and their apish gesture.
Wither's Satires, 1611.

CUF KPO. † *n. s.* [Spanish. Our expression is often corruptly written *quorpo*, which see.] To be in *cuirasse*, is to be without the upper coat or cloak, so as to discover the true shape of the *cuirpo* or body.

Expos'd *cuirpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras.*

CUFF. † *n. s.* [*zuffa*, a battle; *zuffare*, to fight, Italian. This is Dr. Johnson's etymology. Skinner derives the word from the Gr. *κόπρω*, and Junius from *κόπρω*. But I've noticed the Danish *kiep*, a club, which, with our word, he refers to the Goth. *kampfian*, to strike with the hands. Serenius makes the same reference.]

1. A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke.

The priest let fall the book;
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a cuff,
That down fell priest and book, and book and priest.

There was no money bid for argument, unless the poet and the player went to cuff; in the question. *Shakspeare.*

He gave her a cuff on the ear, and she would prick him with her knitting-needle. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

Their own sects, which now lie dormant, would be soon at cuffing in with each other about power and preferment. *Swift.*

2. Any stroke or blow.

The billow, rude, rouz'd into hills of water,
Cuff'd after cuff, the earth's green banks did batter.
Mir. for Mag. p. 619.

Great Seyaer and stout Winter did so gall
With wounding cuff of cannon's fierce ball,
That on the Belgian coast, by friends forsaken,
They, with their captains, by their foes were taken.
Mir. for Mag. p. 834.

3. It is used of birds that fight with their talons.

CUFF. † *n. s.* [*couff*, French.] Part of the sleeve.
But here are no clothes;

Yes, here's a cuff. *Beaumont and Fl. Little Thief.*

To CUFF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to scuffle.
Clapping forces acted by the court,
While the pious cuff to make the rabble sport. *Dryden, Juv.*

To CUFF. *v. a.*

1. To strike with the fist.

I'll after him again, and beat him? —
— Do, cuff him soundly, but never draw thy sword. *Shakspeare.*

Were not you, my friend, abused, and cuff'd, and kicked?
Congreve, Old Bachelor.

2. To strike with talons.

Those lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's top,
Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To cuff down new-fledg'd virtues, that would rise
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious. *Otway.*

The dastard crow that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her heaven kind does bring,
Who, safe in numbers, cuff the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they cou'd,
And cuff'd the tender chickens from their food. *Dryden.*

3. To strike with the wings. This seems improper.

How'ring about the coast, they make their moan,
And cuff the cliffs with pinions not their own. *Dryden, Æn.*

He railed at fops; and, instead of the common fashion, he would visit his mistress in a morning-gown, band, short cuffs, and a peaked beard. *Arbuthnot.*

CUI BONO. * [a Latin expression often used in modern times, and, as it appears, adopted more than two centuries since.] For what purpose; to what end.

For, what of all this? what good? *cui bono?*

Bp. Andrews, Sermon, when Deceit of Westminster 1604, sign. E. i. b.

CUISSAGE. † *n. s.* The making up of twine into such forms, as it is commonly framed into, for carriage to other places. *Covel.*

CUIRASS. † *n. s.* [*cuirasse*, Fr. from *cuir*, leather; *cuiracia*, Ital.] A breastplate.

Ten years of bitter nights and heavy marches,
When many a frozen storm sing through my *cuirass*,
And made it doubtful whether that or I
Were the more stubborn metal. *Beaumont and Fl. Bonduca.*

The lance pursu'd the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his *cuirass*, with such fury sent,
And sign'd his bosom with a purple dint. *Dryden.*

CUIRASSIER. † *n. s.* [from *cuirass*.] A man at arms, a soldier in armour.

The field all iron cast a gleaming brow,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn
Cuirassiers, all in steel, for standing fight. *Milton.*

The picture of St. George, wherein he is described like a *cuirassier*, or horseman completely armed, is rather a symbolical image than any proper figure. *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CUISSÉ. † *n. s.* [*cuisse*, French, the thigh. Perhaps our word should be written *cuisse*. Steevens has adopted *cuisse*, in his edition of Shakspeare. From *cuisse* the word has, in old authors, been converted also into *cuss* and *cusche*.] The armour that covers the thighs,

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His *cuisse* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

The crosslet some, and some the *cuisse* mould,
With silver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden, Æn.*

But what had our author to wound Æneas with at so critical a time? And how came the *cuisse* to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour? *Dryden.*

CULDEES. † *n. s.* [*colidei*, Lat. They had the name, which we give them, in old French. "*Culdees*, moins, ceux qui sont consacrés au culte de Dieu." Lacombe. Dr. Jamieson, who has written a very learned and curious treatise on these persons, offers several other etymologies of the word.] Monks in Scotland and Ireland.

CULERAGE. † *n. s.* The same plant with *ARSMAR*. *Ainsworth.*

CULINARY. † *adj.* [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condense those vapours and exhalations, as soon as they shall at any time begin to ascend from the sun, and make them presently fall back again into him, and by that action increase his heat; much after the manner that, in our earth, the air increases the heat of a *culinary* fire. *Newton.*

To those, who, by reason of their northern exposition, will be still forced to be at the expence of *culinary* fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture. *Arbuthnot.*

To CULL. † *v. a.* [*cueillir*, French.] To select from others; to pick out of many.

The best of every thing they had, being *cull'd* out for themselves, if there were in their flocks any poor disensed thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker.*

Our engines shall be bent
Against the brows of this resisting town:
Call for our chiefest men of discipline,
To *cull* the plots of best advantage. *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Like the bee, *culling* from every flower,
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey.
Shakespeare.

I do remember an apothecary
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of simples.
Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

Then in a moment fortune shall *cull* birth,
Out of one side, her happy minion.
Shakespeare, K. John.

The choicest of the British, the Roman, Saxon, and Norman laws, being *culled*, as it were, this grand charter was extracted.
Howell, Parli. of Beasts.

When false flowers of rhetorick thou would'st *cull*,
Trust nature, do not labour to be *cull*.
Dryden

For slaughter, four the fairest of his bulls.
Dryden, Virg.

When the current pieces of the same denomination are of different weights, then the traders in money *call* out the heavier, and melt them down with profit.
Locke.

With humble duty and officious haste,
I'll *call* the farthest mead for thy repast.
Prior.

The various offerings of the world appear:
From each she nicely *culls* with curious toil,
And decks the goddess with the glittering spoil.
Pope.

CULLER. † *n. s.* [Fr. *cueilleur*.] One who picks or chooses.
Shenwood.

CULLIBILITY. * *n. s.* [from *To cully*.] Credulity; easiness of belief.

Providence never designed Gay to be above two and twenty,
by his thoughtlessness and *cullibility*.
Swift, Tell.

CULLION. † *n. s.* [*coglione*, a fool, Ital. or perhaps from *scullion*.] It seems to import meanness rather than folly. So far Dr. Johnson. *Coglione* is an Italian expression, denoting the highest personal contempt. So the old Fr. *couille*, "a lubberly coward." A scoundrel, a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a *cullion*.
Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shew.

Up to the brach, you dogs; avant, you *cullions*.
Shakespeare.

Their wives and loveliest daughters constuprated by every base *cullion*.
Barton, And. of Alc. p. 16.

CULLIONLY. *adj.* [from *cullion*.] Having the qualities of a *cullion*; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' th' moonshine of you: you whorson, *cullionly* barber-monger, drive.
Shakespeare, M. Lear.

CULLIS. * *n. s.* [Fr. *coulis*.] Broth of boiled meat strained.
Cotgrave.

When I am excellent at cawdles,
And *cullises*, and have enough spare gold
To boil away, you shall be welcome to me.
Beaumont and Fl. The Captain.

Then by my cawdle and my *cullis*, I set
My daughter on her feet about the house here.
B. Jonson, Magn. Lady.

CULLUMBINE. *n. s.* [more properly spelt *COLUMBINE*.] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white. *Miller.*

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of *cullumbines*.
Spenser.

CULLY. *n. s.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or imposed upon; as by sharpers or a strumpet.

Why should you, whose mother wits
Are furnish'd with all perquits,
Be allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our *cully* sex, and we use none.
Hudibras.

Yet the rich *cullies* may their boasting spare:
They purchase but sophisticated ware.
Dryden.

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, because I won't let him
make me over by deed as his lawful *cully*.
Arbutnot.

TO CULLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impose upon.

CULLYISM. * *n. s.* [from *cully*.] The state of a *cully*.

What is this but being a *cully* in the grave! Sure this is being henpecked with a vengeance! But without dwelling upon these less frequent instances of eminent *cullism*, what is there so common as to hear a fellow curse his fate that he cannot get rid of a passion to a jilt, and quote an *half-line* out of a miscellany poem to prove his weakness is natural!

Spectator, No. 486.

CULM. * *n. s.* [Welsh, *cwlun*.] A kind of dust coal found in pits with coals, and sometimes by itself: mixed up with clay in balls, it makes a strong fire, does not smoke, but emits a sulphurous smell. In this form, Mr. Bagshaw says, it is much used in some parts of Wales. The name is also known among our northern miners.

CULMEN. * *n. s.* [Lat.] Summit.

At the *culmen* or top was a chapel.

Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 227.

CULMIFEROUS. *adj.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Latin.]

Culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks.

There are also several sorts of grasses, both of the Cyprian and *culmiferous* kinds; some with broader, others with narrower leaves.
Woodward on Plants.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or mealy seeds of some *culmiferous* plants; as, oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet, &c.

TO CULMINATE. † *v. n.* [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye command;
For sight no obstacle found here, or shade,

But all sun-shine, as when his beams at noon

Culminate from th' equator.
Milton, P. L.

When a star *culminates*, the first moment of his departure from the meridian is the first step to his declining.

Sir H. Sherer, in Ed. Halley's Misc. p. 34.

The regal star, then *culminating*, was the sun.
Dryden, Luc. of the D. of Guis.

CULMINATION. † *n. s.* [from *culminate*.]

1. The transit of a planet through the meridian.
2. Top or crown.

We upbraid the end with the beginning, the harvest with the spring, and wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower, should in its growth and *culmination* become a thistle.
Fairchild's Sermon, 1657, p. 429.

CULPABILITY. *n. s.* [from *culpable*.] Blamableness.

CULPABLE. *adj.* [*culpatilis*, Latin.]

1. Criminal.

Proceed no stricter 'gainst our uncle Gloucester,
Than from true evidence of good esteem,
He be approv'd in practice *culpable*.
Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

2. Guilty; with of.

Thes' being perhaps *culpable* of this crime, or favourer of their friends.
Spenser on Ireland.

3. Blamable: blameworthy.

The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scripture so many admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them, without somewhat noted wherein they were *culpable*, to the end that to him alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou only art holy, Thou only art just.*
Hooker.

All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore *culpable*; for as much as it was in every man's power to have prevented it.
South.

CULPABLENESS. † *n. s.* [from *culpable*.] Blame; guilt.

All those who have known me, cannot be ignorant of my *culpableness* in those particulars.
W. Mountagu, Dev. Ess. (1648), p. 145.

CULPABLY. *adv.* [from *culpable*.] Blamably; criminally.

If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we should communicate holily.
Ep. Taylor.

CULPRIT.† *n. s.* [about this word there is great dispute. It is used by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner declares himself not guilty, and puts himself upon his trial, answers; *Culprit, God send thee a good deliverance.* It is likely that it is a corruption of, *Qu'il paroit, May it so appear*, the wish of the judge being that the prisoner may be found innocent. So far Dr. Johnson. What he has ascribed to the judge, however, belongs to the clerk of arraigns. Barrington also, in his Observations on the Statutes, thinks that the French *qu'il paroit*, i. e. make it appear, may be the origin of our word; the criminal having answered to the charge that he is not guilty, being required to make his innocence appear. Blackstone refers it to two abbreviations; viz. to *cul* for *culpable*, which the clerk declares the prisoner to be; and to the Fr. *prit*, ready to prove him so. Others to *cul* for *culpable*, and to the Fr. *prist*, (from *prendre*, taken. Mr. Tyrwhitt considers it as a vulgar name for a prisoner, from the Fr. *cul* and *prist*; meaning one seized by the skirts, caught by the back. This countenance my remark on *humbailiff*, which see.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appear'd, and silence they proclaim:

Then first the *culprit* answer'd to his name;

And, after forms of law, was last requir'd

To name the thing that woman most desir'd.

Dryden.

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and condescending too far, he may injure his own cause; and by pleading and asserting too boldly, he may displease the court. *Prior, Pref. to Solomon.*

CULTER.† *n. s.* [cultor, Sax. *cutter*, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the share. It is commonly written *coulter*.

Her fallow, fees

The darnel, hemlock, and rank fennitory,

Doth root upon; while that the *cutter* rusts,

That should deracinate such savagery. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

CULTIVABLE.* *adj.* [from *cultivate*.] Capable of cultivation. This word has lately been adopted by our writers on agriculture.

To CULTIVATE. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, French.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual industry.

Those excellent seeds implanted in your birth, will, if *cultivated*, be most flourishing in production; and, as the soil is good, and no cost nor care wanting to improve it, we must entertain hopes of the richest harvest. *Fellon on the Clasticks.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

Were we but less indulgent to our fancies,
And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,
Our muse would flourish.

Waller.

To make man mild and sociable to man,
To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts,
Th' embellishments of life.

Addison, Cato.

CULTIVATION.† *n. s.* [from *cultivate*.]

1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

The state of *cultivation* among this rude people was so imperfect, that it was with difficulty they could afford subsistence to their new guests.

Robertson.

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

An innate light discovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter discoveries.

South.

A foundation of good sense, and a *cultivation* of learning,

are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste the blessing.

Dryden.

CULTIVATOR. *n. s.* [from *cultivate*.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by some cultivators of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up.

Boyle.

CULTURE.† *n. s.* [*culture*, old Fr. *cultura*, Latin.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us seed unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it.

2 Esd. viii. 6.

These three last were slower than the ordinary wheat of itself, and this *culture* did rather retard than advance.

Bacon.

The plough was not invented till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or *culture*, but yielding its increase freely, and without labour and toil.

Woodward.

Where grows? — Where grows it not? If vain our toil,

We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil.

Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere.

Pope.

They rose as vigorous as the sun;

Then to the *culture* of the willing glebe.

Thomson.

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty.

Taller.

To CULTURE.† *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is used by Thomson, but without authority; yet is frequent in modern poetry.

In countries *cultur'd* high,

In ornamented towns, where order reigns,

Free social life, and polish'd manners fair.

Thomson, Liberty, P. ii.

CULVER. *n. s.* [*columba*, Lat. *culpeus*, Sax.] A pigeon.

An old word.

Had he so done, he had him snatch'd away,

More light than *culver* in the falcon's fist.

Spenser.

Whence, borne on liquid wing,

The sounding *culver* shoots.

Thomson, Spring.

CULVERHOUSE.* *n. s.* [from *culver* and *house*.] A dovecot.

Yet was this poor *culverhouse* sorer shaken.

Harmar, Tr. of Beza's Sermon. (1587.) p. 279.

CULVERIN.† *n. s.* [Fr. *coulverine*, from *coulvere*, a snake; ordnance being ornamented with sculptured snakes. See *BASILISK*.] A species of ordnance; originally an hawk.

A whole cannon requires for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of sixty-four pounds; a *culverin*, sixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi-*culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds.

Wilkins, Math. Magick.

Here a well polish'd mall gives us the joy

To see our prince his matchless force employ:

No sooner has he touch'd the flying ball,

But 'tis already more than half the mall;

And such a fury from his arm 't has got,

As from a smoking *culverin* 'twere shot.

Waller.

CULVERKEY. *n. s.* A flower.

Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, to make garlands.

Walton's Angler.

CULVERTAIL.* *n. s.* In carpentry, the same as *dovetail*, which see.

Bullokar.

CUMBENT.* *adj.* [from the Lat. *cumbens*.] Lying down.

Too cold the grassy mantle of the marl,

In stormy winter's long and dreary night,

For *cumbent* sheep.

Dyer's Fleece.

To CUMBER.† *v. a.* [*kommeren*, *kombren*, to disturb, Dutch. Our word was formerly *accomber*.

1. "Acombred, vexatus," Prompt. Parv. "Acom-
brynge a tombrement, vexatio," Ibid.]

1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.

Why asks he, what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber*, and retard his flight,
In which his only excellence is plac'd
You give him death, that intercept his taste. *Dryden, Fab.*

Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,
Clog'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his years. *Dryden.*
The learning and mastery of a tongue, being uneasy and
unpleasant enough in itself, should not be *cumbered* with any
other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding. *Locke.*

2. To crowd or load with something useless.

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance.

Shakspeare, Timon.

The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous
ones, is not only lost labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no
purpose. *Locke.*

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress.

Domestick fury, and fierce civil strife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy. *Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.*

4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares.

Martha was *cumbered* about much serving. *Luke.*

5. To be troublesome in any place.

Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig-
tree, and find none: cut it down; why *cumbereth* it the
ground? *St. Luke, xiii. 7.*

Doth the bramble *cumber* a garden? It makes the better
hedge; where, if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear
the thief. *Grew, Cosmol.*

CUMBER. *n. s.* [*kumber*, Dutch.] Vexation; burden-
someness; embarrassment; obstruction; hindrance;
disturbance; distress.

By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great *cumber*
and danger, as lightly any might escape. *Sidney.*

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring.
Fairfax, Tass. ii. 73.

The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very deep in
water, are of marvellous charge and fearful *cumber*. *Raleigh.*

CUMBERSOME. *adj.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to
break off so pleasing a company, with going to perform a
cumbersome obedience. *Sidney.*

2. Burdensome; embarrassing.

I was drawn in to write the first part by accident, and to
write the second by some defects in the first: these are the
cumbersome perquisites of authors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are *cumbersome*, and scarce to be readily
managed. *Newton, Opt.*

CUMBERSOMELY. *adj.* [from *cumbersome*.] In a
troublesome manner; in a manner that produces
hindrance and vexation. *Sherwood.*

CUMBERSOMENESS. *n. s.* [from *cumbersome*.] En-
cumbrance; hindrance; obstruction. *Sherwood.*

CUMBRANCE. *n. s.* [from *cumber*.] Burden; hin-
drance; impediment.

How can I myself alone bear your *cumbrance*, and your
burden, and your strife? *Deut. i. 12.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's *cumbrance*, if not snare; more apt
To slacken virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise.
Milton, P. R. ii. 454.

CUMBROUS. *adj.* [from *cumber*.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats do him molest;
All striving to infix their feeble stings,
That from their noyance he no where can rest.
Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 23.

2. Oppressive; burdensome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit,
Fairest and easiest, of this *cumbrous* charge. *Milton, P. L.*

They rear'd him from the ground,
And from his *cumbrous* arms his limbs unbound;
Then lanc'd a vein. *Dryden.*

Possessor's load was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the *cumb'rous* weight. *Swift.*

3. Jumbled; obstructing each other.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire. *Milton, P. L.*

CUMBROUSLY. *adv.* [from *cumbrous*.] In a burden-
some manner.

Capitals to every substantive are *cumbrously* intrusive upon
the eye. *Seward's Letters, i. 164.*

CUMFREY. *n. s.* [*consolida*.] A medicinal plant.

CUMIN. *n. s.* [*cymyn*, Sax. *cuminum*, Latin.] A
plant. *Miller.*

Rank-smelling rue, and *cumin*, good for eyes.

When a dove-house is empty, there is *cumin* seed used to
purloin from the rest of the neighbours' *Reaumur, and M. Fair Maid of the Inn.*

To CUMULATE. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Latin.] To
heap together.

All the extremes of worth and beauty that were *cumulated*
in Camila. *Shelton, Tr. of D. Quix. iv. 6.*

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells, bedded and
cumulated heap upon heap, amongst earth, will scarcely con-
ceive which way these could ever live. *Woodward.*

CUMULATION. *n. s.* [Lat. *cumulatio*.] The act of
heaping together. *Dict.*

For *cumulation*, I must needs profess, I never liked it. And
it supposes, of and in itself, an unnecessary delay of the first
degree, or a needless haste of the second.

Abp. Laud, Hist. of his Ch. of Oxford, p. 17.

CUMULATIVE. *adj.* [old Fr. *cumulatif*, from the
Lat. *cumulo*.] Consisting of parts heaped together.

As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is
cumulative. *Bacon on Learning.*

Among many *cumulative* treasons charged upon the late earl
of Strafford. *Hale, Hist. Pl. of the Cr. ch. 14.*

To CUN. *v. a.* [Icel. *kunna*, Goth. *kunnan*, the
parent of our *cunning*.]

1. To know; to learn perfectly. *Burret.*

2. In naval language, to *cun* a ship, is to direct her
course.

CUNCTATION. *n. s.* [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; pro-
crastination; dilatoriness.

It is most certain, that the English made not their best im-
provements of these fortunate events; and that especially by
two miserable errors, *cunctation* in prosecuting, and haste
in departure. *Hayward.*

The swiftest animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies
that common moral, *festina lente*; and that celerity should
always be tempered with *cunctation*. *Brown.*

CUNCTATOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] One given to delay;
a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard. Not in use.

Others, being unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*,
always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet
called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the last
hour. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To CUND. *v. a.* [from *konney*, to know, Dutch.]
To give notice to: a provincial or obsolete word.

See **CONDEERS**.

They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, dis-
cerning the course of the pilchard, *cundeth*, as they call it,
the master of each boat. *Carcw, Survey of Cornwall.*

CUNEAL. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a
wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of
a wedge.

CUNIFORM. *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.]
Having the form of a wedge.

CUNIFORM-BONES. *n. s.* The fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the foot: thus called from their wedge-like shape, being large above and narrow below. *Dict.*

CUNNER. *n. s.* [*lepas*.] A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. *Ainsworth.*

CUNNING. *adj.* [from the Goth. *kunnan*. See *To CUN*; *connan*, Sax. *konnen*, Dut. to know.]

1. Skillful; knowing; well instructed; learned.

Schoolmasters will I keep within my house,
Fit to instruct her youth. — *To cunning men*
I will be very kind, and liberal
To mine own children, in good bringing up. *Shakspeare.*
I do present you with a man of mine,
Cunning in music And the mathematicks,
To instruct her fully in those sciences. *Shakspeare.*
Wherein is he good, but to taste sack and drink it? Where-
in *cunning*, but in craft? Wherein crafty, but in villainy?

Shakspeare, Hen. IV.
Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold, and
in silver, and that can skill to cut and to grave. *2 Chron.*
When Pedro does the late command,
She guides the *cunning* artist's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with skill; artful.

And over them Arachne high did lift
Her *cunning* web, and spread her subtle net,
Enwrapped in foul smock, and cloud, more black than jet. *Spenser.*

And there beside of marble stone was built
An altar, carv'd with *cunning* imagery;
On which true Christians blood was often spilt,
And holy martyrs often done to die. *Spenser.*

Once put out thy light,
Thou *cunning'st* pattern of excell'ing nature,
I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light relumine. *Shakspeare, Othello.*

3. Artfully deceitful; sly; designing; trickish; full
of fetches and stratagems; subtle; crafty; subdo-
lous.

These small wares and petty points of *cunning* are infinite,
and it were a good deed to make a list of them; for nothing
doth more hurt than that *cunning* men pass for wise. *Bacon.*

Men will leave truth and misery to such as love it; they are
resolved to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being
sincere. *South.*

4. Acted with subtilty.

The more he protested, the more his father thought he dis-
sembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of
falsehood. *Sidney.*

CUNNING. *n. s.* [*cuninge*, Saxon. This word is
not often found in the plural number; but it is so
used by Shakspeare, in the sense of *skill*, to which
definition Dr. Johnson gives no example.]

1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; sleight; craft; subtilty;
dissimulation; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not so much the poet, as even that miserable
subject of his *cunning*, whereof you speak. *Sidney.*

We take *cunning* for a sinister or crooked wisdom; and
certainly there is great difference between a *cunning* man and
a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of
ability. *Bacon.*

Discourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wisdom.
Locke.

2. Art; skill; knowledge.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her
cunning. *Palm cxxxvii. 5.*

We'll make a solemn wager on your *cunnings*.
Shakspeare, Hamlet.

Notes. with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long drawn out,
With wauton heed and giddy *cunning*. *Milton, J. Allegro.*

CUNNINGLY. *adv.* [from *cunning*.]

1. Artfully; slyly; subtly; by fraudulent contrivance;
craftily.

Among other crimes of this nature, there was diligent en-
quiry made of such as had raised and dispersed a bruit and
rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the
day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king
fled; whereby it was supposed, that many sycourts were *cun-*
cunningly put off and kept back. *Paeon, Hen. VII.*

I must meet my danger, and destroy him first;
But *cunningly* and closely. *Denham, Sophy.*

When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second-hand their offers;
Then *cunningly* retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

2. Skillfully.

A stately palace built of squared bricks,
Which *cunningly* was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden soile fl over them dislaid,
That purest skye with brightness they dismaid. *Spenser, F. Q. i. iv. 4.*

And many bards, that to the trembling chord
Can tune their timely voices *cunningly*. *Spenser, F. Q. i. v. 3.*
They shoot wondrous *cunningly*. *Milton, Hist. of Moscow, ch. 2.*

CUNNINGMAN. *n. s.* [*cunning* and *man*.] A man
who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to re-
cover stolen goods.

One Flaccianus—being about to purchase a piece of ground,
went to this diviner or *cunningman*, to see what he could tell
him about it! *M. Casaubon, of Credulity, &c. p. 148.*

He sent him for a strong detachment
Of headle, constable, and watchmen,
To attack the *cunningman*, for plunder
Committed falsely on his lumber. *Hudibras.*

CUNNINGNESS. *n. s.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulness;
slyness.

But mine is such a drench of balderdash,
Such a strange cyrled *cunningness*. *Beaumont and Fl. Twine Tamed.*

The doctor by this oversight, or *cunningness* rather, got a
supply of money. *Howell, Lett. iv. 2.*

CUP. *n. s.* [*cupp*, Sax. *cup*, Welsh; *kop*, Dutch;
kupf, Iceland. *kub* and *kubbe*, Pers. *كوب*, Gr.
Kesychius.]

1. A small vessel to drink in.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand, after the
former manner when thou wast his butler. *Genesis, xl. 13.*

Ye heav'nly pow'rs, that guard
The British isles, such dire evils remove,
Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils
Ferment from social *cups*. *Phillips.*

2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught.

Which when the vile enchanteress perceiv'd,
With *cup* thus charm'd, imparting she deceiv'd. *Spenser.*
All friends shall taste

The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The *cups* of their deservings. *Shakspeare, K. Lear.*

W't please your lordship, drink a *cup* of sack. *Shakspeare.*
They that never had the use
Of the grape's surprising juice,
To the first delicious *cup*
All their reason render up. *Waller.*

The best, the dearest fav'rite of the sky,
Must taste that *cup*; for man is born to die. *Pope, Odys.*

3. Social entertainment; merry bout; [in the plural.]

Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing *cups* freshly remember'd. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

Let us suppose that I were reasoning, as one friend with
another, by the fireside, or in our *cups*, without care, without
any great affection to either party. *Knolles.*

C U P .

It was near a miracle to see an old man silent, since talking is the disease of age; but amongst *cups*, makes fully a wonder.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Thence from *cups*, to civil broils!

Amidst his *cups* with fainting shivering seiz'd,

His limbs disjointed, and all o'er-joints'd,

His hand refuses to sustain the blow. *Dryden, Persius.*

4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the husk of an acorn, the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the same colour and shape, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward on Fossils.*

5. *Cup and Can.* Familiar companions. The can is the large vessel, out of which the cup is filled, and to which it is a constant associate.

You boasting tell us where you din'd,

And how his lordship was so kind;

Swear he's a most facetious man;

That you and he are *cup and can*;

You travel with a heavy load,

And quite mistake pretermen's road. *Swift.*

6. [*Cupper*, French, to scarify.] A glass to draw the blood in scarification.

Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of *cups*, the scarification ought to be made with crooked instruments. *Arbuthnot.*

To *CUP*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To supply with cups. This sense is obsolete.

Plump *Bacchus*, with pink eye,

In thy vat out cates he drown'd;

With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!

Cup us, till the world go round. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

2. [*Cupper*, to cut, Fr.] To fix a glass-bell or *cupper*-site upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,

Corrupts, and there remains in spite of art;

Nor breathing veins, nor *cupping* will prevail;

All outward remedies and inward fail. *Dryden, Fob.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingsgate, without knowing who I am; or whether I deserve to be *cupped* and scarified at this rate. *Spectator.*

Blistering, *cupping*, and bleeding are seldom of use but to the idle and interperate. *Addison, Spect.*

Ifm the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;

They bled, they *cupped*, they purg'd; in short they cur'd. *Pope.*

CUPBEARER. *n. s.*

1. An officer of the king's household.

There is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleasure to wait and to be sworn his servant, and shortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the Summer following he was admitted in ordinary. *Wotton.*

2. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

This vine was said to be given to *Tros*, the father of *Priam*, by *Jupiter*, as a recompence for his carrying away his son *Ganymede* to be his *cupbearer*. *Broom.*

CUPBOARD. *n. s.* [*cup* and *board*, a case or receptacle, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, *cupboards*, and desks, as walnut. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Codrus had but one bed; so short to boot,

That his short wife's short legs hung dangling out:

His *cupboard's* head six earthen pitchers grac'd,

Beneath them was his trusty tankard plac'd. *Dryden, Juv.*

Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon-lub-hards,

Lock up from my sight, in cellars and *cupboards*. *Swift.*

To *CUPBOARD*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

The belly did remain

P' th' midst o' th' body, idle and unactive,

Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing

Like labour with the rest. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

C U P

CUBELLATION. * *n. s.* [from *coppel*, which is also written *cupel*. See *COPPEL*.] The process of assaying and purifying gold and silver.

From its [silver's] alloy with copper, iron, and antimony, it may be easily refined by *cubellation* with the necessary quantity of lead. *Babington, System of Mineralogy, 1799.*

CUPIDITY. * *n. s.* [*cupiðitas*, Latin, Dr. Johnson says. It may be from the French *cupiditè*; which, however, Menage thinks to be of no great age in that language. Corgrave has it. Our own word is old, and in the vocabularies of *Bulokar* and *Cockeram*; though Dr. Johnson has cited neither the authority of any dictionary, nor an example.]

Concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing. Our wicked flesh; the fragile, and soft worldly things; all sorts of *cupidities* do hinder us to know the word of God.

Woodroffe's Fr. Grammar, (1623,) p. 216.

The serpent covertly winderth into your heart; first by blandishments he entangleth your reason, and then by fallacies he diverteth your fear, affirming you shall not surely die; and thus sharpeneth the curiosity, while he suggesteth the *cupidity*; and by these degrees presenteth the fruit, and putteth you out of the garden. *II: Mountagu, Dev. Ess. (1648,) p. 170.*

CUPOLA. * *n. s.* [Italian, Dr. Johnson says. I may add the French *cupole*, because our own word was formerly written *cupola*. But the word is by some referred to the Gr. *κύπελλον*, a sort of cup; by others, to *κύπελλον*, sometimes written *κύβαλον*, a cymbal; both resembling, in their hollowness, a dome or cupola. Yet it is originally, perhaps, from the Arabick *cubba* or *kubba*, round; "Fifteen mosques express their bravery here, which in shape are round, after the *alkaba*, in Mecca." Sir T. Herbert's Trav. p. 129.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building.

The caravans-raw was very neatly built, adorned with *cupolas* at top. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 118.*

Nature seems to have designed the head as the *cupola* to the most glorious of her work; and when we load it with super-numerary ornaments, we destroy the symmetry of the human figure. *Addison, Spect.*

CUPOLATED. * *adj.* [from *cupola*.] Having a cupola.

Opposite to this palace is a fair temple—*cupolated*, compassed with walls, and open to the air. *Sir T. Herbert, Trav. p. 163.*

Now hast thou chang'd thee, Saint; and made Thyself a lane that's *cupolated*. *Lovell, Luc. P. p. 16.*

CUPPEL. *n. s.* See *COPPEL*.

There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the stuff whereof *cuppel* is made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

CUPPER. *n. s.* [from *cup*.] One who applies *cupping-glasses*; a scarifier.

CUPPING-GLASS. * *n. s.* [from *cup* and *glass*. Fr. *couper*. See the 2d sense of To *CUP*.] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

I should rather substitute *cupping-glasses*, applied on the legs. *Ferrand, Love Melancholy, p. 340.*

The greatest mercy of the physician is to leave him with these *cupping-glasses* at the neck. *Hammond's Works, iv. 487.*

A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glasses*, and brought to suppuration. *Wiseman.*

CUPREOUS. *adj.* [*cupreus*, Latin.] Coppery; consisting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little sal armoniack, made copper inflammable, I took some small grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle, whereby they were with the melted tallow so kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn. *Boyle.*

CUPPROSE. * *n. s.* The poppy, so called in the north of England.

C U R

CUR.† *n. s.* [*korre*, Dutch, from the Goth. *korhand*. See CURTAIL.]

1. A worthless, degenerate dog.

'Tis a good dog.

— A cur, sir. —

— Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog.

Here's an old drudging cur turned off to shift for himself, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had lost in his master's service.

A cur may bear

The name of tiger, lion, or whatever
Denotes the noblest or the fairest beast.

Dryden, Jun.

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would ye have, ye curs,

That like not peace nor war?

Shakespeare, Coriol.

This knight had occasion to inquire the way to St. Anne's lane; the person, whom he spoke to, called him a young popish cur, and asked him, who made Anne a saint.

Addison.

CURABLE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

A consumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein differs from all other curable diseases, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a cheerful spirit.

Harvey.

A desperate wound must skilful hands employ,

But thine is curable by Philip's boy.

Dryden, Jun.

CURABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *curable*.] Possibility to be healed.

CURACY.† *n. s.* [from *curate*.]

1. Employment of a curate, distinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a curacy here in town.

Swift.

2. A benefice, distinguished by the name of a perpetual curacy; holden, not as a rectory or vicarage by institution and induction, but by licence from the bishop; who, having received the presentation to the curacy from the patron, (who is usually impropiator of the rectory to which the curacy is appendant, and which had formerly perhaps belonged to some religious house,) admits the curate into all the rights and privileges of the curacy. When these curacies have received an augmentation from the governors of the bounty of queen Anne, they are subject, in regard to voidance or cession, to the same rules as other benefices.

CURATE.† *n. s.* [*curator*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He spar'd no pains; for curate he had none;
Nor durst he trust another with his care.

Dryden, Rab.

2. A parish priest.

Bishops and curates, and all congregations.

Comm. Prayer.

I thought the English of curate had been an ecclesiastical hireling. — No such matter; the proper import of the word signifies one who has the cure of souls.

Collier on Pride.

3. One who holds a perpetual curacy.

CURATESHIP.† *n. s.* [from *curate*.] The same with curacy.

Except he be shortly after to be admitted to some benefice or curateship then void.

Constitut. and Canons Eccl. 33.

CURATIVE. *adj.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative.

The therapeutick or curative physick, we term that which restores the patient unto safety.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and curative, from the qualities of the air.

Arbuthnot.

CURATOR.† *n. s.* [Latin.]

1. One that has the care and superintendence of any

C U R

The curators of Bedlam assure us that some lunaticks are persons of honour.

Swift.

2. A guardian appointed by law.

She was full five and twenty years old, at which age the civil law freeth from a curator.

Bacon, Collect. of V. Elib.

A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and curator.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

CURB. *n. s.* [*cowber*, to bend, French.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horse.

Farrier's Dict.

The ox hath his bow, the horse his curb, and the fawn his bells; so man hath his desire.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

So four fierce coursers, starting to the race,
Scow'r through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threatening cries they fear.

Dryden.

2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition; hindrance.

The Roman state, whose course will on

The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs

Of more strong links asunder, than can ever

Appear in your impediment.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

We remain

In strictest bondage, though thus far remov'd,

'Under th' inevitable curb, reserv'd

His captive multitude.

Milton, P. L.

By these men, religion, that should be

The curb, is made the spur to tyranny.

Denham, Sophy.

Even they who think us under no other tie to the true interest of our country, will allow this to be an effectual curb upon us.

Atterbury.

3. A curb is a hard and callous tumour, which runs along the inside of a horse's hoof; that is, on that part of the hoof that is opposite to the leg of the lame side.

Farrier's Dict.

TO CURB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide or restrain a horse with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed.

Milton, P. L.

2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongst them at the first, and had they not governors to curb and keep them still in awe and obedience?

Spencer on Ireland.

Then thou, the mother of so sweet a child,

Her false imagin'd loss cease to lament,

And wisely learn to curb thy sorrows wild.

Milton.

If sense and learning are such unsociable imperious things, he ought to keep down the growth of his reason, and curb his intellects.

Collier on Pride.

Knowing when a muse should be indulg'd

In her full flight, and when she should be curbed.

Roscommon.

At this she curb'd a groan, that else had come;

And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb.

Dryden, Fab.

'Till force returns, his ardour we restrain

And curb his warlike wish to cross the main.

Dryden.

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow

Where pinching want must curb thy warm desires,

And household cares suppress thy genial fires.

Prior.

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,

And wisely curb'd proud man's pretending wit.

Pope.

3. Sometimes with *from*.

Yet you are curb'd from that enlargement by

The consequence of the crown.

Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

4. In the following passage it signifies, I think, as in Fr. to bend.

Though the course of the sun be curbed between the tropics, yet are not those parts directly subject to his perpendicular beam inhabitable or extremely hot.

Ray.

CURBING.* *n. s.* [from *curb*.] Check.

The mind that is warping to vice, should not think much to be kept upright by the curbings and the strokes of adversity.

Feltham, Rel. ii. 57.

CURD. *n. s.* [See **CRUDLE**.] The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itself is such a compound of cream, curds, and whey, as it is easily turned and dissolved. *Bacon.*

This night, at least, with me forgo your care;

Chesnuts and curds, and creata shall be your fare. *Dryden.*

Let Sporus tremble—What! that thing of silk!

Sporus, that were white curd of ass's milk? *Pope.*

To CURD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate.

Maiden, does it curd thy blood,

To say I am thy mother? *Shakspeare, All's well.*

It doth posset

And curd, like eager droppings into milk,

The thin and wholesome blood. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

The young men were friends,

As is the life and blood coagulate,

And curd'd in your body. *Beaumont and Fl. Mad in the Mill.*

This curd'd milk, this poor unletter'd whelp,

My body. *Donne, Poems, p. 228.*

To CURDLE. *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to shoot together; to congregate.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roses, keep the milk somewhat from turning or curdling in the stomach. *Bacon.*

Some to the house,

The fold and dairy, hungry bend their flight,

Sip round the pail, or taste the curdling cheese. *Thomson, Summer.*

To CURDLE. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate; to force into concretions.

His changed powers at first themselves not felt,

'Till curdled cold his courage gan't assail. *Spenser.*

Mixed with the sixth part of a spoonful of milk, it burnt to the space of one hundred pulse, and the milk was curdled. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

My soul is all the same,

Unmov'd with tear, and mov'd with martial fame;

But my churl blood is curdled in my veins,

And scarce the shadow of a man remains. *Dryden, Virg.*

Even now a fatal draft works out my soul;

Even now it curdles in my shrinking veins

The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*

There is in life spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy curdles milk. *Floyer.*

CURDY. *adj.* [from *curd*.] Coagulated; congealed; full of curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion, by coagulating into a curdy mass with acids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CURE. *v. n.* [from *curo*, Latin.] Our word was formerly synonymous with *care*. "I take no cure," i. e. care, Chaucer. "Take cure of him," St. Luke, x. 35. Mathew's Version. In this sense, "cure of souls" is still applied to the charge or care committed to every clergyman at the institution of his benefice. The old French *cure* is also *care*.]

1. Remedy; restorative.

This league that we have made,

Will give her sadness very little cure,

Brother of England, how may we content

This widow lady? *Shakspeare, K. John.*

Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a cure,

All these he must, and guiltless oft, endure. *Dryden, Fab.*

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour displease;

At first your cure, and after your disease. *Graville.*

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a cure for the corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. Act of healing.

I do cures to-day, and to-morrow.

St. Luke, xiii. 22.

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

Certain honourable persons, as well spiritual as temporal, shall have chaplains beneficed with cure to serve them in their honourable houses. *Acts of Parl, 25 Hen. 8. ch. 16.*

If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said against entangling property, spinning out causes, squeezing clients, and making the laws a greater grievance than those who break them. *Collier.*

To CURE. *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.]

1. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to recover; with *of* before the disease. Used of patients or diseases.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and therefore all contusions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Here the poor lover, that has long endur'd

Some proud nymph's scorn, of his fond passion's cur'd, Wall'd

I never knew any man cured of mutton. *Swift.*

Hear what from love impractic'd hearts endure.

From love, the sole disease thou canst not cure. *Pope.*

2. To prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption. [*Fr. cures*, to pickle. *Cotgrave.*]

The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill cured, as to stink many times before it came so far as Holland. *Temple.*

CURELESS. *adj.* [*cure*, and *less*.] Without cure; without remedy.

Bootless are plaints, and cureless are my wounds;

No way to fly, nor strength to hold out flight.

Shakspeare, Hen. VI.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall

To cureless ruin. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*

If, said he,

Your grief alone is hard captivity,

For love of heav'n, with patience undergo

A cureless ill, since fate will have it so! *Dryden, Fab.*

CURER. *n. s.* [from *cure*.] A healer; a physician.

He is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies: if you should fight, you go against the hair of your professions. *Shakspeare.*

The indexterity and worse success of the most famous of our consumption cures, do evidently demonstrate their dimness in beholding its cures. *Harcourt on Consumption.*

CURFEW. *n. s.* [*couvre feu*, French.] Of earlier practice than William the Conqueror's time. It was an ancient custom among all the convents of the north, to put out their fire when a bell rung; and is mentioned in the Leges Burgorum sub Day. regis Scotie, c. 36. See Lord Lyttelton's Hist. of Hen. II. i. 490. And Dr. Warton's Essay on Pope, i. 22. See also Lacombe in V. COUVREFEU. The old French word is *cure-feu*, or *erre-feu*, which comes nearer to our own. An evening-peal, by which the conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light; so that in many places at this day, where a bell is customarily rung towards bed time, it is said to ring curfew. *Cowley.*

You, whose pasture

Is to make midnight mushrooms, that rejoice

To hear the solemn curfew. *Shakspeare, Tempest.*

Oh on a plat of rising ground,

I hear the far off curfew sound,

Over some vast water'd shore,

Swingin' slow with mullen roar.

Milton, Il. Pens.

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate.

But now for pans, pots, curfews, counters and the like, the beauty will not be so much respected, so as the compound stuff is like to pass. *Bacon.*

CURIALITY. *n. s.* [from *curialis*, Latin.] The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue of a court.

The court and curiality.

Bacon to Villiers.

CURIOSITY. *n. s.* [*Fr. curiosité*. *Cotgrave.*]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquiry.

First granting, as I do, it was a weakness

In me, but incident to all our sex,

CUR

Curiosity, inquisitive, importune
Of secrets.

Milton, *S. A.* 775.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much *curiosity*; in thy rags thou knowest none, but art despised for the contrary.

Shakspeare, *Timon*.

3. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities are so weighed, that *curiosity* in neither can make choice of either's moiety.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

Our senses, however armed or assisted, are too gross to discern the *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature.

Ray.

4. An act of *curiosity*; nice experiment.

There hath been practised also a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north-side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south-side; conceiving that the root and lower part of the stock should enjoy the freshness of the shade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the sun; but it sortd not.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

5. An object of *curiosity*; rarity.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

CURIO'SO.* *n. s.* [Ital.] A curious person, such as we now call a virtuoso.

Dr. J. Wilkins, warden of Wadham college, the greatest *curioso* of his time, invited him and some of the musicians to his lodgings, purposely to have a consort.

Life of A. Wood, p. 112.

CURIOUS.† *adj.* [old Fr. *curios*, *curious*, Roq. modern, *curieux*; Lat. *curiosus*.]

1. Inquisitive; desirous of information; addicted to enquiry.

Be not *curious* in unnecessary matters; for more things are shewn unto thee than men understand.

Eccles. iii. 23.

Even then to them the spirit of lies suggests,
That they were blind, because they saw not ill;
And breath'd into their uncorrupted breasts

A *curious* wish, which did corrupt their will.

Davies.

If any one too *curious* should enquire

After a victory which we disclaim;

Then let him know the Belgians did retire

Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain.

Dryden.

Reader if any *curious* stay

To ask my hated name,

Tell them, the grave that hides my clay

Conceals me from my shame.

Wesley.

2. Attentive to; diligent about: sometimes with after.

It is pity a gentleman so very *curious after* things that were elegant and beautiful, should not have been as curious as to their origin, their uses, and their natural history.

Woodward.

3. Sometimes with of.

Then thus a senior of the place replies,

Well read, and *curious* of antiquities.

Dryden, *Fab.*

4. Accurate; careful not to mistake.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of great sharpness and subtlety of wit to be a sound believing Christian, men were not *curious* what syllables or particles of speech they used.

Hooker.

We all should be *curious* and watchful against vanities.

Bp. Taylor, *Life of Christ*, i. § 2.

5. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate person is not *curious* of sauces and deliciousness; he thinks not much, and speaks, not often of meat and drink.

Taylor.

6. Exact; nice; subtle.

Both these senses embrace their objects at greater distance, with more variety, and with a more *curious* discrimination, than the other sense.

Holder.

7. Artful; not neglectful; nicely diligent.

A vaile obscur'd the sunshine of her eyes,
he rose within herself her sweetness closed;

Each ornament about her seemly lies,

By *curious* chance, or careless art, composed.

Fairfax.

CUR

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.

Understanding to devise *curious* works, to work in gold.

Exodus.

9. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

For *curious* I cannot be with you

Signor Baptista, of whom I hear so well.

Shakspeare.

CURIOUSLY.† *adv.* [from *curious*.]

1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously.

He looked very *curiously* upon himself, sometimes fetching a little skip, as if he said his strength had not yet forsaken him.

Sidney.

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest.

Newton, *Opticks*.

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and springs, though never so *curiously* wrought, and artificially set, but the winding of them up, that must give motion to the watch.

South.

3. Artfully; exactly.

My substance was not hid from thee, when I was made in secret, and *curiously* wrought in the lowest parts of the earth.

Psaln cxxxix. 15.

4. Captiously.

CURIOUSNESS.* *n. s.* [from *curious*.]

1. Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

Shewood.

Ah! *curiousness* first cause of all our ill,

And yet the plague which most torments us still.

Sir W. Alexander's *Hours*, II. i. st. 62.

Thus *curiousness* to knowledge is the guide.

Sir W. Alexander's *Hours*, II. i. st. 62.

2. Exactness.

He pursues the rational purposes of his own art; that, to the excellence of the metal, he may also add the *curiousness* of the figure.

South, *Serm.* viii. 321.

3. Nicety.

There is that coolness, and *curiousness* in a verse, which speaks it greatly unsuitable to the vehemence and seriousness of the prophetick spirit.

Spencer, *Vanity of Vulg. Prophecies*, p. 53.

CURL. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She apparelled herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the short *curls* to cover that noble head.

Sidney.

Just as in act he stood, in clouds enshrin'd

Her hand she fasten'd on his hair behind;

Then backward by his yellow *curls* she drew

To him, and him alone confess'd in view.

Dryden, *Fab.*

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prism be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plain and well polished, without those numberless waves or *curls*, which usually arise from the sand holes.

Newton, *Opticks*.

To CURL.† *v. a.* [krullen, Dutch, cyprian, Sax. krille, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What hast thou been?—

—A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair wore gloves in thy cap, served the lust of my mistress's heart, and did the act of darkness with her.

Shakspeare, *K. Lear*.

2. To writhe; to twist.

I soon will find out the beds of snakes,
And with my youthful blood warm their cold flesh,

Letting them *curl* themselves about my limbs,

Than sleep one night with thee.

Beaumont, and Fl. *Maid's Tragedy*.

3. To dress with curls.

If she first meet the *curled* Antony,

He'll make demand of her a kiss.

Shakspeare.

They, up the trees
Climbing, sat thicker than the maky locks

That *curl'd* Megara.

Milton, *P. P.*

To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities.

The visitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*
Seas would be pools, without the brushing air.
To curl the waves. *Dryden, Fab.*

To CURL.† v. n.

1. To shrink into ringlets.

Those slender aerial bodies are separated and stretched out,
which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight,
would flag or curl. *Boyle.*

2. To rise in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town,
The curling billows roll their restless tide;
In parties now they struggle up and down,
As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*
While curling smoaks from village tops are seen. *Pope.*

3. To twist itself.

Then round her slender waist he curl'd
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sov'reign of the world. *Dryden, Fab.*

4. To shrink back.

The very thinking it
Would make a citizen start! some polittick tradesman
Curl'd with the caution of a constable. *B. Jonson, Mortimer's Fall.*

CURL-HEADED.* adj. Having the hair of the head curled. *Hudoc.*

CURLED-PATE.* adj. Having the hair curled. See **CURL-HEADED.**

Make curl'd pate ruffians bald.
Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.

CURLEW. n. s. [*courlien*, Fr. *arquata*, Lat.]

1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak of a grey colour, with red and black spots.

Among birds we reckon creysers, *curlews* and puffins. *Carew.*

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the cornfields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France! *Trevoux.*

CURLINESS.* n. s. [from *curl*.] The state of anything curled. A modern word.

CURLING-IRONS.* n. s. [from *curl* and *iron*.] An invention to curl the hair with.

Finding that her literature was thrown away upon me, she bid me, with great vehemence, reach the *curling-irons*. *Johnson, Idler, No. 46.*

CURLINGLY.* adv. [from *curling*.] In a waving fashion or manner. *Sherwood.*

CURLY.* adj. Inclining to curl; falling into ringlets.

CURMU'DGEON.† n. s. [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cœur méchant*, Fr., Dr. Johnson says, which he received from an unknown correspondent. To this Mr. Nares subscribes. Dr. Ash has transferred this into his vocabulary, as if "an unknown correspondent" was the etymology; distinguishing *cœur* by the interpretation of *unknown*, and *méchant* by that of *correspondent*; which will always excite both in foreigners and natives a harmless smile! But, to be serious, I doubt the etymology given by Dr. Johnson's correspondent. The French *cœur méchant* means a bad heart, a malicious perverted mind; our *curmudgeon* signifies merely a miser, a griper, with some tincture of crossness. Nor is it in the usual manner of deriv-

ation from the French language to form a single word from a compound expression. Perhaps it is a derivation from the German *curmede*, a kind of vassalage in Germany, when the lord claimed, at the death of certain persons, such of their goods as he chose. Hence a German expression, *curmedige güter*, bona conductia. See Ludewig, Jura Feudorum Rom. Imp. et Germ. Princip. 1740, p. 509. And Du Cange in V. **CURMEDIA**. From claims of this kind might easily arise an application to him who made them, similar to that of miser or griper; and the custom might also suggest our word. It is of no great age in our lexicography, being first, I believe, in that edition of Phillips's dictionary, which appeared in 1706. Anthony Wood, in the Life of himself, under the year 1661, writes it *cur-mudgin*. "Though he used it not half, yet at the year's end he did, like a *cur-mudgin*, sell it, and put the money in his purse." Some may perhaps think the word allied to a snarling *cur*, connecting it with the Saxon *mupenung*, a complaint, a murmuring. But the German custom seems the more rational etymology.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

And when he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cause;
Nor shalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou dispatch it without grudging. *Hudibras.*

A man's way of living is commended, because he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

CURMU'DGEONLY.* adj. [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow advised with his companions how he might save the charge. *L'Estrange.*

CURRENT.† n. s. [*ribes*, Lat. *Current* is an equivocal word with us, taken either for the fruit of a shrub called in Latin *ribes*; or a small sort of grape, growing in Zaute. The name *current* is taken from *Corinthus*, whence it's likely this fruit was first brought to us. Ray, Diction. Trilingue, p. 12. n.]

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: The flower consists of five leaves, placed in form of a rose: the ovary, which arises from the centre of the flower-cup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.

The barberry and *current* most escape,
Though her small clusters imitate the grape. *Tate's Country.*

2. A small dried grape; properly written *corinth*. They butter'd *currants* on fat veal bestow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey stow'd;
Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rocombole, shallot, and the rank garlic grow. *King*

CURRENCY. n. s. [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand. The *currency* of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*

2. General reception: as, the report had a long *currency*.

3. Fluency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

4. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course.

The *currency* of time to establish a custom, ought to be with a *continuando* from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great over-match for this estate, assisted as it is, and, may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CU'RRENT. *adj.* [*currrens*, Lat.]

1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand.

Shekels of silver, *current* money with the merchant.

Genesis, xxiii. 16.

That there was *current* money in Abraham's time is past doubt, though it is not sure that it was stamp'd; for he is said to be rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold. *Arbutnot.*

2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many strange bruits are received for *current*. *Sidney.*

Because such as openly reprove supposed disorders of state, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter passeth for good and *current*. *Hooker.*

I have collected the facts, with all possible impartiality, from the *current* histories of those times. *Swift.*

3. Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in one set of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind. *Watts.*

About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addison.*

4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation.

We are also to consider the difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's intrinsic; this, his *current* value; which is less or more, as men have occasion for him. *Grew, Cosmol.*

5. Fashionable; popular.

Off leaving what is natural and fit,
The *current* folly proves our ready wit;
And authors think their reputation safe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh. *Pope.*

6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted.

Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canst make
No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself. *Shakspeare, Rich. III.*

7. What is now passing; what is at present in its course; as, the *current* year.CU'RRENT. *n. s.*

1. A running stream.

The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'st, being stopp'd, impatiently doth rage;
But his fair course is not hindered;
He makes sweet music with th' enamel'd stones. *Shakspeare.*

These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and seem perfectly to move like waves, succeeding and destroying one another; save that their motion oftentimes seems to be quickest, as if in that vast sea they were carried on by a *current*, or at least by a tide. *Boyle.*

Heav'n her Eridanus no more shall boast,
Whose fame in thine, like lesser *current's* lost;
Thy nobler streams shall visit Jove's abodes,
To shine among the stars, and bathe the gods. *Dorhan.*

Not fabled Po more swells the poet's lays,
While through the sky his shining *current* strays. *Pope.*

2. [In navigation.] *Currents* are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly or retarded in her course,

according to the direction of the *current*, with of against the way of the ship. *Harris.*

3. Course; progression.

The castle of Cadmus was taken, and Thebes invested by Pheidias the Lacedemonian insidiously, which drew on a surprize of the castle, a recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war even into the walls of Sparta. *Bacon.*

CU'RRENTLY. *adj.* [from *current*.]

1. In a constant motion.

2. Without opposition.

The very cause which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the world of God runneth *currently* on your side, is, that their minds are forestalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Hooker, Preface.*

3. Popularly; fashionably; genefally.

4. Without ceasing.

CU'RRENTNESS. *n. s.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation.

2. General reception.

3. Easiness of pronunciation.

When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and *currentness* with staydness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness? *Camden, Remains.*

CU'RRIE.* *n. s.*1. A course. [Lat. *curriculum*.]

Upon a *currie* in this world depends a long course of the next, and upon a narrow scene here an endless expansion hereafter. *Brown, Christ. Mon.* ii. 23.

2. A chariot. [Lat. *curriculus*; old Fr. *curicule*, un petit chariot. Lacombe.] In modern times the word has been adopted for an open chaise with two wheels drawn by two horses abreast.CU'RRIER.† *n. s.* [*corrouer*, old Fr. *coriarius*, Lat.]

One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.

A *currier* bought a bearskin of a huntsman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Estrange.*

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their foathsome carrion under ground;
For useless to the *currier* were their hides,
Nor could their tainted flesh with ocean tides
Be free'd from filth. *Dryden, Virg.*

CU'RRIISH. *adj.* [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome; malignant; churlish; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet speaking oft a *curriish* heart reclaims. *Sidney.*

No care of justice, nor no rule of reason,
Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,
But cruelty, the sign of *curriish* kind. *Spenser, Hubb. Tale.*

In fashions wayward, and in love unkind;
For Cupid deigns not wound a *curriish* mind. *Fairfax.*

I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this *curriish* Jew. *Shakspeare.*

She says your dog was a cur; and tells you, *curriish* thanks is good enough for such a present. *Shakspeare.*

CU'RRIISHLY.* *adv.* [from *curriish*.] In a brutal or malignant manner.

Boner being restored againe,—*curriishly*, without all order of law or honesty,—wasted from them all the livings they had. *Fore's Acts and Mon. Acc. of Ridley.*

To use or deal *curriishly* with. *Sherwood.*

CU'RRIISHNESS.* *n. s.* [from *curriish*.] Moroseness; churlishness; malignity.

Diogenes, though he had wit, by his *curriishness* got the name of dog. *Feltham, Res.* ii. 69.

Hell's porter, Cerberus,
That *curridness* into our breasts dost put!

To CU'RRY.† *v. a.* [Fr. *courroyer*, from *corium*, leather, Lat.]

1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing it.

1. To beat; to drub; to thrash; to chastise.
He hath well *curried* thy coat. *Barrel, 1580.*
I have seen him
Curry a fellow's carcass handsomely.

Beaumont and Fl. Island Princess.

- A deep design in't to divide
The well affected that confide;
By setting brother against brother,
To claw and *curry* one another. *Hudibras.*

I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her
hide in case of refusal. *Addison, Spect.*

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so
as to smooth his coat, and promote his flesh.
Your short horse is soon *curried*.

Beaumont and Fl. Valentinian.

4. To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery;
to tickle.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his
men; if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow.

Shakespeare.

5. To CURRY Favour. To become a favourite by
petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.
[This expression requires further illustration, than
the preceding words of Dr. Johnson. The rubbing
down a horse, is a process that conveys pleasure to
the animal. So much for *curry* in the present in-
stance; but *favour* is a corruption. The true word
is *favel*, as Mr. Donce has abundantly shewn in
his Illustr. of Shakspeare, i. 474. Thus, in the
Merch. Tale of Beryn, in Urry's Chaucer, p. 597.
"As though he had lerned *curry favel* of some old
serere." Now the name of *favel*, Mr. Donce ob-
serves, was anciently given to yellow-coloured
horses, in like manner as *bayard*, *blanchard*, and
lyard were to brown, white, or gray. One of
Richard the First's horses, he adds, was so called.
Robert of Brunne's Chron. p. 175. He therefore
rightly concludes, that to *curry favel*, or, as we now
say, to *curry favour*, is a metaphorical expression
adopted from the stable.]

He judged them still over-ajectly to fawn upon the hea-
thens, and to *curry* favour with infidels. *Hooker.*

This humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass
would go the same way to work to *curry* favour for himself.

L'Estrange.

CURRY.* *n. s.* A word imported from the East-
Indies, denoting a mixture of various eatables, a
very relishable composition. The leaves of the
canthium parviflorum, one of the plants of the
Coromandel coast, being much used in *curries*,
that plant has also there the name of *kura*, which
means *esulent*. See Plants of the Coromandel
Coast, 1795.

CURRYCOMB. *n. s.* [from *curry* and *comb*.] An iron
instrument used for currying or cleaning horses.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long
definition; and so he would have of *strigil* and *sistrum*; if, in-
stead of a *currycomb* and cymbal, he could see stamped in the
margin small pictures of these instruments. *Locke.*

CURRYING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] The act of rub-
bing down a horse.

Frictions make the parts more fleshy and full; as we see
both in men, and in the *currying* of horses: the cause is, for
that they draw a greater quantity of spirits and blood to the
parts. *Boehn.*

To CURSE. *v. a.* [cuprian, Saxon.]

1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote.
Curse me this people; for they are too mighty for me. *Numbers, xxxiii. 6.*

After Sojman hau looked upon the dead body, and bitterly
cursed the same, he caused a great weight to be tied unto it,
and so cast into the sea. *Rholles.*

What, yet again! the third time hast thou *cursed* me;
This imprecation was for Laius' death,
And thou hast wished me like him. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment.
On ignipious realms and barb'rous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those. *Pope.*

To CURSE. *v. n.* To imprecate; to deny or affirm
with imprecation of divine vengeance!

The silver about which thou *cursedst*, and *speakest* of also
in my ears, behold the silver is with me. *Jud. xvi. 2.*

CURSE.* *n. s.* [Sax. *cupp*.]

1. Malediction; wish of evil to another.

Neither have I suffered my mouth to sin, by wishing a *curse*
to his soul. *Job.*

I never went from your lordship but with a longing to re-
turn, or without a hearty *curse* to him who invented ceremo-
nies, and put me on the necessity of withdrawing. *Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curse on the stripling! how he apes his sire!
Ambitiously sententious! *Addison, Cato.*

CURSED. *part. adj.* [from *curse*.]

1. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abomin-
able; wicked.

Merciful pow'r's!
Restrain in me the *cursed* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shakspeare, Macbeth.*

2. Unholy; unsanctified; blasted by a curse.

Come lady, while heav'n lends us grace,
Let us fly this *cursed* place,
Lest the sorcerer us entice
With some other new device;
Not a waste or needless sound,
Till we come to holier ground. *Milton, Comus.*

3. Vexatious; troublesome.

This *cursed* quarrel be no more renew'd;
Be, as becomes a wife, obedient still;
Though griev'd, yet subject to her husband's will. *Dryden.*
One day, I think, in Paradise he liv'd;
Destin'd the next his journey to pursue,
Where wounding thorns and *cursed* thistles grew. *Prior.*

CURSEDLY. *adv.* [from *cursed*.] Miserably; shame-
fully; a low cant word.

Satisfaction and restitution lies so *cursedly* hard on the giz-
zards of our publicans. *L'Estrange.*

Sure this is a nation that is *cursedly* afraid of being overrun
with too much politeness, and cannot regain one great genius
but at the expence of another. *Pope.*

CURSEDNESS. *n. s.* [from *cursed*.] The state of being
under a curse.

CURSER.* *n. s.* [from *curse*.] One that utters curses
or execrations.

All men, lovers of virtue, ought to hold him for a viper, and
like a *curser* of father and mother.

Wodroephe's Fr. Gram. (1623.) p. 332.

The curse causeless: as, the pope's excommunications, and
execrations, with bell, book, and candle. Such *curcers* are
cursed; the curse will fall upon the *curser's* head.

Bp. Richardson on the O.T. (1655.) p. 298.

The *curser's* punishment should fight the curse.

Dryden, Rel. Laius.

CURSHIP. *n. s.* [from *cur*.] Dogship; meanness;
scoundrelship.

How durst th', I say, oppose thy *curship*,
'Gainst arms, authority, and worship. *Hudibras.*

CURSING.* *n. s.* [Sax. *cupring*.] An execration;
a curse.

He read all the words of the law, the blessings and *curings*.

Isaiah, viii. 1.

Theodoret calls them execrations, *curings*, and reviling.
God. *Abp. Laud.*

CURSITOR. *n. s.* [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of these there are twenty-four in number, which have certain shires allotted to each of them, into which they make out such original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themselves. *Cowel.*

Then is the recognition and value, signed with the handwriting of that justice, carried by the *curator* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingrossed in parchment. *Bacon.*

CURSORY. *adj.* [from *cursum*, Latin.] *Cursory*; hasty; careless. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a *curatory* eye
O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shakspeare, Hen. V.*

CURSORYLY. *adv.* [from *cursum*.] *Hastily*; without care; without solicitous attention.

We are so far from slighting or contemning the Scripture, that we are the great admirers of it, and do endeavour to advance it above all other writings whatsoever, and that even in natural things, though never so accidentally, or *cursorily* handled. *Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 254.*

I shall speak *cursorily* of every thing but that which I had immediately from himself. *Burnet, Life of Ed. Rochester.*

This power, and no other, Luther disowns, as any one that views the place but *cursorily* must needs see. *Atterbury.*

CURSORYNESS. *n. s.* [from *cursum*.] Slight attention.

CURSORY. *adj.* [from *cursum*, Latin.]

1. *Hasty*; quick; inattentive; careless.

Some eminent instructive expressions of Holy Writ, which are not obvious to every *cursum* and superficial reader.

Smith, Portraiture of Old Age, p. 266.

The first, upon a *cursum* and superficial view, appeared like the head of another man. *Addison.*

2. *Going about*; not stationary.

Father Cresswell, legier jesuit in Spain; father Baldwin, legier in Flaunders, as parsons at Rome; besides their *cursum* men, as Gerrard, &c.

Proceedings against Garnet, (1606.) sign. F.

CURST. *adj.* Froward; peevish; malignant; mischievous; malicious; snarling.

Mr. Mason, after his manner, was very merry with both parties, pleasantly playing both with the shrewd touches of many *curst* boys, and with the small discretion of many lewd schoolmasters. *Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Curst cows have short horns.

Proverb.

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,

Let her not hurt me: I was never *curst*;

I have no gift at all in shrewishness:

I am a right maid for my cowardice;

Let her not strike me.

Shakspeare, Mids. N. Dr.

I'll go see if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never *curst* but when they are hungry. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

Her only fault, and that is fault enough,

Is, that she is intolerably *curst*,

And shrewd and forward, so beyond all measure,

That, were my state far worse than it is,

I would not wed her for a mine of gold.

Shakspeare.

When I dissuaded him from his intent,

And found him pight to do it with *curst* speech,

I threaten'd to discover him.

Shakspeare, K. Lear.

And though his mind

Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind.

Cromwell.

CURSTNESS. *n. s.* [from *curst*.] *Peevishness*; frowardness; malignity.

Then, noble partners,

Touch you the sourest points with sweetest terms,

Nor *curstness* grow to the matter. *Shakspeare, Ant. and Cleop.*

Her mouth she with'd, her forehead taught to frown,

Her eyes to sparkle fires to love unknown;

Her sallow cheeks her envious mind did shew,
And every feature spoke aloud the *curstness* of a shrew.

Dryden

CURT. *adj.* [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

Such a latitude of years may hold a considerable corner in the general map of time; and a man may have a *curt* epitome of the whole course thereof in the days of his own life.

Brown, Chr. Mor. ii. 22

Peck! His name is *curt*,

A monosyllable, but [he] commands the horse well.

B. Jonson, New Inv.

TO CURTAIL. *v. a.* [*curto*, Latin.] It was anciently written *curtal*, which perhaps is more proper; but dogs that had their tails cut, being called *curtal* dogs, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally to cut the tail, and was in time written according to that notion. So far Dr. Johnson. But the word is rather from the Fr. *tailleur court*, and is applicable, as the examples shew, to any deficiency. Nor was *curtal*, as applied to dogs, always formerly written as he states; but also in a manner which points out the etymology of *curt*, short, and tail. "The *curt-tail'd* fox, in the fable, endeavoured to have all foxes *cut-tail'd*." Junius, Sin Stigm. (1539.) p. 449.]

1. To cut off; to cut short; to shorten.

I, that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,

Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time

Into this breathing world.

Shakspeare, Rich. III.

Then why should we ourselves abridge,

And *curtail* our own privilege?

Hudibras.

This general employ, and expence of their time, would assuredly *curtail* and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would shorten the opportunities of vice.

Woodward.

*Perhaps this humour of speaking no more than we must, has so miserably *curtailed* some of our words; and, in familiar writings and conversations, they often lose all but their first syllables. *Addison, Spect.*

2. It has of before the thing cut off.

The count assured the court, that Fact his antagonist had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it of three letters; for that his name was not *Fact* but *Faction*. *Addison.*

CURTAIL Dog. *n. s.* A dog *lawed*, or mutilated, according to the forest laws, whose tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in coursing. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur*.

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch; and I think, if my breast had not been made of faith, and my heart of steel, she had transformed me to a *curtail* dog, and made me turn i' the wheel.

Shakspeare, Com. of Err.

CURTAILER.* *n. s.* [from *curtail*.] One who cuts off, or leaves out, any thing.

This conduct of theirs — served to shew that the Latins had not been interpolators of the Creed, but that the Greeks had been *curtailers*. *Waterland, on the Athan. Cr. x. § 21.*

CURTAILING.* *n. s.* [from the verb.] Abbreviation. Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable *curtailings*, and quaint modernisms. *Swift.*

CURTAIN. *n. s.* [old Fr. *courtine*. V. Lacombe, vol. ii. in voce; Lat. *cortina*.] Our own word was sometimes anciently written *cortine*.]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or discover any thing; to shade a bed; to darken a room.

Their *curtains* ought to be kept open, so as to renew the air. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

So through white *curtains* shot a timorous ray,
And op'd those eyes that must eclipse the day.

Pope.

Thy hand, great Dulness! lets the *curtain* fall,
And universal darkness buries all.

Pope.

2. *To draw the CURTAIN.* To close it so as to shut out the light, or conceal the object.

I must draw a curtain before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in suspense. *Bornet's Theory.*

- Once more I write to you, and this once will be the last: the curtain will soon be drawn between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wish you a long good night. *Pope.*

3. *To open it so as to discern the object.*

So soon as the all-cheering sun
Should in the farthest East begin to draw
The shady curtain from Aurora's bed.

Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone;
And th' eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtain will be drawn.

Crashaw.

4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions. *Military Dict.*

The governor, not discouraged, suddenly of timber and boards raised up a curtain twelve foot high, at the back of his soldiers.

Knollys.

- CURTAIN-LECTURE.* *n. s.* [from *curtain* and *lecture*.]

A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!
The curtain-lecture makes a mournful bed. *Dryden, Juv.*

She ought to exert the authority of the curtain-lecture, and if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him.

Addison.

- To CURTAIN.* *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The curtain'd sleep.

Shakespeare, Much.

The wand'ring prince and Dido,
When with a happy storm they were surpris'd,
And curtain'd with a counsel-keeping cave.

Tit. Andron.

But in her temple's last recess inclos'd,
On Dulness' lap the anointed head repos'd:
Him close the curtain'd round with vapours blew,
And soft be sprinkled with cimmerian dew.

Pope.

- CURTAL.** *n. s.* [Fr. *comtauld*.] A horse with a docked tail.

Colgrave.

Hold my stirrup, my one lacquey; and look to my curtal,
the other. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

- CURTAL.** *adj.* [from *curt*.] Brief, or abridged.

Matters of this moment, as they were not to be decided there by those divines, so neither are they to be determined here by essays and curtal aphorisms, but by solid proofs of Scripture.

Milton, Eiconoclastes.

- CURTATE Distance.* *n. s.* [In astronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

- CURTA'FROX.* *n. s.* [from *curto*, to shorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

Chambers.

- CURTELASSE.* } See CUTLASS.
CURTELAX. }

- CURTILAGE.** *n. s.* [old Fr. *curtillage*, "petit jardin, cour d'une maison située à la campagne qui n'est point fermée de murs, mais de hayes." Lacombe. Low Lat. *curtilagium*, from *cers*, *cortis*.] A garden, yard, or field, or other piece of ground, lying near, or belonging to, a messuage.

Cowel.

- CURTLY.** *adv.* [from *curt*.] Briefly.

Here Mr. Licentiat shew'd his art; and bath so curtly, succinctly, and concisely — epitomiz'd the long story of the captive.

Gayton, Notes on D. Quir. R. 15.

- CURTSY.* See COURTESY.

- CURVATED.* *adj.* [*curvatus*, Latin.] Bent; crooked.

- CURVATION.** *n. s.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

As for his session, we must not look upon it as determining any posture of his body, corresponding to the *curvation* of our limbs.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 6.

- CURVATURE.** *n. s.* [old Fr. *curvatur*.] Crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is safest for the included narrow.

Cheyne, Phil. Prin.

Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the muscle, and *curvature* of the ossicles, to give it a due tension.

Holder.

- CURVE.* *adj.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not straight.

Unless an intrinsic principle of gravity or attraction, make it describe a *curve* line about the attracting body.

Bentley.

- CURVE.* *n. s.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in careful *curve*,
With eye intente mark the springing game.

Thomson.

- To CURVE.* *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and curved.

Holder.

- To CURVET.* *v. n.* [*curvare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Cry, holla! to thy tongue! I pry thee: it *curvets* unseasonably.

Shakespeare, As you like it.

Himself he on an earwig set,
Yet scarce he on his back could get.

So oft and high he did *curvet*,

Ere he himself could settle.

Dryden, Nymphal.

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, surpris'd with fright,
The wounded steed *curvets*; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind.

Dryden, Æn.

2. To frisk; to be licentious.

- CURVET.** *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

The king — ran his *curvets* so openly, and made his turns and returns in the head of the army, that so fair a mark invited his enemies' arrows to hit him. *Fidler, Holy War, p. 148.*

2. A frolick; a prank.

- CURVIL'NEAR.* *adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]

1. Consisting of a crooked line.

The impulse continually draws the celestial body from it's rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; so that it must be repeated every minute of time.

Cheyne.

2. Composed of crooked lines.

- CURVITY.* *n. s.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness.

The joined ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joint, and give a *greater curvity* to the posture of the ossicles.

Holder in Speech.

- CURULE.** *adj.* [Lat. *curulis*.] An epithet applied to the chair, in which the Roman magistrates had a right to sit: which our own poet, Butler, has playfully adopted, and also employed as signifying magisterial.

We that are wisely mounted higher
Than constables in *curule* wit.

Hudibras.

These mounted on a *chair curule*,

Which moderns call a cucking-stool.

Hudibras.

And Tully's *curule* chair, and Milton's golden lyre.

Akenside.

- CUSHION.* *n. s.* [*kussen*, Dutch; *coussin*, French.]

A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and some other of my men;
I'll have them sleep on cushions in my tent.

Shakespeare, J. Caesar.

If you are learn'd,
Be not as common fools; if you are not,
Let them have cushions by you.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

But ere they sat, officious Baucis lays
Two cushions stuff'd with straw, the seat to raise;
Conse, but the best she had.

Deidra, Fab.

An Eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence; and ordered his hide to be stuffed into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal, for the son to sit on.

Swift.

CUSHIONED. *adj.* [from *cushion*.] Seated on a cushion; supported by cushions.

Many, who are cushioned upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity.

Dissertation on Parties.

CUSHIONET. *n. s.* [Fr. *coussinet*.] A little cushion; that which resembles a small cushion.

Upon these pretty cushionets did lie

Ten thousand beauties, and as many smiles,

Chaste blandishments, and genuine courtesies.

Beaumont's Psyche, vi. 200.

CUSP. *n. s.* [*cuspis*, Latin.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

Harris.

CUSPATED. *adj.* [from *cuspis*, Latin.] A word

CUSPIDATED. *adj.* expressing the leaves of a flower ending in a point.

Quincy.

CUSPIDAL. *adj.* [from the Lat. *cuspidis*.] Sharp; ending in a point.

This enters and riseth up into life and beauty the whole corporeal world, orders the lowest projection of life, viz. the real *cuspidis* of the cone infinitely multiplied, awaking that immense mist of atoms into several energies, into fiery, watery, and earthy; and, placing her magic attractive points, sucks hither and thither to every centre a due proportion, and rightly disposed number of these *cuspidal* particles.

More, Notes on Psych. p. 346.

TO CUSPIDATE. *v. a.* [from the Lat. *cuspidare*.] Dr. Johnson notices, with *cuspidated*, the adjective *cuspidated*; but knew not that the verb existed in our language.] To sharpen.

Cockeram.

CUSPIS. *n. s.* [Lat.] The sharp end of a thing. See **CUSPIDAL**.

The multiplied *cuspidis* of the cone is nothing but the last projection of life from *Psyche*. *More, Notes on Psych. p. 425.*

CUSTARD. *n. s.* [*crestard*, Welsh.] A kind of sweet-meal made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar till the whole thickens into a mass. It is a food much used in city feasts.

He cram'd them, till their guts did ache,

With caudle, *custard*, and plumb cake.

Hudibras.

Now may'r and shrieves all hush'd and satiate lay;

Yet eat, in dreams, the *custard* of the day.

Pope.

CUSTODIAL. *adj.* [from *custody*.] Relating to custody, or guardianship.

Ecclesia commendata, so called in contradistinction to *ecclesia titulata*, is that church, which for the *custodial* charges and government thereof, is by a revocable collation concredited with some ecclesiastical person, in the nature of a trustee.

Lett. to the Bp. of Rochester, (1772,) p. 2.

CUSTODY. *n. s.* [*custodia*, Latin.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

The council remonstrated unto queen Elizabeth the conspiracies against her life, and therefore they advised her, that she should go less abroad weakly attended; but the queen answered, she had rather be dead than put in *custody*.

Bacon.

For us enslav'd, is *custody* severe,

And stripes, and arbitrary punishment

Inflicted.

Milton, P. L.

2. Care; guardianship; charge.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle.

Num. iii. 36.

We being strangers here, how dar'st thou trust

So great a charge from thine own *custody*.

Shakespeare.

An offence it were, rashly to depart out of the city committed to their *custody*.

Knolles.

There is generally but one coin stamp'd upon the occasion, which is made a present to the person who is celebrated on it: by this means the whole fame is in his own *custody*.

Addison.

3. Defence; preservation; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas.

Bacon.

CUSTOM. *n. s.* [*coutume*, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and destruction shall be so in use,
That mothers shall but smile, when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;
All pity choak'd with *custom* of fell deeds.

Shakespeare, Jul. Cas.

Custom, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship.

Locke.

2. Fashion; common way of acting.

And the priest's *custom* with the people was, that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hands.

1 Samuel, ii.

3. Established manner.

According to the *custom* of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord.

St. Luke, i.

4. Practice of buying of certain persons.

You say he is assiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes.

Addison.

5. Application from buyers: as, this trader has good *custom*.

6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. We cannot say that this or that is a *custom*, except we can justify that it hath continued so one hundred years; yet, because that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a *custom*, if two or more can depose that they heard their fathers say, that it was a *custom* all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers also say, that it was likewise a *custom* in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will serve. *Custom* is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England; particular is that which belongs to this or that county; as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordship, city, or town. *Custom* differs from prescription; for *custom* is common to more, and prescription is particular to this or that man: prescription may be for a far shorter time than *custom*.

Cowel.

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported.

The residue of these ordinary finances be casual or uncertain, as be the escheats and forfeitures, the *customs*, butlerage, and imposts.

Bacon.

Those commodities may be dispersed, after having paid the *customs*, in England.

Temple.

Custom to steal is such a trivial thing,

That 'tis their charter to defraud their king.

Dryden.

Stabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, especially the *customs* on the importation of the Gallick trade.

Arbuthnot.

TO CUSTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay the duty at the custom-house for goods exported or imported.

The ships are safe, riding in Malta road;

And all the merchants, with other merchandize,

Are safe arriv'd, and have sent me to know,

Whether yourself will come and *custom* them.

Marlow, Jew of Malta.

TO CUSTOM. *v. u.* To accustom, which see.

For on a bridge he *custometh* to fight.

Spenser, F. Q.

CUSTOM-HOUSE. *n. s.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some *custom-house* officers, birds of passage, and oppressive thrifty squires, are the only thriving people amongst us. *Swift*.
CUSTOMABLE. † *adj.* [old Fr. *constamable*.] Not a single example has hitherto been given of this useful word. Common; habitual; frequent.

Ye shall fynde it more at large declared in the christen exhortacyon unto *customable* swearers.

Bale, Yet a Course, &c. (1543) fol. 90. b.

Among the Greeks, by reason of their familiare and *customable* maner of speeche, one vocable serveth, &c.

Martin, Marr. of Priests, (1554) F. f. 4. b.

The *customable* shooting at home, specially at butts and pricks, makes nothing at all for strong shooting, which doth most good in war.

Ascham, Toxophilus.

Through the *customable* use thereof, this vice [adultery] is grown unto such a height, that in a manner among many it is counted no sinne at all.

Homilies, B. i. p. 78.

They use the *customable* adornings of the country.

Bp. Taylor, Artif. Hands. p. 39.

CUSTOMABLENESS. *n. s.* [from *customable*.]

1. Frequency; habit.

2. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY. † *adv.* [from *customable*.] According to custom.

Works of darkness, not only because they are *customably* in darkness, &c.

Homilies, B. i. Against Idolatry.

Kingdoms have *customably* been carried away by right of succession, according to proximity of blood.

Hayward.

And because I observe that fear and dull disposition, lukewarmness, and sloth, are not seldomer wont to cloak themselves under the affected name of moderation, than true and lively zeal is *customably* disparaged with the term of indiscretion, bitterness, and choler.

Milton, Apology for Smeaton.

CUSTOMARILY. † *adv.* [from *customary*.] Habitually; commonly.

He underwent those previous pains, which *customarily* antecede that suffering.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. iv.

To call God to witness truth, or a lye perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occasion, in common discourse, *customarily* without consideration, is one of the highest indignities and affronts that can be offered him.

Ray.

CUSTOMARINESS. *n. s.* [from *customary*.] Frequency; commonness; frequent occurrence.

A vice, which, for its guilt, may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest invectives, which can be made against it.

Government of the Tongue.

CUSTOMARY. *adj.* [from *custom*.]

1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription.

Pray you now, if it may stand with the tune of your voices, that I may be consul: I have here the *customary* gown.

Shakspeare.

Several ingenious persons, whose assistance might be conducive to the advance of real and useful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *customary* belief.

Glanville, Serpents.

2. Habitual.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing, and take heed of the neglect of his worship, or any thing belonging to it.

Tillotson.

3. Usual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him

With *customary* compliment, when he,

Waiving his eyes to the contrary, and falling

A lip of much contempt, speeds from me.

Shakspeare.

CUSTOMED. † *adj.* [from *custom*.] Usual; common; accustomed.

No natural exhalation in the sky,

No common wind, no *customed* event,

But they will pluck away its natural cause,

And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs.

Shakspeare, K. John.

To wring the widow from her *custom'd* right.

Shakspeare, K. Hen. VI. P. II.

Adam wak'd, so *custom'd*.

Milton, P. L.

One morn I miss'd him on the *custom'd* hill. *Gray, Elegy*.
CUSTOMER. † *n. s.* [from *custom*.]

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

One would think it Overdone's house; for here be many old *customers*.

Shakspeare, Meas. for Meas.

A wealthy pool takes more pains to hire

A flattering audience, than poor tradesmen do

To persuade *customers* to buy their goods.

Roscommon.

Lord Strut has bespoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's shop: Don't you see how that old fox steals away your *customers*, and turns you out of your business every day?

Arbutnot.

Those papers are grown a necessary part in coffeehouse furniture, and may be read by *customers* of all ranks for curiosity or amusement.

Swift.

I shewed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer, which you were pleased to approve of, and be my *customer* for.

Swift.

2. A common woman. This sense is now obsolete.

I marry her!—What, a *customer*? Pr'ythee, bear some charity to my wit; do not think it so unwholesome.

Shakspeare, Othello.

3. A toll-gatherer; a collector of customs. Barret and Sherwood. This sense also, unnoticed by Dr. Johnson, is now obsolete.

That memorable example of Zacheus's conversion from his evil way of covetousness and extortion, as a common *customer*.

Montagu, App. to Cas. p. 134.

CUSTREL. † *n. s.*

1. A buckler-bearer, [Fr. *constillier*.] This word is sometimes written *coistrel*.

Every one had an archer, a demi-lance, and a *custrel* (as our history calls it, but being truly *constillier*) or a kind of ambulator, or servant belonging to him, besides three great horses for his own use.

Id. Herbert, Hen. VIII. p. 9.

2. A vessel for holding wine.

Ainsworth.

CUSTOMARY.* *n. s.* [Fr. *coutumier*.] A book of laws and customs.

The old law of the Lombards gave first use, and the express words of the Norman *customary* are, "Qu'ils ne puent avoir autre instrument, &c."

Selden's Duellu, ch. 8.

It was drawn from the old Germanick or Gothick *customary*; from the feudal institutions, which must be considered as an emanation from that *customary*.

Burke on a Regicide's Peace.

TO CUT. † *pret. cut*; *part. pass. cut*. [probably from the Fr. *coureau*, a knife, Dr. Johnson says. Serenins, in the Appendix to his *Syn. Diet.* traces it to the West-Goth. *kota*, to cut. Some have thought it may be referred to the Gr. *κόπω*, to cut.]

1. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any continuity by a sharp edge.

Ah, *cut* my lace asunder,

That my great heart may have some scope to beat,
Or else I swoon with this dead killing loss.

Shak. peace, Rich. III.

And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,

The sword of justice *cuts* upon the knot,

And severs 'em for ever.

Dryden, Span. Friar.

Some I have *cut* away with scissars.

Wiscman, Surgery.

2. To hew.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon. 2 Chron. ii.

3. To carve; to make by sculpture.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,

Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster?

Shakspeare.

The triumphal is defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly *cut* upon the wall of a neighbouring building.

Addison.

4. To form any thing by cutting.

And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and *cut* it into wires.

Exod. xxxix. 3.

5. To divide by passing through.

Before the whistling winds the vessels fly,

With rapid swiftness *cut* the liquid way,

And reach Gerestus at the point of day.

Virg., Odyssey.

6. To pierce with any uneasy sensation.

The man was *cut* to the heart with these consolations.

Addison.

7. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from passion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and shuffle for ourselves.

Prior.

We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Our-elves both *cut* and shuffled them.

Prior.

Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our grieving
Who *cuts* or shuffles with our dirty leaving.

Granville.

8. To intersect; to cross: as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.

9. To castrate.

Indoet.

10. To avoid a person; to disown him; in modern, and unauthorised, language.

11. To *CUT a Caput*. [Ital. tagliar le capriole.] See CAPER. To dance.12. To *CUT down*. To fell; to hew down.

All the timber whereof was *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia.

Amis.

13. To *CUT down*. To excel; to overpower: a low phrase.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the finest orator, and destroys the best contrived argument, as soon as ever he gets himself to be heard.

Addison, Count Terriff.

14. To *CUT off*. To separate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and *cut off* his thumbs.

Jud. i. 6.

15. To *CUT off*. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were still increased, and the native Spaniards still *cut off*.

Spenser on Ireland.

Were I king,

I should *cut off* the nobles for their lands.

Shakspeare, Macbeth.

This great commander was suddenly *cut off* by a fatal stroke, given him with a small contemptible instrument.

Howell.

Irenæus was likewise *cut off* by martyrdom.

Addison.

Ill-fated prince! Too negligent of life!

Cut off in the fresh, ripening prime of manhood,

Even in the pride of life.

Philips, Distrest Mother.

16. To *CUT off*. To rescind; to separate; to take away.

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine how to *cut off* some charge in legacies.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

He that *cuts off* twenty years of life,

Cuts off so many years of fearing death.

Shakspeare, Jul. Cæs.

Presume not on thy God, whoe'er he be;

Thee he regards not, owns not, hath *cut off*

Quite from his people.

Milton, S. A.

The proposal of a recompence from men, *cuts off* the hopes of future rewards.

Bp. Smalbridge.

17. To *CUT off*. To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this island, a wise man and a great warrior, handled the matter so, as he *cut off* their land forces from their ships.

Bacon.

His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut off*.

Clarendon.

18. To *CUT off*. To put an end to; to obviate.

To *cut off* contentions, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits.

Hayward.

To *cut off* all further mediation and interposition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuse.

Clarendon.

It may compose our unnatural feuds, and *cut off* frequent occasions of brutal rage and intemperance.

Addison.

19. To *CUT off*. To withhold.

We are concerned to *cut off* all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us.

Rogers.

20. To *CUT off*. To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary in, actually *cuts* himself off from the benefits and profession of christianity.

Addison.

This only object of my real care,

Cut off from hope, abandon'd to despair,

In some few posting fatal hours is hurl'd

From wealth, from power, from love, and from the world.

Why should those who wait at altars be *cut off* from par-

taking in the general benefits of law, or of nature.

Saunders.

21. To *CUT off*. To interrupt; to silence.

It is no grace to a judge to shew quickness of conceit in *cutting off* evidence or counsel too short.

Bacon.

22. To *CUT off*. To apostrophise; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be *cut off* before another, which we cannot sink the pronunciation of it.

Dryden.

23. To *CUT out*. To shape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts I *cut out*

The purity of his.

Shakspeare, Wench. Tale.

I, for my part, do not like images *cut out* in jasper, or other garden stuff: they be for children.

There is a large table at Montmorancy *cut out* of the thickness of a vine-stock.

Temple.

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylor, they wrangle prodigiously about the *cutting out* the toga.

They have a large forest *cut out* into walks, extremely thick and gloomy.

Addison.

24. To *CUT out*. To scheme; to contrive.

Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough *cut* him out to extinguish it.

Howell.

Every man had *cut out* a place for himself in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three low-treasurers.

Addison.

25. To *CUT out*. To adapt.

You know I am not *cut out* for writing a treatise, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly.

Rymer.

26. To *CUT out*. To debar.

I am *cut out* from any thing but common acknowledgements, or common discourse.

Pope.

27. To *CUT out*. To excel; to outdo.28. To *CUT short*. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Thus much he spoke, and more he would have said,

But the stern hero turn'd aside his head,

And *cut* him short.

Dryden, Ev.

Achilles *cut* him short; and thus replied,

My worth allow'd in words, is in effect deny'd.

Dryden.

29. To *CUT short*. To abridge: as, the soldiers were *cut short* of their pay.30. To *CUT up*. To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the *cutting* him up, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual man.

L'Estrange.

31. To *CUT up*. To eradicate.

Who *cut up* mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meat.

Job, xxx. 4.

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots.

Locke.

To *CUT*. v. n.

1. To make way by dividing; to divide by passing through.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances, which infants, by a natural instinct, affect.

Arbuthnot.

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of *cutting* for the stone.

Pope.

3. To interfere: as, a horse that *cuts*.4. To *CUT in*. A phrase in card-playing, especially at the game of whist; when the *cut* made by the parties determines who are to form the players. See the eleventh sense of CUT.5. To *CUT up*. To promise or shew by the operation of the butcher's division.

The only question of their Legendre, or some other of their legislative butchers, will be, how he *cuts up*? *Burke.*

CUT. *part. adj.*

1. Prepared for use: a metaphor from hewn timber.
Set of phrases, *cut and dry*,
Evermore thy tongue supply. *Swift.*
2. An epithet, not yet disused, applied to those who are drunk.
Was not *master* such-a-one cruelly *cut* last night?
Goodman, West. Ev. Conf. P. I.

3. **CUT and Come again.** An expression, in vulgar language, implying that having *cut* as much as you pleased, you may *come again*; in other words, plenty; no lack; always a supply.

CUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the blow of an ax or sword.
2. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument; distinguished from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.

3. A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, *cut* into the bone many ways, which *cuts* are called *wounds*, and are reckoned among the fractures. *Wiseuon, Surgery.*

4. A channel made by art.

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostri the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. *Knuttes.*

5. A part cut off from the rest.

Suppose a beard to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned so many foot. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

6. A small particle; a shred.

It hath a number of short *cuts* or shreds, which may be better called wishes than prayers. *Hooker.*

A lot made by cutting a stick; or rather by holding straws, or pieces of paper, unequally cut, between the finger and thumb, while another draws the lot.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopsa may draw *cuts*, and the shortest *cut* speak first. *Sidney.*

A man may as reasonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die. *Locke.*

8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and instead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have taken another and a shorter *cut*. *South.*

There is a shorter *cut*, an easier passage. *Decay of Piety.*

The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter *cut* thereby to the assent to the truth of the things so evidenced. *Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

But the gentleman would needs see me part of my way, and carry me a short *cut* through his own ground, which saved me half a mile's riding. *Swift, Examiner.*

9. A picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it.

In this form, according to his description, he is set forth in the prints or *cuts* of martyrs by Cevalerius. *Brown.*

It is, I believe, used improperly by Addison.

Madam Dacier, from some old *cuts* of Terence, fancies, that the larva or persona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it. *Addison on Italy.*

10. The stamp on which a *cut* is carved, and by which it is impressed.

11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muse her aid impart,

Unskill'd in all the terms of art!

Or in harmonious numbers put

The deal, the shuffle, and the *cut*. *Swift.*

12. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape.

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Their clothes are after such a pagan *cut* too,
That, sure, they've worn out Christendom.

Shakspeare, Hen. VIII.

His tawny beard was th' equal grace,
Both of his wisdom and his face;

In *cut* and dye so like a tile,

A sudden view it would beguile,

Indubras.

They were so familiarly acquainted with him as to know the very *cut* of his beard. *Stillingfleet.*

Children love breeches, not for their *cut* or ease, but because the having them is a mark or step toward manhood. *Locke.*

A third desires you to observe well the logo on such a reverse, and asks you whether you can in conscience believe the sleeve of it to be of the true Roman *cut*. *Addison.*

Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that sort of *cut* in his cloaths with great integrity. *Addison, Spect.*

Wilt thou buy there some high heads of the newest *cut* for my daughter. *Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull.*

13. It seems anciently to have signified a fool or silly. To *cut* still signifies to cheat, in low language.

Send her money, knight: if thou hast her not in the end, call me *cut*. *Shakspeare, Tw. Night.*

14. A horse; a gelding; and perhaps the preceding definition, which is Dr. Johnson's, should be merged in this. The commentators on Shakspeare say, that *cut* there means a horse.

You lustie youths who nourish high desire,
Abase your plumes which make you look so big:

The collier's *cut*, the courtier's steed, will tire:

Even so the clark the parson's gaw: doth dig.

Gascoigne, Parad. of Dainty Devices, (1592.)

He'll buy me a white *cut* forth for to ride.

Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

15. **CUT and long tail.** A proverbial expression for men of all kinds; it is borrowed from dogs.

He will maintain you like a gentleman.

Ay, that I will, come *cut and long tail*, under the degree of a squire. *Shakspeare, M. W. of Windsor.*

At quintin he,

In honour of this bridealtee,

Hath challeng'd either wide countee:

Come *cut and long tail*; for there be

Six bachelors as bold as he.

B. Jonson, Underwood.

He dances very finely, and very comely,

And for a jig, come *cut and long tail* to him,

He turns ye like a top.

Beaum. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen.

- CUTANEOUS.** *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Relating to the skin.

This serous, nutritious mass is more readily circulated into the *cutaneous* or remotest parts of the body. *Floyer on Humours.*

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous substances. *Arbutnot.*

- CUTE.** *adj.* [generally supposed to be a vulgar contraction of *acute*, Lat. *acutus*; but it may be the Sax. *cuð*.] Clever; sharp. Still used in the north of England.

- CUTICLE.** *n. s.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]

1. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering-plaster: It sticks close to the surface of the true skin, to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the scarf-skin is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several lays of exceeding small scales. *Quincy.*

In each of the very fingers there are bones and gristles, and ligaments and membranes, and muscles and tendons, and nerves, and arteries, and veins and skin, and *cuticle* of a nail.

Bentley, Sc. f.

2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor. When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the par-

CUT

ticles of the salt, before they conereted, floated in the liquor at equal distances in rank and file. *Newton's Opt.*

CUTICULAR. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Belonging to the skin.

CUTH, signifies knowledge or skill. 'So *Cuthwin* is a knowing conquerour; *Cuthred* a knowing counsellor; *Cuthbert*, famous for skill. Much of the same nature are *Sophocles* and *Sophianus*. *Gibson's Camden.*

CUTLASS. *n. s.* [*coutelas*, French.] This word is written sometimes *cutlace*, sometimes *cuttleax*: in *Spenser*, *cutlaxe*; in *Shakspeare*, *cuttleaxe*; and in *Pope*, *cutlash*.] A broad cutting sword: the word is much in use among the seamen.

Were't not better
That I did suit me all points like a man?

A gallant *cuttleax* upon my thigh,
A boar-spear in my hand. *Shakspeare, As you like it.*

To the lodgements of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkets slept beneath the sun;
Of two his *cutlash* launch'd the spouting blood,
These quarter'd, sing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood. *Pope.*

Mores, in his curious dissertation on letter-founders, calls a *cutlass*, as it seems, a *couteless*, among the antique typographical ornaments. *Warton, Notes on Milton.*

CUTLER. *n. s.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who makes or sells knives.

A pautry ring
That she did give, whose peesey was
For all the world like *cutler's* poetry;
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. *Shakspeare.*

In a bye *cutler's* shop he bought a tenpenny knife: so cheap
was the instrument of this great attempt. *Wotton.*

He chose no other instrument than an ordinary knife, which
he bought of a common *cutler*. *Clarendon.*

CUTLERY. *n. s.* [from *cutler*.] The ware or articles which are made by cutlers.

CUTLET. *n. s.* [Fr. *coutelette*, i. e. *petite coute*.] A steak; properly, a rib.

So mutton *cutlets*, prime of meat. *Swift.*

CUTPURSE. *n. s.* [*cut* and *purse*.] One who steals by the method of cutting purses: a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom. A thief; a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a *cutpurse*. *Shakspeare, Wint. Tale.*

A vice of kings,
A *cutpurse* of the empire and the rule,
That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket. *Shakspeare, Hamlet.*

Was there no felony, no bawd,
A *cutpurse*, for burglary abroad? *Tudibras.*

If we could imagine a whole nation to be *cutpurses* and robbers, would there then be kept that square dealing and equity in such a monstrous den of thieves. *Bentley, Sermon.*

CUTTER. *n. s.* [from *cut*.]

1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing; as, a stone-cutter.

Never saw I figures
So likely to report themselves; the *cutter*
Was, as another nature, dumb. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*

He who is called the *cutter*, or dissector, with an Ethiopick stone cuts away as much of the flesh as the law commands.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 243.

2. A nimble boat that cuts the water. [So the low *Lat. cota*, a kind of ship. V. Du Cange in *Cota*. See *Ware Cor.*]

3. [The teeth that cut the meat.
The grinders are behind, nearest the centre of
n. because there is a greater strength or force required to
meat than to bite a piece; and the *cutters* before, that
they are ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be
unsubmitted to the *cutters*. *Ray on the Creation.*

CUT

4. An officer, in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them; and then casts the same into the court to be written upon.

5. A ruffian; a bravo; "one that goeth privily with a short sword; a murderer." *Cowel.*

6. **CUTTER off.** A destroyer.

"Indeed, there is fortune too hard for nature; when fortune makes nature's natural the *cutter off* of nature. wit.

CUT-THROAT. *n. s.* [*cut* and *throat*.] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an assassin.

Will you then suffer these robbers, *cut-throats*, base people gathered out of all the corners of Christendom, to waste your countries, spoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your seas? *Knolles.*

Perhaps the *cut-throat* may rather take his copy from the Parisian massacre, one of the horrid instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *South.*

CUT-THROAT. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than *cut-throat* and abominable dealing. *Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.*

The ruffian robbers by no justice aw'd,
And unpaid *cut-throat*-soldiers are abroad;
Those venal souls, who, harden'd in each ill,
To save complaints and prosecution, kill. *Dryden, Juv.*

CUTTING. *n. s.* [from *cut*.]

1. A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and casting them upon land, doth much good. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Many are propagated above ground by slips or *cuttings*. *Ray.*

2. Incision.

Ye shall not make any *cuttings* in your flesh for the dead, nor print any marks upon you. *Levit. xix. 28.*

3. Caper; curvet; [from *To Cut a Caper*.]

"Some ladies make a better shew of their countenances in those dances, wherein are divers changes, *cuttings*, turnings, and agitations of the body, than in some dances of state and gravity. *Florio's Tr. of Montaigne's Essays, p. 228.*

4. Division, as of a pack of cards. See the eleventh sense of *CUT*.

It is here said, there has been much shuffling and *cutting* in England, and we do not understand what, or who is turned up trump. *Hill's Lett. Lett. to him, (1659,) p. 206.*

CUTTLE. *n. s.* [Lat. *sepia*, Sax. *cutele*.] A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

It is somewhat strange, that the blood of all birds and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink. *Bacon.*

He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth, like the *cuttle* fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink. *Ray on the Creation.*

CUTTLE. *n. s.* [from *cuttle*.]

1. A foul-mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hammer.*

Away, you *cutpurse* rascal; you filthy bung, away: by this wine, I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chops, if you play the saucy *cuttle* with me. *Shakspeare, Hen. IV.*

2. A knife. The commentators on *Shakspeare* say that this was the cant expression for the knife used by sharpers, in *Shakspeare's* time, to cut the bottoms of purses; and that the preceding *eloquence* might allude to this term. But they were not aware that *cuttle* is a serious term, in use long before *Shakspeare* wrote.

Dismembering himself with a sharp *cuttle*.

Bale, Eng. Vol. (1550) B. ii. C. 2. b.

CUTWORK. *n. s.* [*cut* and *work*.] Work in embroidery.

It graz'd on my Italian cut-work hand
exchange but three days
me away six purls of an
cost me three pound in the

B. Jon. Every Man out of His Humour.
Then his hand

May be disorder'd, and transform'd from lace
To cut-work. *Beau. and Fl. The Coronation.*

CYCLAMEN.* *n. s.* [French and Latin.] In botany,
sow-bread.

Thirdly, a kind of *cyclamen*, or sow-bread.

• Transplant autumnal *cyclamens* now, if you would change
their place. *Sprat, Hist. R. S. p. 211.*
 Evelyn, Gardener's Kal.

CYCLE. *n. s.* [*cyclus*, Latin; κύκλος.]

• A circle.

• A round of time; a space in which the same
revolutions begin again; a cyclical space of time.

We do more commonly use these words, so as to style a
lesser space a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period; and
you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period
the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

• A method, or account of a method continued till
the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an unacceptable work,
if here we endeavour'd to present our gardeners with a com-
plete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every
month of the year. *Evelyn's Calendar.*

• Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild contrive
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With centrick and eccentric, scrib'd o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb! *Milton, P. L.*

CYCLOID. *n. s.* [from κυκλῶειδης, of κύκλος and
εἶδος, shape.] A geometrical curve, of which the
genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in
the circumference of a wheel: the line which the
nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in
a right line, is the *cycloid*.

A man may form to himself the notion of a parabola, or a
cycloid, in the mathematical definition of those figures.

CYCLOIDAL. *adj.* [from *cycloid*.] Relating to a
cycloid; as, the *cycloidal* space, is the space con-
tained between the *cycloid* and its substance. *Reid's Inquiry.*

CYCLOMETRY.* *n. s.* [Gr. κύκλος, a circle, and
μέτρον.] The art of measuring cycles or circles.

I must tell you, that Sir H. Savile had confuted Joseph
Scaliger's *cyclometry*. *Wallis, Correct. of Hobbes, (1656,) p. 116.*

CYCLOPÆDIA. *n. s.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of
knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CYCLOPÆAN.* *adj.* [from the *Cyclopes*, who are
feigned to have assisted Vulcan in forming the
thunderbolts of Jupiter.] Vast; terriffick. See
CYCLOPICK.

The *cyclopean* furnace of all wicked fashions, the heart, calls
my speech to it. *Bp. Hull, Sermon, Fash. of the World.*

CYCLOPEDE.* *n. s.* The more modern term for
cyclopaedia, which see.

Heavy penalties were impos'd on those academies, who
relinquish'd the sacred text, to explain the tedious and un-
edifying commentaries on Peter Lombard's scholastic *cyclopede*
of divinity, called the Sentences, which alone were sufficient
to constitute a moderate library.

Warton, Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ii. 450.

ΨYCK.* *adj.* [from the *Cyclopes*. See **CYCLO-**
PS. The French have the adjective *cyclopique*
note furious, monstrous, or cruel.] Savar

giving a bill of defiance to all physicians, chirurge-
ons, as so many bold giants, or *cyclopiques*
seek to fight against heaven by their
poisonous doses! *Bp. Taylor, Artif*

He is no better than a savage beast, and hath a heart of
iron and *cyclopique* breasts, that can invade heaven, and roll
God, and put down the prerogatives of his king, and poi-
son mankind of all safety. *Bp. Williams, Char. of Tr. (1665) p. 3.*

CYDER.* See **CIDER.**

CYNET. *n. s.* [from *cynus*, Latin.] A young swan.
I am the *cynetus*, this pale faint swan,
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death.

Shakespeare, A. John.

So doth the swan her downy *cynets* save,

Keeping them prisoners underneath her wings. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI*

Cynets, from grey, turn white. *Bacon, Nat. Hist*

Young *cynets* are good meat, if fatt'd with oats, but fed

with weeds, they taste fishy. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

CYLINDER. *n. s.* [κύλινδρος.] A body having two
flat surfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry
according to any inclination of the *cylinder*, may be easily
found. *Wilkins*

• The square will make you ready for all manner of com-
partments, bases, pedestals, plots, and buildings; you *cylin-*
der for vaulted turrets, and round buildings. *Pracham.*

CYLINDRICAL. *adj.* [from *cylindrus*.] Partaking of

CYLINDRICK. } the nature of
the form of a cylinder.

Minera ferri stalactitia, when ever
are contiguous, and grow together in
brushiron ore.

Obstructions must be most incident
body where the circulation and the
smallest, and those are glands, which
arteries, formed into *cylindrical* canals.

CYLINDROID.* *n. s.* [Gr. κύλινδρος.]

In geometry, a solid body, and
figure of a cylinder, but differing
respect; as, having its bases ellipti-
cal and equal.

CYMAR. *n. s.* [properly written *sim-*
says. Yet he cites Dryden, who
word, as giving it *cymar*. But
CHIMERE, and also **SIMAR**.] A ship
scarf.

CYMATIUM. *n. s.* [Lat. from κύμα
wave.] A member of architecture,
half is convex, and the other concave
two sorts, of which one is holle
other is above.

In a cornice the gola, or *cymatium*
the modillions, or dentelli, make
projections.

CYMBAL. *n. s.* [*cymbalum*.]

ment.

The trumpets, sackb

Tabors and *cymbals*,

Make the sun dance.

• If mirth should fail

Silence her clamour

Trumpets and dr

As sounding or

CYNANTHR

species

of dr

CYN

CYP

There are extant in Greek, four books of *cynologists*, or *venation*.
[*From the Greek, P. 104.*] Having the qualities
of a dog; currish; brutal; snarling;

It is probable for Diogenes his *cynical* slovenliness to trample
on Plato's splendid garments with more pride than Plato wore
them. *Bo. Taylor, Artif. Hands, p. 104.*

He doth believe that some new fangled wit (it is his *cynical*
phrase) will some time or other find out his art. *Howell, Lett. iv. 7.*

A for wilder speech was that of the *dog-philosophers*, who
term'd women necessary evils: of this *cynical* sect, it seems,
was he, who would make "oxus" to be the anagram of
"uxor."

CY'ICK. *n. s.* [κύϊκ(ε).] A philosopher of the
snarling or currish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a
rude man; a snarler; a misanthrope.

How vildly doth this *cynick* think? —
Yet you henceforth; henceforth, henceforth. *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

Without these precautions the man degenerates into a
cynick, the woman into a coquette, the man grows sullen and
morose, the woman more violent and fantastical. *Adison.*

CYNOSURE. *n. s.* [from κύων *dog*.] The star near
the North-pole, by which sailors steer

Their compass also is defective; — nor is the magnet, till
of late, known amongst them; having the *cynosure* and west
minor for their best direction. *See T. Herbert, Trav. p. 377.*

For the guidance either of our caution, or liberty in matters
of borrowing and lending, the only *cynosure* is our charity.

Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience
Towers and battlements it sees,
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *cynosure* of neighbouring eyes. *Milton, Il Pens.*

CYON. See CION.

Gather *cyons* for grasshoppers; the buds sprout. *Evelyn.*

CYPHER. *n. s.* [from *cypher*.] Skill in arith-
metick.

Knows the law, and writes you six fair hands,
Lest clerk, and has his *cyphering* perfect. *B. Jonson, Alch.*

CYPRESS. [κypressus, Lat.]

Cyp is a tall strait tree, produced with great
It fruit is of no use: its leaves are
And the very smell and shade of it are

Hence the Romans looked upon it to
be, and made use of it at funerals, and
ceremonies. The *cypress-tree* is
And never either rots or is worm-

Calmct.

uff'd my crown;
Underpanes. *Shakespeare.*

oak, which he strengtheneth
forest. *Is. xlv. 14.*

play'd,
shade. *Pope, Odyss.*

is, it is the emblem

is, it is the emblem

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CY'PAUS. *n. s.* [I suppose] from the place where it
was made; or corruptly from *cypress*, as being used
in murning. So far Dr. Johnson. It is most
probably from *Cypus*, where it was originally
manufactured. It was a kind of lawn or gaze;
and is said to have been also made use of to sift
things to the finest powder. It is variously written
cypres, *cipres*, and *cypius*, and is of frequent
occurrence in our old poetry. In Erondelle's
French Garden, &c. 1605, the word is called
crape: "Commen vendez vous cette piece de
crespe? How sell you that piece of white *cipresse*?"
A thin transparent stuff.

Lawn as white as *Cyp* snow,
Cypius black as *Cyp* snow. *Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.*

A *cypius*, not a hooin,
Hides my poor heart! *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.*

Your picture — one half drawn
In solemn *cypius*, th' other cobweb lawn. *B. Jonson, Epigrams.*

All in a robe of *Cyp*est grain,
Flowing with majestic train,
And sable stole of *Cypius* lawn,
Over thy decent shoulders drawn.

Their ensigns wrapt in *cypius*. *Milton, Il Pens.*

Health, Chron. of the Civ. Wars, p. 412.

CYPRUS Wine.* Wine made in the island of Cyprus.

The rich *Cyprian* wine which is so much esteemed in all
parts, is very dear. *Pococke, Observ. on Cyprus.*

CYST. *n. s.* [κύστις.] A bag containing some
CYSTIS. *n. s.* morbid matter.

In taking it out the *cyst* broke, and shewed itself by its
matter to be a melicris. *Wiseman, &c.*

There may be a consumption, with a purulent spitting,
when the vomica is contained in a *cyst* or bag, upon the
breaking of which the patient is commonly suffocated.

Arbuthnot on Dut

CYSTICK. *adj.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two sorts; the *cystick*, or that contained in
the gall-bladder, a sort of repository for the gall, or the hepa-
tick, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

CYSTOTOMY. *n. s.* [κύστις and τέμνω.] The act or
practice of opening incysted tumours, or cutting
the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CYTISUS.* *n. s.* A shrub, of which there are
many varieties. See TREFOIL.

There tamarisks with thick-leav'd box are found;
And *cytisus*, and garden-pines abound. *Copgrave.*

CZAR. *n. s.* [a Slavonian word, written more
properly *czar*.] The title of the emperour of Russia.

There were competitors, the *czar* of Muscovy's son, the
duke of Newburg, and the prince of Lorraine.

Brown, Trav. p. 153.

CZA'RISH.* *adj.* [from *czar*.] Relating to the czar.

His *czarish* majesty dispatched an express. *Tatler, No. 55.*

CZARINA. *n. s.* [from *czar*.] The empress of Russia.

When Catherine Alexowna was made empress of Russia,
the women were in an actual state of bondage. — Assemblies
were quite unknown among them; the *czarina* was satisfied
with introducing them, for she found it impossible to render
them polite. *Goldsmith, Ess. 22.*

